"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, colder today; Sunday fair, warmer; northwest gales.
☞ For weather report see page 14, last page.

VOL. LXVIII.. NO. 22,281. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1919. EIGHTEEN PAGES. TWO CENTS

HINES ASKS NEW $750,000,000 FUND TO FINANCE ROADS

Estimates 1918 and 1919 Needs at That Sum, Beside Former Revolving Fund.

PART OF IT TO BE REPAID

$368,193,096 to be Advanced in Covering the Cost of Improvements.

$196,000,000 LOSS MADE UP

Director Says Amount Fixed Will Be Required Regardless of Congressional Policy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Walker D. Hines, the new Director General of Railroads, today submitted to Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury, a supplementary estimate for an appropriation by Congress of $750,000,000, to be immediately available, to enable the Railroad Administration to finance the Federal railroad situation until the end of 1919.

This appropriation is sought from Congress in excess of the $500,000,000 which was granted in the Railroad Control act, and which was called the revolving fund.

The Railroad Administration has not yet confirmed the statement that preliminary estimates indicated that there would be a deficit of $250,000,000 in the operation of railroads, mainly due to the wage increases in 1918, but the official announcement that another revolving fund of $750,000,000 was wanted from Congress was sufficient confirmation of the accuracy of the forecast that the original $500,000,000 revolving fund was about to vanish.

Director General Hines, in his letter to Secretary Glass, shows that it will take $581,806,904 for the Railroad Administration to settle its accounts for 1918. After applying the original appropriation of $500,000,000 made by Congress in the revolving fund toward this settlement, there will still be needed $381,806,904. From the appropriation of $750,000,000 asked Mr. Hines proposes to meet the requirements of $381,806,904, which will leave a balance of $368,193,096 toward meeting the capital expenditures for 1919.

Alternative to Rate Increase.

In a Washington dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES, printed last Monday morning, the statement was made that "the cost of Federal operation of the railroads, mainly as a result of higher wages, has reached the point where it may be necessary" for the Director General "to seek a further rise in freight rates to meet the great increase." On Monday afternoon Mr. Hines issued a statement in which he denied that the Railroad Administration was "giving any consideration to any increase in the present basis of rates."

It was pointed out in the Washington dispatch to THE TIMES, printed on Monday, that if three of the five ways of meeting the deficit were not adopted—these three being reduction of wages, operating economies, and increased volume of traffic—there were two remaining methods. These alternatives were to raise freight and passenger rates or ask Congress to make a large, direct appropriation. The action taken by the Director General shows that instead of meeting the 1919 deficit out of higher rates, the alternative of a direct appropriation has been adopted.

It was pointed out that the request for an appropriation of $750,000,000 additional for Federal railroad financing was made on the day when the Senate passed the bill calling for an appropriation of $100,000,000 for feeding famished peoples in Europe, and at a time when the Senate Conference Committee was considering a bill under which the Government hopes to be able to obtain $6,000,000,000 of revenue from higher taxes, and only a few weeks before the Treasury Department launches its campaign for the Victory Loan of $5,000,000,000 or $4,000,000,000 more.

Text of Hines Letter.

Mr. Hines's letter to Secretary Glass reads:

Jan. 24, 1919.

My Dear Mr. Secretary:

I have the honor to submit herewith a supplementary estimate in the sum of $750,000,000, to be immediately available and to remain available until expended, and to be added to and considered a part of the "revolving fund" provided for in Section 6 of the act approved March 21, 1918 entitled, "An Act to Provide for the Operation of Transportation Systems While Under Federal Control, for the Just Compensation of Their Owners and for Other Purposes."

This additional sum would be expended in the same manner and for the same purpose and under the same conditions as the amount appropriated in the above-mentioned section.

The necessity for this appropriation grows out of the following facts:

When the Railroad Administration shall have settled its accounts for the year 1919, the result will be substantially as follows:

1. *The Railroad Administration had cash on hand at the end of the calendar year, 1918, $367,100,000.*

This represents approximately the working cash capital partly in the central treasury at Washington, but principally in the hands of the Federal Treasurers of the Railroad Administration throughout the country. This represents much less than one

Continued on Page Six.

Driving the Turks from Jerusalem. A stirring description of Gen. Allenby and the British Holy Land campaign appears in the February Scribner's.—Advt.

Berlin Says Germans Will Man Relief Ships

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Jan. 23.—The Berlin Zeitung am Mittag publishes the following:

"The Entente's provisional plan for supplying foodstuffs to Germany is on the basis of the delivery of 300,000 tons of wheat and 70,000 tons of fat. With regard to the question of the Entente's and Germany's mercantile marine, the only thing so far discussed at Treves is the placing of Germany's whole tonnage at the disposal of the Interallied General Commission for Provisioning. The German ships remain German property and will be manned by German crews so far as this is not made impossible by Bolshevist movements among the men."

MONEY-BORROWING BAN NOW LIFTED

Restrictions in Local Market Removed, Also on Money Lent on Stocks.

EXCHANGE TO GET REPORTS

Members Will Record Their Borrowings Until the Next Liberty Loan Closes.

At a meeting of the Sub-Committee on Money of the local Liberty Loan Committee, held at the Federal Reserve Bank yesterday afternoon, it was decided to remove the restrictions which have been in force on the money borrowings for stock market purposes for some months past. It was also decided to terminate the $200,000,000 "money pool," notice to which effect will reach the members of the pool this morning.

The Stock Exchange authorities are requested to continue to receive from members the daily reports of their borrowings until after the next Liberty Loan is placed.

"Last December when the arrangement whereby the New York banks have been furnishing funds to stabilize rates in loans on Stock Exchange collateral was about to expire," said a statement issued by the committee, "the committee inquired whether the Treasury Department wished an extension of the arrangement then in force, and were requested by it to continue their operations in aid of the Government's financial requirements.

"Acting in accordance with the wish thus expressed, the Sub-Committee on Money arranged with the New York banks to continue the arrangement then existing until after the next Government loan, and with the authorities of the Stock Exchange to continue exercising control of the loan account to prevent its expansion in the aggregate.

"This week, however, the officials of the Stock Exchange, in a written communication to the Money Committee, having stated that the conditions have so changed that 'there is now nothing to indicate the probability of a speculative movement which would absorb large amounts of money,' the sub-committee on Money at its meeting today gave full consideration to this statement and after consultation with and the approval of the Treasury Department reached the following conclusions:

1.—That control by the Stock Exchange Committee may for the present be suspended.

2.—That the Stock Exchange authorities be requested to continue to receive from members of the Exchange daily reports of their borrowings until after the next Liberty Loan is placed.

3.—That the definite arrangements made with a large group of New York banks to furnish funds for Stock Exchange loans if and as required, should now be terminated.

"The Money Committee desires to acknowledge and record its appreciation of the hearty co-operation which the members of the Stock Exchange and the New York banks have given it during the past months, and feels confident that should it hereafter become necessary, in the interest of Government financing, to re-establish the control of money for Stock Exchange loans and for the stabilization of money rates, the Stock Exchange authorities and the New York banks will again unite, with a patriotic purpose, to lend full support to the Treasury Department."

Stock Exchange men have been more or less restless and have insisted that the general financial and political situation is now such as to make unnecessary the very strict supervision which the committee has maintained.

However, it was said yesterday by bankers that the stock market will not be allowed to "run wild." There will still be supervision of loans which, while not the work of a special committee, will, nevertheless, be effective in checking any disposition toward widespread public speculation in securities. The individual institutions will continue to limit the amounts they will be willing to offer in the collateral demand market, and it is understood that some of them have been gradually reducing the loans of this character, and will continue to curtail offerings, giving preference to commercial demands, rather than allowing the stock market to absorb additional sums.

In Stock Exchange circles there is a belief that the most satisfactory control of the loan situation is through the automatic operations of the rate of interest. There has been no end of complaint over the system now abandoned, which, it was contended, did not operate equitably and was uneconomic. In fact, Stock Exchange authorities have maintained consistently that the best regulation was through the operation of a free market, with the rate of interest governing borrowings, and warning the street of changes in the loan situation.

The Money Committee came into being in the early part of September, 1917, as a sub-committee of the New York Liberty Loan Committee. It consisted of Benjamin Strong, Chairman; Gates W. McGarrah, Vice Chairman; Frank A. Vanderlip, James S. Alexander, Jackson Reynolds, Albert H. Wiggin, James N. Wallace, Walter E. Frew and Charles H. Sabin. It was designed to supervise stock market borrowings so as to prevent an overspeculation in securities during the war period. Virtually all the banks and trust companies in the metropolitan district were requested to furnish the committee with data on the volume of call loans and the amount of balances of out-of-town institutions.

The Money Pool, formed as an adjunct to the Money Committee, represented a sum reported at approximately $200,000,000. This money was subscribed by the local banks and trust companies and was loaned in the open market at times when conditions demanded heroic action. During the last Liberty Loan campaign an amount said to be in the neighborhood of $50,000,000 was loaned. At another time, it was reported that as much as $80,000,000 had been advanced in the market by the Money Pool.

WARD OFF INFLUENZA!
McK. & R. Cin-o-form Lozenges, 25c.—Advt.

CROMWELL TWINS END THEIR LIVES BY LEAP FROM SHIP

Daughters of Late Frederick Cromwell Reported Suicides from French Liner.

ON WAY HOME FROM FRANCE

Were in Red Cross Work at Front and Suffered from Long Strain Under Fire.

BROTHER HERE DOUBTS IT

Seymour L. Cromwell Cables to Paris, Refusing to Believe the Report.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 24.—Misses Gladys and Dorothea Cromwell, sisters, of New York leaped from the rail of the French steamer La Lorraine as the steamer was in the Garonne River bound for New York today. Both were drowned. The bodies have not been recovered.

Both the young women belonged to the American Red Cross and were returning home. A letter found in their stateroom and addressed to the commanding officer of their Red Cross unit informed him of their intention "to end it all."

The Misses Cromwell are said to have belonged to a prominent New York family. They had spent much time at the front and friends said they had complained of being tired physically and mentally.

The steamer was opposite the Christopher Light when the young women leaped into the sea.

The Cromwell sisters were twins, 22 years old. They had been in the service of the Red Cross since February, 1918, most of the time at Chalons-sur-Marne, where they were engaged in canteen work. For several months they were within range of the Germans guns and in the midst of constant airplane raids.

When the canteen closed the sisters entered the evacuation hospitals, where they continued work under high pressure. Miss Barnett, the immediate superior officer of the Misses Cromwell, told The Associated Press that they were the best liked and the most devoted workers she had. Miss Barnett believes that the reaction from the long strain and high nervous tension under bombardments caused the young women to become despondent. They appeared to be cheerful and happy when they left Paris, she said.

[There is apparently an error in the date of the above dispatch or in the name of the ship. La Lorraine was reported as sailing from Bordeaux on Jan. 19.]

Brother Doubts the Report.

The dispatch from Bordeaux telling that the Misses Cromwell had committed suicide caused a shock in social circles yesterday. The young women were members of one of the prominent New York families, and have been active in social life since they made their debut on Dec. 4, 1916.

Seymour L. Cromwell, their brother, who is a banker and broker with offices at 36 Broad Street, said last night at his residence, 160 East Seventy-fourth Street, that he did not believe the report, and that the evidence was not sufficient to confirm it. He said that he

Continued on Page Four.

Britain Would Leave Colonies for Consideration of League

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Reuter's Paris correspondent says that he has been given to understand that Great Britain is willing to relegate such problems as Mesopotamia, Palestine, and the German colonies to a League of Nations, as soon as that body is formed, in order to avoid wasting the time of the Peace Conference.

Thus, says the correspondent, it is apparent that Great Britain is not desirous of making any demands for territory incompatible with the principles of a League of Nations.

LISTS AMERICANS AS PACIFISTS

Senate Committee Puts Sixty-two Well-Known Men and Women Into Record.

ELIMINATED SOME NAMES

Roster Furnished by Military Intelligence Service Included More Than 100.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—There was placed today in the record of the Senate Committee which is investigating German propoganda the names of sixty-two men and women who have been recorded as active in movements which did not help the United States when the country was fighting the Central Powers. The original list contained more than 100 names, and about 50 per cent. of them were eliminated as a result of an executive session of the committee.

The various organizations named include the most prominent of the so-called pacifist and radical movements in this country. The names now in the Senate records are those of clergymen, professors, lawyers, writers, Socialists, labor leaders, architects, an I. W. W. agitator, and one former publisher of a New York newspaper.

The list was originally submitted by Archibald E. Stevenson of the Military Intelligence Service, who brought to the attention of the committee that there was such a list in existence when testifying regarding Bolshevist, socialistic, and other radical movements in the United States. Mr. Stevenson called it a "Who's Who in Pacifism and Radicalism," and Senator Nelson of Minnesota asked that it be made a Federal record.

A large number of universities and colleges are represented in the list, among them Columbia University, Barnard College, the College of the City of New York, Cornell University, Harvard, Princeton, Leland Stanford, Jr., University, University of Pennsylvania, Wellesley College, Tufts College, Swarthmore, Haverford College, University of Chicago, and the Universities of California and Texas. New York City is largely represented.

Amos Pinchot Named.

The list got into the record as the result of a few questions that were asked Mr. Stevenson by Senator King of Utah. Mr. Stevenson had been testifying regarding the war activities of the various pacifist and radical organizations, a large number of them having actively engaged, he said, in opposing the enforcement of the military laws of this country. He had named Amos Pinchot as one of the men who had been active in some of these organizations.

"If Mr. Pinchot tried to obstruct the draft law, I do not see why he should not be prosecuted the same as other people," Senator King remarked. "Have

Continued on Page Four.

ALLIES ASKED TO PERMIT ENLISTMENT OF VOLUNTEER ARMY TO SAVE RUSSIA; COUNCIL HALTS TERRITORY SEIZURES

ALL CLAIMANTS WARNED

Must Not Employ Force to Gain Possession of Disputed Areas.

COLONIES ARE DISCUSSED

Officials of Canada, South Africa, and Australia Tell Allied Leaders Their Views.

MAY CUT OCCUPATION FORCE

Committee Named by Foch Will Consider How Large an Army Is Needed.

PARIS, Jan. 24. (Associated Press.)—A series of international events of the highest order took form today at meetings of the council of the great powers and the military commanders on all the fronts. These may be summed up as follows:

First—Issuance of a solemn warning that taking of territory by force would seriously prejudice the claims of those who used such means and set up sovereignty by coercion. This declaration was framed by President Wilson.

Second—Appointment of a commission, including the British Minister of War, Winston Churchill; Marshal Foch, General Diaz, and General Bliss to carry forward early demobilization and establish proportionate allied and associated forces on the western front.

Third—Discussion of territorial claims on conquered German colonies, with hearings of interest to Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, on German East Africa and the German islands of the Pacific.

Fourth—Approval of the striking of a medal for all troops taking part in the war.

Fifth—Authorization to M. Pichon, French Foreign Secretary, to draft instructions for the joint mission which is about to proceed to Poland.

These matters embrace some of the most difficult questions before the Peace Conference, and, with the projected action tomorrow on the League of Nations, indemnities, punishments, labor, and international highways, much progress is being made toward clearing the slate of the large subjects before the conference.

Warning Has Wide Scope.

While the solemn warning with regard to the gaining of territory by force specified no countries, it covered broadly the warring elements in the Ukraine and those around Vilna and Lemberg; also in the Caucasus, where the new Georgian Republic is fighting the new Armenian Republic; also the Serbian inroads on Montenegro, as well as territorial occupation along the Eastern Adriatic, in Thrace and in Poland.

Some of these situations have already brought protests and other protests are expected, so that the great powers decided to enunciate the principle that possession by force would place a cloud on the title.

The sentiment of the Council was strongly for demobilization with the least possible delay. There is reason to believe that the commission will carry out the plans for the return of American troops homeward as rapidly as transportation permits, and that there will be no increase in the American quota of troops in the occupied regions.

While the hearing on the German colonies was confined to the British dominions, Japan was represented on the Council and expects to be heard in due time concerning some of the German Pacific groups and Kiao-Chau.

The second plenary session of the Peace Conference at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon will have the League of Nations as its foremost topic. This will be followed by the four questions: Labor, indemnities, punishments, and highways.

David Lloyd George, the British Premier, will make the opening presentation of a plan for a League of Nations in a brief speech dealing largely with principles and leaving the details for the commission.

What part President Wilson will take in tomorrow's session has not been definitely announced.

The Supreme Council first met today as the Supreme War Council. Not only were there present President Wilson and the Premiers and Foreign Ministers, but also Marshal Foch, Field Marshal Haig, General Pershing, General Diaz, and the Generals of the Versailles War Council, including

Continued on Page Two.

SIX (6) BELL-ANS IN HOT WATER quickly relieves indigestion.—Don't forget.—Advt.

"LAST CALL!—Our Bargain of 6 Pen additions——" See top of Page 7.—Advt.

CALOX OXYGEN TOOTH POWDER Cleans, Whitens, Preserves—McK. & R.—Advt.

British League Plan Is Founded on Agreement To Maintain the Territorial Integrity of States

PARIS, Jan. 24. (Associated Press.)—The British plan for a League of Nations, which has just been completed, can now be outlined in concrete form to the people of the United States for the first time.

The main feature of the league provided for in the plan will be the establishment of machinery for handling international disputes. This will be based on an agreement among the members of the league not to interfere with the territorial integrity of States or to permit others to interfere with them.

The rendering of assistance and guidance to new and undeveloped States to maintain freedom of transit and just commercial relations between the members of the league are some of the principal aims to be supervised by the league.

In this connection it is held that all international bodies now existing, and any which may be created, must be brought together in some central place, which will be the capital of the league, and work in close co-operation with the league if the effort to promote international co-operation is to be successful.

The British plan provides for a general conference of the delegates of all nations that are members of the league and for a smaller International Executive Council for the transaction of ordinary business.

A permanent secretariat for the league would be presided over by a man of authority and experience in European affairs sitting at the capital of the league with all necessary diplomatic immunities. Periodic meetings of the league's delegates are provided for.

The plan excludes some States, like Germany, from the league for the present, on the ground of untrustworthiness, but it holds that this exclusion should not be prolonged unnecessarily. Every civilized State with a settled government will be invited to join the league. Provisions for separate representation for India and the British dominions is provided for.

Disputes for settlement are divided into two classes, justiciable and nonjusticiable, and each State will be the final judge as to whether a dispute is justiciable or not.

The establishment of a permanent Court of International Justice for the settlement of justiciable disputes is proposed, and until it is created a Court of Arbitration is suggested. Either a council or a conference of the league is thought to be the proper organ for the consideration of nonjusticiable quarrels.

The plan maintains that in either case all that ought to be attempted at present is to see that there shall be a deliberate public discussion and that international public opinion and not formal coercive machinery shall be appealed to. It is held that the world is not yet ready for such machinery.

The plan looks to cancellation of treaties incompatible with the tenets of the league and calls for a provision regarding publicity of treaties.

The question of disarmament is held to be difficult, although more or less complete disarmament is considered necessary to peace. It is suggested that there might be some step toward the abolition of conscription. The plan would prohibit any nation, having forces or armament sufficient for the purpose, to indicate an intention of employing them aggressively.

FIRST STEP TODAY TOWARD LEAGUE

Britain to Present Proposals with Full Concurrence of Wilson.

MAY OFFER RESOLUTIONS

Setting Forth of Principles Rather Than a Concrete Plan Likely to be His Aim.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—Tomorrow's plenary meeting of the Peace Conference which is to be devoted in part to considering the question of the formation of a League of Nations is likely to be a disappointment to those who expect concrete results or even nothing more than some definite guidance as to the attitude of the great powers concerning the league scheme.

All the evidence at hand goes to show that the powers are not ready to disclose their matured views as to a working plan for making the league a practical organization.

It was expected that the British would present a definite program for the league at the session but this understanding lacks confirmation.

The League of Nations proposals will be brought before the Conference through half a dozen resolutions offered by Lloyd George, which it was supposed would embody a set formula for an international society designed to prevent a recurrence of wars. All those concerned were disinclined to discuss the character of these resolutions, but the inference was drawn from the little that was said that they will be general in scope, stating principles for the foundation of a league and not containing a detailed plan of organization and procedure.

Nor will Lloyd George deliver a considered address backing any hard and fast suggestions. He has decided and has not announced to representatives of other nations that he will reserve his remarks, leaving to the smaller nationalities a chance to express their views on the principles which they believe should be recognized in any arrangement intended to save them from aggression, such as the Teutonic powers inflicted on Serbia and Belgium.

Therefore it looks as if Saturday's full session of the Peace Conference

Continued on Page Two.

When you think of Writing Think of WHITING.—Advt.

LITHUANIANS TAKE 6,500 BOLSHEVIKI

Inflict Heavy Defeat on Red Army Midway Between Kovno and Vilna.

BANDITS LOOT PETROGRAD

All Parties in Russia Opposed to Bolsheviki Rallying to Kolchak Government.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—Lithuanian troops have inflicted a defeat upon the Bolsheviki near Kozedary, about midway between Kovno and Vilna, according to reports from Kovno received today.

The casualties of the Bolsheviki were heavy and they are reported to have lost 6,500 men in prisoners.

The Lithuanians are said to be advancing toward Vilna. Their losses are declared to have been slight.

Delegations of Poles from Lithuania and White Russia, including representatives from the cities of Vilna and Warsaw, have arrived in Paris. They will defend the interests of the Polish populations in Lithuania and White Russia and wish to obtain, first of all, assurance that a Bolshevist invasion of those regions will be prevented.

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Jan. 24.—Petrograd is being left to the mercy of gangs of robbers formed of escaped criminals, who are dividing the town into districts for looting purposes, according to the newspaper Ruskey Listok.

It reiterates the report that the Bolsheviki are making hurried preparations for the evacuation of Petrograd, with the intention of moving either to Moscow or Nijni-Novgorod. The greater proportion of the persons now interned in Petrograd will be executed, it is predicted, and their women and children left to shift for themselves.

All the valuables in private houses, bank vaults and museums will be removed from the city.

ANTI-RED FACTIONS IN RUSSIA UNITING

Three Cossack Chieftains Rally to Siberian Government and Semenoff Submits.

OMSK, Siberia, Jan. 19. (Associated Press.)—The Omsk Government, headed by Admiral Kolchak, is rapidly increasing its authority both east and west of Omsk. During the last week the Omsk Government was advised of the adherence to the authority of General Denikine, the leader of the Omsk forces west of the Urals, of General Krasnoff, the Hetman of the Don Cossacks, and Gen-

Continued on Page Two.

USE SONORA NEEDLES!
Sonora Semi-Permanent Silvered Needles replace steel needles. They play 50 to 100 times. Loud, Medium or Soft Tones. 25c. per card of 5.—Advt.

SAZONOFF MAKES APPEAL

The Russian Statesman Cites Historic Precedents for His Proposal.

ASKS FOR NO FINANCIAL AID

Confident That Anti-Bolsheviki Could Float a Loan for the Undertaking.

SPOKESMAN OF 40,000,000

Ex-Minister's Plan Contemplates Raising of Troops in Various European Countries.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—Sergius Sasonoff, representing the Governments of Omsk and Ekaterinodar, today made a plea that anti-Bolshevist Russians be allowed to raise a volunteer army in other European countries for the restoration of order in Russia.

"There is only one possible way of settling the Russian question," he said. "It is not suggested by any Russian who might be accused of partiality, but by such unbiased men as M. Noulens (former French Ambassador to Russia) and M. Scavenius (Danish Minister to Russia), both of whom were interrogated by the Conference and pronounced themselves in favor of military intervention.

"We know that the powers do not wish to make a new campaign into Russia. We go so far as to admit the justice of the reasons guiding the powers in this attitude, but it is being universally recognized that there is only one remedy for overcoming Bolshevism and preventing its spread outside Russia, namely, to crush it by force. We ask to be allowed to use force.

"We strongly urge an expedition of volunteers; but, in order not to involve the responsibility of the powers, we do not insist on such expedition being organized by the powers themselves, asking only authorization to raise the volunteers ourselves and to be allowed to enlist them in different European countries, which is not a novelty, having been done in many wars."

M. Sazonoff cited as examples of this the Peninsular war, the Garibaldi campaigns, the Boer war, the war in the Balkans, and other conflicts.

"Why should we not also be allowed to raise a volunteer army," Mr. Sasonoff added, "for one of the most sacred causes the world has ever known—that of freeing our country from a band of malefactors who in some unfortunate parts of Russia by force of arms are setting at naught all principles of right and personal freedom?

"We do not even ask from the powers any financial assistance, as the Governments already constituted, of which I represent two of over 40,000,000 people, will float a loan which undoubtedly will be well received, as every one knows the immense resources of Russia, which, with its huge population, soon will regain its position as one of the principal factors in the world's activity."

Russian Reply May Be Delayed.

It seems doubtful whether replies to the inquiries addressed by the Supreme Council to the various Russian factions will be received in time for Saturday's session of the full Peace Conference.

In fact, it develops that the Russians now in Paris asserting that they represent the anti-Bolsheviki may not be competent to pass upon the question themselves. They have credentials conveying unknown powers. The Council is disposed to accept these credentials as sufficient in the event that the Russians now here participate in the meeting on the Princes Islands; otherwise, it is said, it will be necessary to await the decisions of the home Governments of the various factions in Russia.

Recognition of Russia's pre-war national debt to France by the Lenine-Trotsky Government will be one of the first subjects discussed at Princes' Islands should the Bolshevist leaders accept the invitation of the Peace Conference to meet them.

While Russia is a debtor to all the Allies except Italy, there is a feeling in French official circles that the French debt should receive priority, as it was contracted much earlier during the time of peace while the English and American claims date back only to the war period. [illegible] hands are widely [illegible]

All Enlisted Men Allowed to Stay in Army Until They Find Civilian Employment

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—To solve the problem of unemployed discharged soldiers, the War Department has ordered that no man be discharged from the army against his desire until such time as he can obtain employment in civil life.

It was announced today that orders had been telegraphed to all department and division commanders, at Secretary Baker's direction, to retain all men who desired to remain temporarily in the service without prejudice to their subsequent discharge to take employment. The order follows:

"All commanding officers will take steps to insure that every enlisted man in their command understands thoroughly that the War Department does not desire to discharge any soldier who cannot secure civil employment. It will be made clear to every soldier that where he would normally be discharged under orders for demobilization, he may remain temporarily in the military service at his own written request until such time as he can secure employment. The fact that he requests to remain in the army temporarily does not in any way operate to compel him to remain in the army for a long period of time against his will. Any man who would normally have been discharged if he had not expressed his desire in writing to remain in the service, may thereafter be discharged from the service at his own request whenever he thinks he may secure employment. All such men as are retained temporarily under the above authority will be attached to the most convenient unit and where their services will be most useful."

In connection with this policy, adopted after orders were issued last week for demobilization of the combat divisions in the United States, it was said that action to prevent a large proportion of these men from facing unemployment was taken not only to protect the soldier individually but because of its effect upon employment conditions throughout the country.

Another aspect of the new policy is that the families of married soldiers will continue to draw their allotments from the Government during this temporary service. For the time being, at least, the War Department will have ample work to keep the men busy in handling demobilization of other troops and in storing war material and in similar tasks.

Representative Garland of Pennsylvania, Republican, who has just returned from overseas, where he spent Christmas at Coblenz with American soldiers, introduced a resolution today demanding "the return of the soldiers by every transportation facility that can be made available" and for the immediate discharge on arrival in this country of drafted men and members of the National Guard.

"Something ought to be done," Mr. Garland said. "The men don't have any idea when they will get back and have been told they will be there a year or longer. There is nothing around them but rain and mud and tombstones and ruin. There are plenty of French and British there to police the country. The privates think that the officers getting big pay want to keep them there."

Representative Garrett of Tennessee, Democrat, replied that Secretary Baker had but a short time before told the Rules Committee that the return of the men had received more attention than any other problem before the War Department and that all vessels that could be obtained were devoted to the service.

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—Governor Coolidge will send the Legislature next week a bill authorizing an appropriation of $10,000 to aid and find employment for returned and returning soldiers, sailors, and marines.

France, and there are more than 2,000,000 holders, among them many workingmen, small proprietors, and tradesmen, whose savings of a whole lifetime are invested.

President Wilson's plan for dealing with the Russian problem includes the "unconditional recognition of the revolution", by the representatives of the associated powers, according to Le Petit Parisien, which declares its information comes from "an especially authorized source." Of this recognition its informant says:

"This must be construed as implying recognition of all the consequences of the Russian revolution as far as the former Government of the Czar is concerned, but in no wise as approval of the Bolshevist policies."

Maklakof Favors the Conference.

The press continues to display the keenest interest in the Russian problem. Although Sergius Sazonoff, the former Foreign Minister, and Prince Lvoff, the former Premier, declare they are firmly decided to have nothing whatever to do with the Bolsheviki, Le Matin says that numerous Russians at present in Paris, notably Vasili Maklakof, the last accredited Ambassador, are of the opinion that the anti-Bolshevist Governments should not give up the advantage of a hearing before the Allies, no matter how reluctant they may be to meet the Bolsheviki.

The Russian Social Revolutionary Party approves without reserve President Wilson's proposal, according to the delegate of that party now in Paris. A document to this effect, signed by the delegate, is published today in the Socialist newspaper L'Humanité.

Most of the newspapers continue to combat the decision of the conference for a meeting of the representatives of all the Russian Governments, characterising the policy thus decided upon as unsound.

Wilson Planning "Vigorous Action"?

Both the Petit Journal and the Petit Parisien point to the danger in which the Bolsheviki are reported to stand of losing Petrograd. They say that the Bolshevist defeat at Narva ought to be regarded by the Soviet Government as a serious warning. The time will come, these newspapers predict, when the prolonged parleying will be succeeded by vigorous action, and the Petit Parisien asserts that President Wilson is even now preparing the ground for the action he has in view. The Petit Journal predicts that unless Premier Lenine handles the situation carefully he will meet with a catastrophe in a very brief time.

Miliukoff Against Meeting Reds.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Paul N. Miliukoff, former Foreign Minister of Russia, who is in London, expressed surprise when told today that the Allies had invited the Bolsheviki of Russia to a conference. He said:

"The Bolsheviki are in no wise representative of the Russian people. They are robbers and cutthroats; mad dogs who wish to bite others so that all may be mad."

He said the only way to settle the Russian problem was to overthrow the Bolshevist rule there, which, he said, was simply terrorism and "hateful to the majority of Russians." He also said that if the Allies would supply guns and munitions patriotic Russians would overthrow "Bolshevist tyranny."

FRENCH ORGANIZATION TO FIGHT WILSON PLAN

Franco-Slav Society Counts on Republican Senate Opposition to Russian Policy.

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—The criticisms in the French press of the action of the peace plenipotentiaries in offering to send envoys to deal with the Bolsheviki have been followed by a more definite movement of opposition, which is directed against President Wilson. The fact that he fathered the Russian compromise has brought upon him the wrath of the Franco-Slav Society, and steps have been taken intended to embarrass him in the United States. This organization opposes Bolshevism, and it may be added that it does not approve of the League of Nations.

According to my information, the society at a recent meeting considered a plan for bringing together the French opponents of Bolshevism and the elements in America which are finding cause of complaint over the President's activities in connection with the conditions in Russia.

At the meeting of the Franco-Slav Society addresses were delivered by M. Franklin-Bouillon and Andre Cheradame, the latter widely known as a publicist. It is evidently the belief of the Franco-Slav group that a union can be effected with the American opponents of Wilson's policies, particularly the Republican Senators, and a propaganda undertaken in the United States which will cause the curtailment of the President's activities in behalf of Russia.

With the statement concerning the efforts of the Franco-Slav Society is coupled a report that its members are endeavoring to persuade the Peace Conference that Wilson should be considered not as President but as a party leader whose views are out of harmony with those of many of his own countrymen.

The President has decided to devote one day, Jan. 27, to an inspection of the devastated regions. He has been reluctant to do so until the most important work of the conference was finished, but the pressure upon him to change his mind has been too great for him to resist. I am told that one argument advanced was that the French people would misunderstand his attitude if he did not see with his own eyes the devastation wrought by the enemy.

LONDON VIEWS VARY ON TRUCE WITH REDS

Morning Post Says It Presupposes "More Than Christian Meekness."

MUCH FAVORABLE COMMENT

Times Expects Good Effect, Whether the Bolsheviki Accept the Invitation or Not.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The Morning Post, commenting on the decision of the Paris Conference to meet delegations of all the Russian Governments, including the Bolsheviki, says:

"We hope the Russian Bolsheviki will be duly grateful to the Peace Conference. It is true they have not been invited to Paris. That would have been too much. But they have been invited to the Sea of Marmora, where the Allies propose to leave their cards upon them. The moral distinction between inviting a shady person to your house and meeting by appointment at a seaside resort has always been recognized by the civilized West—and France is fain to accept the lofty standards of her Allies.

"Our friends in Russia will also be gratified. The Bolsheviki could not sit down to table with us. That would be both a crime and a scandal. But with them—why, with them it is a different matter. The Bolsheviki have robbed them, have murdered their fathers and brothers, or have paid Chinese coolies to murder them, and have committed unspeakable outrages upon their wives and daughters. The Bolsheviki have murdered their Czar, and, indeed, their whole royal family. The Bolsheviki have robbed them, dispossessed them, treated them in a manner so foul and so obscene that even to read of it makes the blood run cold.

"No longer ago than Jan. 2, they shot in cold blood 750 Russian officers who were returning to their homes from prison camps in Germany.

"And now the Allies—their allies—ask them to meet these Bolsheviki and sit around the table with them and come to a happy arrangement. It is marvelous to consider what the friends of the Allies have been asked to do and to suffer since the great war began. But this, perhaps, is the greatest marvel of all. It is to exercise much more than Christian meekness—such forgiveness unto seven hundred and seventy times seven—that it is done the Sea of Marmora thenceforth rank with the Sea of Galilee."

The Daily Telegraph says:

"Bolshevism itself means, and can mean nothing but, anarchy, however it may disguise its real spirit and essence by means of a proclamation of class war and the supremacy of the proletariat. To have any dealings with criminals of this kind, guilty of such acts, constitutes a grave lapse from the high moral maxims which have throughout guided us during the war, and from a practical point of view, it is also an extremely bad policy. Encouragement is the one thing which is likely to foster the growth of Bolshevism, and if the proposals of the conference do not involve a certain tacit acceptance and encouragement of the forces of Lenine and Trotsky, we really do not know what they do mean."

All for the Best, Says The Times.

LONDON, Jan. 24, (British Wireless Service.)—The Times, discussing the allied invitation to Russia, says that on the whole the agreement of the Conference concerning Russia has been better received by the world at large than in Paris, and that even those who might be disposed to criticise it must recognize that the decision was unanimously reached by so imposing a cabinet, of which each, it is practically impregnable. The chief objections to the proposals, The Times adds, are concerned with its practicability. No one, it says, can guarantee the success of the proposed meeting, or even that the meeting will ever take place.

The newspaper argues that even if the meeting does not occur, or if it takes place and no definite decision is reached, "we shall, in either case, be in a better position to arrive at a decision than we now are, for in either case we shall have made it impossible for the Bolsheviki in Russia or their sympathizers outside to keep on any more.

"They will have revealed themselves as enemies of the human race, and whatever steps the Conference may find it desirable to take in order to vindicate its authority can be taken without misgiving and with the assurance that it has popular support behind it. On the other hand, if the Bolsheviki attend the Marmora meeting and behave reasonably the gain will be still greater. We shall have made the peace of Europe secure without further fighting. We shall have laid the foundation of future friendships between the real mind of Russia and the aspirations of the Entente peoples, and we shall have dug the grave of Bolshevism."

The Times concludes by saying that it hopes the plan will work, but that if it does not, and other means become necessary, "our hands will have been strengthened by the failure."

"In the meantime," it says, "it is important that we should put ourselves in a position to assert the will of the conference at once in case the present scheme breaks down."

The Daily Chronicle's diplomatic correspondent says it is generally considered in diplomatic circles that the Peace Conference was moved to make the remarkable experiment by the magnitude of the problem, and that there was virtually no other course open.

"Reflects War-Weariness."

"The sense of the conference," this correspondent says, "was against any resumption of the sword. In this it reflects general war weariness. * * * Russia has fallen under Bolshevism because of lack of the common necessaries of life. Supply those necessaries, and Bolshevism will fail. That is the theory, and it is good sense. Those who best know Russia rejoice that an effort is being made to stem the tide of anarchy. The fact remains that the vast majority of the inhabitants—probably some 80 per cent.—are peasants, dependent upon tilling the soil. Indifferent to persons, as to forms of government, they demand a cessation of disorder and a resumption of normal conditions. To them the proposition of the Allies will come as a hope of better things."

The Manchester Guardian, which warmly supports the proposal, says Bolshevist Russia is in desperate need, first of peace, and second of trade.

"She needs thousands of things," says this newspaper, "which she cannot herself supply, and to obtain these and freedom from the external menace and the drain which it implies on her scant resources, there can be little doubt that she would be ready to make great concessions. * * * She needs foreign assistance—foreign capital. Her finances are in utter disorder, and she is on the verge of bankruptcy. She can escape only by foreign intercourse and aid. Who can say what salutary results might not flow from her return to the ordinary relations of a great State?"

The Daily News says the suggestion that the proposal involved recognition of the Bolsheviki will not bear examination. The Westminster Gazette declares that to Europe as a whole it will be a great gain if the Marmora Conference assembles, "for then we may hope to secure through it the peace of the world."

"The reasons that favor the experiment," The Gazette continues, "immensely outweigh all that can be said against making it. Chief of these reasons is that a mission to the Sea of Marmora would be a practical trial of those ideals in the domain of government with which the name of President Wilson is associated. The effort is being made to get at the end of the Russian situation in the only way possible at the present time and to base the decisions of the Paris Conference upon the clear expression of the will of the people concerned. We are glad to think that on this point the American and English delegates are absolutely at one, and that the views that are receiving the unanimous approval of the Conference are as much those of Lloyd George as of President Wilson. Our hope is that the mission will not fail, but if it does the Conference will have the satisfaction of knowing that it has attempted a settlement as creditable to its head as to its heart."

Dr. E. J. Dillon, the foreign political expert of The Telegraph, writing from Paris, says the Prince's Islands plan caused consternation in Russian circles in Paris and adds that he is authorized to declare that the Governments of Omsk, Archangel, Crimea, and Yekaterinodar will absolutely refuse to send representatives to the conference.

SENATORS CONDEMN DEALINGS WITH REDS

King and Myers, Democrats, Support Sherman's Denunciation of New Russian Policy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Recognition of the Bolsheviki as a constituent part of the turbulent Russian situation, and the proposal by the Paris Conference to treat with the Reds at Princes Islands, in the Sea of Marmora, brought scathing comment in the Senate today.

Two Democratic Senators, King of Utah and Myers of Montana, joined with a Republican, Senator Sherman of Illinois, in deploring the fact that the Peace Commissioners had recognised the existence of the Bolsheviki. The President was responsible for any yielding on the part of the French representatives, Senator Sherman asserted.

"I cannot reconcile myself," he told the Senate, "directly or indirectly to the recognition of the present Bolshevist body in Russia. The Bolshevist Government is admitted to be a godless Government as well as a violent one. They are only a little in advance of the Socialists of this country. There is no thorough Socialist who admits any religious obligations.

"The local council of Petrograd has decreed that all married women between 18 and 45 years of age shall be provided with husbands selected by the council. Their children are not to be allowed to remain with their parents, but will be taken over as wards of the state. The parents are to have no more concern with them than the sire and the dam of the beasts of the field after the young have been weaned.

"Such a Government as that," interrupted Senator King, "is an enemy to all forms of law or order or progress or civilization, and that is the kind of Government we are giving some recognition to at this time at the Paris Peace Conference. The decrees the Senator from Illinois has spoken of are to be expected of a Government founded upon atheism and denunciation of God.

"I believe it to be the sovereign duty of every American to resist relations that may be sought. Great honor is due to the French for refusing to assist the Bolshevist representatives. If they have unhappily yielded, it was because of pressure begun by the Chief Executive of this country."

Senator Myers declared himself against any recognition of the prevailing powers of the Soviet Government.

"I am greatly surprised and disappointed," he continued, "that the Powers in conference at Paris had considered entering into negotiations with these people or recognize them in any way whatever.

"The Bolsheviki are murderers, thieves, assassins, rapists, and criminals of the worst type. They indorse all the practices known as crimes, and have invented new forms of crime. They are the worst criminals the world has ever known; worse even than the Germans. They have abolished God; they declared war on all churches and religion.

"They have decreed free love. They have decreed that hereafter all women of Russia should be kept for the common use of all men, and that all children shall be raised by the State like a lot of pigs or cattle. No child in the future is to know who his father is. Such doctrines are absolutely shocking. I am greatly disappointed that the Powers have decided to deal with the Bolsheviki.

CABLES PROTEST TO WILSON.

Methodist Pastor, Long in Russia, Calls Reds Russia's Greatest Foes.

The Rev. George Albert Simons, superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Russia, and pastor of the American Church in Petrograd since 1907, yesterday cabled the following message to President Wilson in Paris:

"Recently left Russia, where I spent eleven years. Know Bolshevism to be avowedly anti-Jewish, anti-humanitarian, anti-Christian, anti-Russian. Consider it greatest menace to world peace, world democracy, civilization, and sanctity of home. Therefore, most earnestly hope Peace Conference will not pollute itself by recognizing Russia's greatest foe. Christian America and Christian Russia can fitly express their sentiment in this crisis hour by quoting Second Corinthians, vi., 14-18."

FIRST STEP TODAY TOWARD LEAGUE

By RICHARD V. OULAHAN.

Continued from Page 1, Column 6.

would be mainly important as a notice to the world that the League of Nations proposals were now formally before it and subject to continued discussion until disposed of. It is the privileged business of the Conference, and under the agreement reached shall have precedence over everything that pertains to the making of peace.

It would seem that as the originator, as it were, of the league idea the United States would have the preference in bringing the question formally before the Conference. The fact that the British are to do so has deep significance, however.

There is reason to believe that President Wilson and the American delegation preferred this method of procedure. In the first place, it was a marked compliment to the British delegation, and in the second it showed to all the world that Great Britain and America stood together in furthering this most ambitious scheme to end hostilities between nations.

No more striking instance of the unity with which the British and American delegates are working can be afforded than by the desire of Wilson to have the Prime Minister of Great Britain launch the craft for which the American Government has been assiduously laying the ways.

It does not need supernatural powers to understand that the President's visit to England in Christmas week and his subsequent private conferences in Paris with Lloyd George and Balfour are bearing fruit.

As stated in one of my prior dispatches those close to the British delegation are saying that Lloyd George has come to have a great liking for Wilson personally, and is particularly impressed with his sense of fairness and courtesy as well as directness. This cordial relationship between these two men is all the more interesting to those who had been hearing predictions that as soon as President and Prime Minister got down to business a clash was bound to come.

FRENCH SKEPTICAL OF RUSSIAN PLAN

Yielded to British and Americans for the Sake of Preserving Harmony.

ENGLAND THE PRIME MOVER

"America Was Umpire," It Is Said, Rather Than Participant in Conflict of Wills.

By CHARLES A. SELDEN.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—There are several sufficiently accurate ways of characterizing the agreement of America and the allied powers to receive representatives of all the Russian groups, including the Bolsheviki, at the Princes' Islands conference. It is called here in Paris a diplomatic defeat of France by America. It is also called, more precisely and exactly, a diplomatic defeat of France by England, with America acting as umpire.

But a better way, perhaps, is to speak of it as a compromise of all the powers concerned to arrive at a harmonious settlement of the first serious difference that has actually come to a head since the formal opening of the conference. It is better to look at it in that way, because, after all, this is a peace conference; and to speak of "defeat" and "victory" implies that there has been fighting. And fighting among themselves is distinctly what the delegates do not want, especially in these days of preliminaries. For, big as the Russian question may be in itself, much greater issues are to come, which will call for even greater concessions or compromises than that which France has just made in consenting to this conference after that emphatic Pichon note declaring that under no circumstances would France deal with the Bolsheviki as requested by Lloyd George.

Incidentally, this might be called the third case in which France has yielded to America for the sake of harmony. First there was her consenting to bring the League of Nations matter into the first part of the conference instead of leaving it to the last. Then came the readjustment as to the representation of small nations, and now the unbelievable has actually happened in the Russian question.

"The main thing to keep in mind," said a French statesman to me today, "is that the union of the Allies and America has been preserved unimpaired by this decision itself. There is no question but what France was diametrically opposed to England and America. They have yielded something, so have we.

"It has been something like the process of the conversations between Washington and Berlin last October. You will remember the great uncertainty in France at the time about the wisdom of President Wilson's action. We wanted to keep on fighting, but yielded; and the results have been satisfactory.

"No doubt the present situation will work out, too. But we do not think it will work out the way the advocates of the Prinkipo conference hope. It is hardly likely that all the anti-Bolshevist Governments in Russia will consent to participate in the conference with Anarchists. Perhaps none of them will. So we may find ourselves conferring only with the Bolsheviki, who are eager to come. What will happen in that case has apparently not yet been worked out. But it is not probable under those conditions that the fighting in Russia would cease, whereas such a cessation of hostilities is an essential requirement on which we have declared the Prinkipo conference must be based. I think it is a foregone conclusion that Admiral Kolchak's Government in Siberia will take no part in the conference with the Bolsheviki; but on the other hand, the Admiral probably would not go on with his military operations without the support of the allied troops in his region.

"The trouble is that in Western Europe, England, and America we do not yet appreciate Bolshevism as they do in Russia. To us it is serious enough, but still an incidental thing, which some of us seem to think we can settle without force by a sort of side-show Peace Conference run in connection with the big affair in Paris. But to Russians themselves, Bolshevism must be the one and only question till it is eradicated, and they think there is only one way to eradicate it.

"However, America and England have our support now. If their way fails, we shall have their support later on. Valuable time may be wasted, but it will be worth something if all the civilized nations are eventually convinced that the Bolsheviki cannot be trusted. In the meantime, it is to the credit of France that she has established a precedent of compromise for the sake of harmony among the Allies.

"It is not a defeat of France by America. The issue is not so sharply drawn there anyway, as between France and England. America was the umpire. Italy and Japan hardly figured in the matter. Lloyd George asked that the Peace Conference receive the Bolsheviki in Paris. Pichon replied. President Wilson suggested, as a middle course, that a commission of the Peace Conference—not the conference itself—should receive the Bolsheviki and others at Prinkipo. We accepted this middle course."

The above talk may be taken as a fair representation of the French attitude of skepticism in the entire matter. The same thing is expressed with much more bitterness and sarcasm in many Paris papers. The Socialist paper, L'Humanité, is the only organ which approves the action of the conference. The other papers make a point of ignoring Lloyd George's advocacy of recognizing the Bolsheviki, and directly or indirectly hold President Wilson responsible for the whole matter.

In L'Echo de Paris, which also carries its usual daily article from Washington attacking the Administration, Pertinal, its chief political writer, says:

"Ideology, ignorance and electioneering politics have become the bad tenants of the Qual D'Orsai."

ALL CLAIMANTS WARNED

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

Generals Wilson, Bellitz, Bliss, and Robilant.

The military branch of the Council adjourned at noon until tomorrow morning.

The Council of the five great Powers continued in session after the withdrawal of the military representatives. Louis Klotz, French Minister of Finance, and Louis Loucheur, French Minister of Reconstruction, took part in its deliberations.

Decisions Told by Communique.

The communiqué regarding proceedings of the morning session reads:

The Supreme War Council met this morning from 10:30 A. M. to 12:30 P. M., and was attended by the President of the United States of America, the Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the British Empire, France and Italy, as well as the Secretary of State of the United States of America, the British Secretary of State for War and the French Minister of Munitions; the representatives of the Japanese Government; Marshal Foch, accompanied by General Weygand, Field Marshal Haig, General Pershing, General Diaz, General Wilson, General MacDonough and the military representatives of the United States of America, France, Great Britain and Italy and Japan, attended it.

The Council conferred with Marshal Foch and the other military experts as to the strength of the forces to be to all the forces of the allied and associated Powers on the western front during the period of the armistice.

It was decided to set up a special committee composed of Mr. Churchill, Mr. Loucheur, Marshal Foch, General Bliss and General Diaz to examine the question.

The Supreme War Council also agreed to recommend for the approval of the governments concerned the issue of an identic medal and ribbon to all the forces of the Allied and associated Powers who have taken part in the war.

Warning to Factions Using Force.

After the Supplementary Council, the President of the United States of America and the Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers of the Allied and associated Governments, with the representatives of Japan, held a short meeting and agreed to the publication and transmission by wireless telegraphy to all parts of the world of the following communication:

"The governments now associated in conference to effect a lasting peace among the nations are deeply disturbed by the news which comes to them of the many instances in which armed force is being made use of in many parts of Europe and the East to gain possession of territory, the rightful claim to which the Peace Conference is to be asked to determine.

"They deem it their duty to utter a solemn warning that possession, gained by force, will seriously prejudice the claims of those who use this means. It will create the presumption that those who employ force doubt the justice and validity of their claims, and purpose to substitute possession for proof of right, and set up sovereignty by coercion rather than by racial or national preference and natural historical association. They thus put a cloud upon every evidence of title they may afterward allege, and indicate their distrust of the conference itself.

"Nothing but the most unfortunate results can ensue. If they expect justice they must refrain from force and place their claims in unclouded good faith in the hands of the conference of peace."

The session will be resumed at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

According to Le Temps the part of the communiqué warning those who are refusing to await the Peace Conference's decision on territorial questions was written by President Wilson.

German Colonies Are Taken Up.

A communication issued this evening dealing with the afternoon session of the Supreme Council, reads:

The President of the United States of America, the premiers and foreign secretaries of the United States, of the British Empire, and France and Italy, and the representatives of Japan met at the Quai D'Orsay this afternoon from 3 o'clock until 5:15 o'clock.

The mission of the Allies and associated great powers to Poland was first discussed, and it was agreed that M. Pichon should prepare draft instructions to the mission for the approval of the representatives of the powers.

It was agreed that one prime representative for each of the five great powers should be permitted to accompany the mission.

The question of territory readjustments in connection with the conquest of the German colonies was then taken up. Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister of Canada; Mr. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia; General Smuts, representative of General Botha, the Prime Minister of South Africa, and Mr. Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand, were present and explained the particular interest of the respective Dominions in regard to this question.

The next meeting of the allied ministers will take place on Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

The Peace Conference will hold a plenary sitting at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs tomorrow (Saturday), at 3 o'clock.

To Hasten League Plan.

Responsive to demands in the United States and Great Britain, which are echoed in Germany, for an immediate conclusion of the peace treaty, efforts are being made to hasten the adoption of a plan for a League of Nations. It is declared to be the conviction of the delegates that no permanent peace can be made until certain principles to govern the relations between the States have been accepted by the Peace Conference.

Such questions as the rearrangement of boundaries, the assumption of indemnities and reparations and the creation of constituted authorities are regarded as the very basis of the treaty of peace, and not only the American delegates, but also the British and French delegates are understood to be of the opinion that these things cannot be safely composed in special peace treaties, but must be founded upon the general principles forming the basis of a League of Nations.

Another consideration is the likelihood that if the treaty of peace is signed first, there will be little disposition among the delegates to linger in Paris to complete a League of Nations.

LABOR IS ONE TOPIC TODAY.

Ideas Crystallizing for International Protection of the Worker.

PARIS, Jan. 24. (Associated Press.)—One of the subjects on the order of business of the plenary session of the Peace Congress tomorrow will be international legislation on labor. Under instructions given at the first session, various delegations have been preparing written statements of their views on the subject, and it is understood that, under a special order, these will be received by the congress and referred to a committee, which will give careful study to the reports and endeavor to amalgamate them into a general project to be recommended to the congress for approval.

America's view has been crystallized and is believed to harmonize in many respects with those held by the British delegates. There is reason to believe that the principles enunciated will be found acceptable in general to most of the Entente Powers. While it has been deemed proper up to this time to adhere to the practice of withholding such reports from publication until formally presented before the congress, it is believed that the propositions of the United States are based upon full recognition of the principles of international protection of labor by governmental agencies, thus effecting what is regarded as a dangerous tendency toward class control of Governments.

Data are being prepared to demonstrate a simultaneous movement in this direction by labor organizations in the United States, England, and France, culminating in the adoption by the French Chamber of Deputies of the report of the Berne Conference, held before the war, as amplified by the conference held at Leeds, England, in 1916. These, in general, look to relieving labor from international capitalistic control, allowing freedom to choose employment and place of labor, guarantees of employments, social insurances, the right of organization and the enforcement of hygienic conditions at places of employment.

Of interest to the Southwestern section of the United States, as well as Mexico, is the demand for freedom to work in any country on terms of equality with native labor.

Other provisions are said to relate to child and female labor, prohibition of night work for minors, a basic eight-hour day and prohibition of international trade in products made by minors.

It is expected that the American delegates will present data to show the necessity for international standardization of sailors' wages, as already required by American law, if unfair and injurious competition for the world's freight business is to be avoided, it is understood, and a spirit of mutual co-operation is to govern as the best guarantee of avoiding wars resulting from such competition.

POCH SWUNG FRENCH TO WILSON'S VIEW

Willing to Have President's Russian Policy Tried to Prove Its Futility.

SOME BRITISH OPPOSITION

Premier Lloyd George Has Not the Solid Backing of His Countrymen in Paris.

By ERNEST MARSHALL.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—There is far from unanimity of opinion in British circles as to the wisdom of yesterday's sensational developments in the attitude of the conference toward the Russian situation. President Wilson's policy, which the conference decided to accept, is the sequence of Lloyd George's proposals, rejected by Pichon. Upon Wilson and Lloyd George personally rests the responsibility.

Both of them, of course, have the backing of their respective delegations, for it is almost as true of Lloyd George as it is of President Wilson that they are the delegations, the other delegates of their two countries being more of less in their pockets. French acceptance of President Wilson's proposals is understood to have been largely influenced by the advice of Marshal Foch, who insisted that the present popular reluctance to embark upon military measures in Russia could not be disregarded, but that in the event of a failure of the Princes' Islands meeting, the opinion of the world would veer round in favor of forcible intervention, not necessarily for the purpose of settling the domestic affairs of Russia, but with the object of raising a barrier against the spread of Bolshevism.

There are two possibilities of the future of the Princes' Islands scheme. One is that a majority of the various existing Russian Governments will refuse the invitation. The other is that the Bolsheviki will hold firm to their attitude of war against existing institutions. In either case, Clemenceau's hand will be considerably strengthened, and as a measure of self-protection the outside world will have to adopt forcible methods.

In some British quarters the present proposals are regarded as an interesting experiment, which may have no worse result than loss of time. In others, they are held to be a dangerous compromise with anarchy, semi-recognition of Bolshevism, and an ill-considered venture out of the realm of practical politics into the unknown land of academism which is susceptible of subversive as well as of uplifting interpretation.

Lloyd George, however, had his way when the question of making the British proposals of December last were discussed in London, and now President Wilson has obtained the decision of the conference in support of the plan, which at least has this much in its favor—that it is a first class innovation, that its execution will clear the air, and that in the event of its success, distinct progress will have been made toward a solution of what is perhaps the world's greatest problem; and that in the event of its failure there is likely to be a great change in public opinion in both America and England as to the necessity of intervention.

MEDAL IN HONOR OF WILSON.

French Department of the Seine to Issue It.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—The General Council of the Department of the Seine has decided to have a medal struck in honor of President Wilson's visit to France. On one side will be a profile portrait of Mr. Wilson, and the other side will bear the inscription:

"The Department of the Seine to President Wilson, Benefactor of Humanity."

A popular edition of this medal will be struck for general distribution.

AGREEMENT ON INDEMNITIES?

Wilson Said to Have Accepted the Principle.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—During consideration of the question of reparation at the meeting of the Supreme War Council yesterday, says the Paris edition of The London Daily Mail, President Wilson agreed to the principle that Germany must be made to pay indemnities in addition to the full cost of reparation.

At the instance of the British representatives, the paper adds, discussion was also begun on the questions of the addition of conscription and general disarmament.

In the future, The Daily Mail says, there will be one full meeting of the Peace Congress each week.

LITHUANIANS TAKE 6,500 BOLSHEVIKI

Continued from Page 1, Column 7.

eral Filimonoff, Hatman of the Kuban Cossacks.

Admiral Kanine, it is announced, has been appointed commander of the Russian Black Sea Fleet. He is subordinate to General Denikine, who now holds away over Odessa, the Crimea, and Sebastopol.

It is announced in Government circles that the controversy with General Semenoff, the anti-Bolshevist leader in the region of Chita, is in a fair way to a settlement. Semenoff, it is said, has accepted the appointment of a commission to try charges against him and has signified his readiness to join General Dutoff in fighting the Bolsheviki. The commission to try General Semenoff will meet in a week or so at Chita. It is understood that General Semenoff has informed Admiral Kolchak that he was the victim of a misunderstanding. The charges against Semenoff include that of interfering with the telegraph and railway lines, the seizing of money in banks and the intimidation of railway employees. Allied officers in Omsk continue their good offices in the interest of a settlement.

M. Savinkoff and Vladimir Bourtzeff, well-known revolutionist now in Paris, have telegraphed offers of their support to Admiral Kolchak. The adherence of Savinkoff is regarded as adding important strength to the Omsk Government. Admiral Kolchak has telegraphed his thanks to Savinkoff, declaring:

"I consider your acceptance a sign of a distinct movement which is uniting all forces to save Russia in this critical hour."

It probably would be premature and over optimistic to declare that the Omsk Government has inaugurated a settled regime and that all conditions and civil conflicts in non-Bolshevist Russia are at an end. The country is too vast, and unknown political currents have not yet found complete expression.

In Omsk Russia is compared to an agitated river which will continue to be troubled until it finds a normal and peaceful level, but Russians seeking the highest interests of the country as well as foreigners who are studying the situation on the ground appear to be united in considering the Kolchak Government as a sincere and vigorous movement to rehabilitate the nation.

There is a unanimous feeling that a powerful personality like Admiral Kolchak is necessary to carry the Government over the present crisis. If he succeeds in holding and strengthening his position in the next six months, these observers believe he will have formed the nucleus of an orderly and permanent regime, whatever political form it may eventually assume.

The observers do not believe that Kolchak is conspiring to restore the monarchy, as some of his opponents charge. They look upon the Kolchak Government as the only group offering hope of a solution.

The correspondent visited the churches in Omsk during the services Saturday night and found them all crowded. The Cathedral was overflowing. Most of the worshipers were men, and all were standing quietly in prayer.

Just as along the four thousand miles of the Trans-Siberian Railway, so at Omsk the masses of the Russian people apparently crave only peace and order—opportunity to obtain the necessities of life and a fair measure of comfort and happiness. They say they are surfeited with suffering, war and sorrow. It is hard to reconcile the gentle, sympathetic, and hospitable Russians encountered everywhere in this region with the tales of ferocity coming across the Urals.

At this critical hour of reconstruction the people are turning trustingly to America and the Allies for help. Their leaders emphasize that help, to be effective, must be immediate.

SEIZE KRYLENKO AS SPY.

Ex-Commander in Chief of Reds Sought to Enter Cossack Army.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 24.—Ensign Krylenko, former commander of the Russian Bolshevist Army, has been arrested, according to reports received through Finland.

He was caught when he attempted to enter the anti-Bolshevist Army of General Krasnoff, (Hetman of the Don Cossacks) for espionage purposes.

Ensign S. Krylenko was placed in command of the Bolshevist Army by Premier Lenine on Nov. 21, 1917, a fortnight after the coup d'état of the Bolsheviki, and retained that command until after the first taking of Kiev in February, 1918.

He succeeded General Dukhonin, who was degraded because he refused to offer an armistice to the Germans and Austrians until they had evacuated Russian territory.

On Nov. 7 Lenine sent out his famous wireless dispatch to Vienna, announcing that the new Government was ready to open negotiations for an armistice and peace, and henceforth, until the treaty of Brest-Litovsk was actually signed on March 3, 1918, Krylenko journeying from one sector to another, offered not only one, but a series of armistices to the commander of every enemy force with which he came in contact.

After one or two experiments the Germans would have none of him, for with the fraternization of troops came loads of Bolshevist propaganda literature. With his failure to capture the enemy Krylenko gradually lost caste among his "comrades," and had been little heard of since last Spring.

ASSERT TROTZKY WAS TAKEN.

Libau Advices to Switzerland Say He Did Not Escape from Narva.

BASLE, Jan. 24.—Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevist Minister of War and Marine, did not escape from Narva after the defeat of the Bolshevist by the Esthonians, but was taken prisoner, according to dispatches received here from Libau.

Advices from the same source state that, owing to the intervention of Finnish troops in northern Esthonia and Livonia, the country has been completely cleared of Bolshevist forces.

An Esthonian official report on the capture of Narva by Esthonian and Finnish troops, received on Tuesday, announced that Leon Trotsky, who had been present at Narva during the fighting, had escaped from the city after the Bolshevist defeat. Dispatches of Jan. 23 from Copenhagen appear to confirm this, announcing that Trotsky was transferring his headquarters as Minister of War to Nijni-Novgorod.

Communications between Libau and Narva do not appear to be particularly good at present. The places are nearly 300 miles apart, and Bolshevist forces have recently been reported in the territory between them.

FOUGHT WAY THROUGH REDS.

German Soldiers from Ukraine Reach Germany on Armed Train.

COBLENZ, Jan. 24. (Associated Press.)—After being three weeks on a train fighting their way through bands of Bolsheviki in Russia, several German soldiers arrived here yesterday from the Ukraine. Four hundred Germans of the Bavarian heavy cavalry left Kharkov on Dec. 26, after manning and arming a special train with one-pounders, machine guns, and rifles.

A non-commissioned officer of the German First Corps, with headquarters at Kharkov, was among the arrivals at Cobienz. He estimates that there are 50,000 German soldiers remaining in the Ukraine. Between Kharkov and Kiev the German train had frequent encounters with bands of Bolsheviki, numbering from 200 to 2,000. In one of these encounters the Germans suffered sixty casualties.

The officer said the train was frequently stopped by Bolsheviki and it was necessary for the Germans to fight their way day after day. Sometimes the Germans bribed the Bolsheviki to allow them to pass, but in most cases they fought their way through, using machine guns from the train windows. The itinerary of the Germans included Poltava and Krementchug, the train making several detours because of destroyed bridges.

The Bolsheviki had officers, but they maintained little order and fought as disorganized units. A large proportion of them appeared to be former Russian prisoners. Many wore Russian uniforms, while some had uniforms stolen from German soldiers.

BOLSHEVISTS ON THE RAND.

Find Little Sympathy in South African Gold Fields.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Plans for the establishment of a Bolshevist movement on the Rand, the rich gold mining region of the Union of South Africa, have been unearthed, according to a dispatch to Reuter's, Limited, today from Johannesburg.

The principals in the plan style themselves International Socialists, and the movement was launched at the time of the armistice celebrations in South Africa, one of the measures being the issuance of a circular announcing that arrangements for practical co-operation with "brothers in Russia" had been completed.

"Investigations show," adds the dispatch, "that the natives will have nothing to do with this Bolshevism, the native strike fiasco last June having caused the natives to lose confidence in the International Socialists. While free speech is not interfered with, steps are being taken to insure adequate protection to the public."

THREATEN SWISS AGAIN.

Russian Soviet Demands Recognition of Its Envoy to Berne.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 24.—(Havas.)—The Russian Bolshevist Government threatens to keep in jail Swiss citizens in Russia until the Swiss Government ratifies the appointment of an official representative of the Russian Soviet in Switzerland.

EXPELS SOVIET LEGATION.

Sweden Notifies Bolshevist Officials to Leave by Tonight.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 24.—The Politiets Dagblad of Stockholm says today that Vorovski, with the whole Soviet Legation at Stockholm, has been ordered by the Swedish Government to leave the city by Saturday night at the latest. The Government guarantees its safe journey. Vorovski confirms the report that he will leave in the next few days.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 24.—The Swedish Government has sent an ultimatum to the Bolshevist Legation here, demanding its departure from Sweden by Jan. 25 at the latest, according to the Politiken.

BOLSHEVIST RUSSIA LIKE A WASP'S NEST

All Would Combine in Defense if Attacked, Says Lithuanian Foreign Secretary.

TROTZKY A RUTHLESS CHIEF

"Haves" Robbed by "Have Nots," Who Will Resist Any Return to Former Conditions.

By WALTER DURANTY.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—Interesting details about the character of the Bolshevist rule in Russia were given to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent by the Lithuanian Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Rosenbaum, who arrived in Paris last week. He said:

"It is a mistake to suppose that the Bolsheviki have a regular organization covering all the Russian territory

WAVE OF STRIKES ALARMS GERMANS

Mines Crippled by Workers as a Protest Against Killing of Spartacide Leaders.

BERLIN TIEUP RESENTED

Socialist Leaders Disturbed by the Serious Consequences of Electrical Workers' Action.

By LEONARD SPRAY.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROTTERDAM, Jan. 23.—Strikes of miners on a great scale have broken out in Germany, extending to nearly every colliery district. The movement, which originated as a protest against the killing of Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, is of a political character, directed against the Ebert-Scheidemann Government.

In Upper Silesia, where last week an economic settlement was arrived at between the employers and workers, a fresh strike has begun, and, according to today's news, of the 150,000 miners in that area, 70,000 are idle. In the Essen region trouble is brewing, and large numbers of pits are closed.

The employers of the famous Deutsche Kaiser mine have issued a declaration that their action is a demonstration against the Government.

At Hamm, near Duesseldorff, the workers have proclaimed the Socialization of the mines. At Remscheid there is a general strike as a protest against the killing of Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg. All industries there are stopped, and traffic is at a standstill.

The Berliner Tageblatt states that at Oppel, near Breslau, notwithstanding the decision of their leaders that work must be continued, the employes of no fewer than forty-four mines went on strike and the leaders have no longer any authority over the men.

Strike Nearly Paralyzed Berlin.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 22, (via Copenhagen.)—During the period of the strike of electrical workers in Berlin [since ended] perhaps a majority of the houses here were without any light. The few candles in the stores were sold and there was not a quart of kerosene, the only other possible illuminant at any public store.

The effect of the strike was almost a catastrophe at the hospitals, which were overcrowded. In some cases the lives of patients on operating tables were endangered because the lights went out suddenly and without warning. Patients might have bled to death, but for the extraordinary dexterity of German surgeons, which has been increased manyfold by the exigencies during the four years of war.

Happily the subway has its own electrical works, but one might well imagine the panic that was caused in the tunnels by the sudden extinguishing of the lights. The private power today in the subways afforded the only means of communication. The Stadtbahn has not been operating for weeks, lacking locomotives which had to be delivered to France, according to the terms of the armistice. So great was the pressure in the subway cars that many windows and even some doors were bursted by closely packed masses of humanity, the nearest station being reached safely only by all passengers clinging stoutly together.

The streets were full of abandoned cars, there not being horses enough to bring them to the nearest stations.

Telephone service was only partly interrupted.

A few large restaurants, feeding from accumulations of stores, managed to keep open until 8 or 9 o'clock at night, when their lights, too, went out suddenly. Many of them were crowded to the utmost, and there was a panic among the waiters when many guests rushed to the streets instead of waiting in the darkness until their bills could be collected.

Of about thirty theatres, only ten gave performances last night.

The population was against the strikers in the aggregate, and the municipal authorities were criticised sharply because, it was argued, they should have tried to save the trade of the city from this calamity, whatever the cost.

The strikers got 2 marks per hour, and they wanted 3 marks. On Saturday they were quite willing to submit to a court of arbitration, but yesterday they absolutely refused arbitration. It was rumored that the Spartacide element among them got the upperhand.

Berlin theatrical enterprises are gravely endangered by the latest measures to save coal. Beginning next Monday they will be accorded only 50 per cent. of the electric power they used in December, 1918, and that was only 60 per cent. of what had been permitted in December, 1916. Consequently, they will be restricted to three, or at the utmost, four nights weekly.

Even now Berlin theatres are so dark that one must light matches to read the programs. Lighting effects on the stages have become impossible and the artists' dressing rooms are so dark that they have the utmost difficulties in painting their faces.

Despite all these drawbacks, however, the theatres have been crowded night after night, even during the "housetop war" and the recent street car strikes, which may be accounted for by the fact that going to theatres is the only pleasure which moderate purses now permit. Still the managers complain, though many have grown very rich during the war, and they threaten to charge twice the usual price in the future.

Socialist Leaders Disquieted.

BERLIN, Jan. 23, (Associated Press.)—The strike epidemic in Berlin, and particularly the strikes of the electric, gas, and other municipal workers, whose position enables them to extort compliance with their demands from public or private employers, are beginning to disquiet even the Socialist leaders.

In common with the bourgeois press the Socialist Vorwärts dwells on the "disloyal" nature of the strike of the electric workers, by which hundreds of thousands suffered great hardships.

The Aldermen of Charlottenburg, a working class district of Berlin, at a Common Council meeting today criticised the attitude of the workers. The criticism came from members of all parties.

The employes of the city gas works, who received an eight-hour day only recently, have now, under a threat to paralyze the gas supply, compelled the granting of a six-hour day and an increase in wages amounting to 12,500,000 marks annually.

Herr Richter, the Police President of Berlin, who is a Socialist, said today that the obvious tendency of the workers was to convert the revolution into a wage movement which would endanger all of Germany.

Herr Katzenstein, a Socialist Alderman, said that the recent strikes indicated that "we have progressed from exploitation by the capitalists to exploitation by the proletariat, with the distinction that the capitalists were accustomed to reckon more than six weeks ahead." He added that the workingmen were exhibiting utterly unsocialistic selfishness and that a great part of them had demonstrated that they were not yet ripe for Socialism.

The Vossische Zeitung refers to the strikes as "the sabotage of Socialism," and calls on the Government to counteract this terrorization of the municipality by furnishing men to take the place of the strikers if necessary. This action, the paper adds, could not, in the circumstances, be regarded as strikebreaking. The paper concludes:

"If this economic terror is permitted to rage further it will undermine our vital forces, weaken the labor movement, and strengthen the counterrevolutionary forces."

Bremen Doctors Threaten Strike.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 24.—All doctors and chemists in Bremen have decided to go on strike, according to the Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger, as soon as the political strikes endanger the traffic of supplying the people with food, gas, and electricity, or if citizens of Bremen are arrested for political reasons.

Matters have reached such a pitch in Berlin owing to the strikes of coal miners that households in the German capital may hereafter have no gas to use between 8:30 o'clock at night and 11 o'clock in the morning, and between 2 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, according to a Berlin dispatch to the Handelsblat.

Street lighting in Berlin will be reduced 20 per cent., and restaurants have been ordered to close at 10 o'clock at night.

The Vorwärts, the dispatch adds, says that the coal shortage is so great that the central electric stations and all trades requiring coal will soon be forced to close down.

PARIS CAR AND BUS STRIKE.

All Lines Are Tied Up by Workers' Action.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—A general transportation strike was declared in Paris this morning. Subway lines, surface cars and automobile buses were affected. The strike was apparently well organized.

The population took the matter calmly, even good-naturedly, and proceeded to walk to work. The streets presented an unusually busy appearance for the early hours of the day and the boulevards looked as if a holiday was in progress. In the meantime the taxicabs reaped a harvest and exacted exorbitant rates.

The strike of automobile bus drivers was decided upon at a meeting yesterday under the presidency of Marcel Cachin, a Socialist Deputy. Surface car employes deliberated until 1:30 o'clock this morning when they finally decided to go out.

LABOR PARLEY IN PARIS.

Americans, French, British, and Belgians to Meet Next Week.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and other members of the American Labor delegation now in Paris had a conference last night with Gustav Francq and P. M. Draper, Canadian labor leaders, and Leon Jouhaux and other leaders of the French General Labor Federation. Mr. Gompers wanted to have the labor leaders agree to the holding of an inter-allied labor conference in Paris before the Socialist and Labor Conference at Berne, but M. Jouhaux, while not opposed to a preliminary exchange of views, said it was impossible to hold a meeting in Paris. He said that many allied delegates would be unable to come to Paris before going to Berne.

It was agreed finally that there should be an exchange of views next week between the representatives of the American, Canadian, French, Belgian, and British labor federations. Mr. Gompers and his colleagues later had dinner with George Nicoll Barnes, the British labor leader, and talked over the British labor plan which Mr. Barnes will present to the Peace Conference, to which he is one of the British delegates.

EISNER STOPS DUKE'S MEAT

Cuts Off Aged Ludwig's Extra Ration—Report Premier Will Flee.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 23, (via Copenhagen.)—The Lokal-Anzeiger learns from Munich that Duke Ludwig of Bavaria, 88 years old, the senior member of the House of Wittelsbach, who is being operated on in a Red Cross hospital, has been denied the daily extra ration of meat on which he had subsisted. This was done by special order of Premier Eisner.

The Lokal-Anzeiger adds that Eisner's position has become so precarious that a rumor that he is preparing to send his family to England and later follow himself is generally credited.

DUTCH SONGS FOR EX-KAISER

Concert Planned for Tonight Continues to be Deprecated.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 23.—The ex-Kaiser has developed an interest in the national songs of his country of adoption. On Saturday night he is to be entertained by Amerongen's Christian Choral Union, and the program, at the request of the ex-Kaiser, is to consist principally of Dutch folk songs.

The function is to be a full household gathering, consisting of the ex-Kaiser, the ex-Kaiserin, their suite, and the family of Count von Bentinck.

The incident is harmless enough in itself, but is causing a considerable amount of discussion in Holland, where it is feared that the entertainment of the ex-Kaiser by public bodies in Holland is likely to prejudice the country's position. Political circles are against the function, which they foresee will cause unfavorable comment abroad, as did the recent story of the dinner given to the ex-Kaiser by officers in the mess of the Dutch Flying Corps.

The matter is also being taken up by the press, which laughs at international susceptibilities being ruffled by such a harmless proceeding, but points out what will be the effect and advises beneath its laughter that the concert should not take place.

BRITISH TASKS IN THE NEAR EAST

German and Austrian Troops, as Well as Bolsheviki, Cause Trouble Beyond the Caspian.

TURKS HARRY ARMENIANS

Natives in Mesopotamia Are Kept Quiet Only by the Presence of Troops.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The vastness of the task before the League of Nations in restoring order in Eastern Europe and Asia is illustrated by the amount of work which, THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent learned today from well-informed sources, the British Army still has to perform.

More than two months after the armistice there are in the region beyond the Caspian inhabitants who do not know yet that the war is over, and have recently been informed that German submarines have sunk 30,000 British troops in the Caspian. As a large number of German and Austrian troops are there as well as a force of Bolsheviki, the British have their hands full in protecting the peaceful tribesmen.

To maintain communication with this force and also to see that the armistice terms are carried out it is necessary to keep other British garrisons in the region north of the Caucasus, while in Cilicia there is still another force. They are needed there especially on account of the Armenians.

The Turks are showing the old truculent spirit toward that unfortunate race. They do not seem to realize that they have been defeated and it is only the convincing presence of the khaki detachments that prevents them from continuing the old system of oppression and extermination.

Further to the southeast in Mesopotamia a considerable part of the expeditionary force remains and will have to remain. Here, after the lapse of centuries, good Government has been introduced as the result of war, and it is absolutely necessary, if order is to be maintained, that some civilized nation should hold the reins of power.

The natives are split into many mutually hostile tribes, and even such restraining influence as the Turks used to exercise has been withdrawn. Moreover, the British have in the last three years made great improvements. Basra has been made into a port with every modern facility. Navigation of the rivers has been improved. Hundreds of miles of railway have been constructed. Bagdad has been transformed into a prosperous city, and improvements in irrigation, in addition to the increase in security, have enormously increased agricultural production. If the British were to withdraw, all these developments would fall into ruin.

Meanwhile in Eastern Europe the British forces are engaged in international police work and are occupying a number of points, the ultimate ownership of which will be decided by the Peace Conference, but will certainly not be awarded to England. A division of the Saloniki force is thus stationed near Constantinople, and another is garrisoning Dobrudja, in the zone between the Bulgarians and Rumanians. A battalion of the Essex Regiment has taken temporary charge of Scutari, in Northern Albania. A battalion of the Yorkshire and Lancashire Regiment is looking after Fiume, and another of the Honorable Artillery Company is in Northern Tyrol. In addition there are 20,000 British troops in Northern Russia.

British commitments in lesser theatres of the war are, therefore, by no means liquidated. The Government is anxious to reduce them, but it cannot do so until the Peace Conference has decided what is to be done with all these lands, where British detachments alone maintain order.

CHARGES CRUISER FAILED.

Galveston Left the Ticonderoga to Her Fate, Providence Journal Says.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 25.—The Providence Journal prints this morning a story in which it charges on the authority of naval officers who are not named that the steamship Ticonderoga was deserted in a helpless condition by the United States cruiser Galveston before she was finally attacked and sunk by a U-boat with the loss of 115 American soldiers and sailors.

The Journal asserts that the transport convoy, of which the Galveston was a member, changed its course when word of a naval action ahead of it was received, and continues:

"For some reason the Ticonderoga did not follow the rest of the convoy, and the sound of heavy firing early in the morning revealed that she was being attacked. The cruiser Galveston went back to within two miles of the Ticonderoga, fired several shots at the submarine without effect and then left the Ticonderoga to her fate.

"It develops now, from the story of the naval officer, that the Captain of the Galveston is to be brought before a court-martial to explain the occurrence.

"The officer's defense is, first, that the specific general orders were to stay with his convoys at all times; second, that half his crew were helpless with influenza at the time. The Galveston had seventy men in the sick bay, and while she was passing the wreck of the Ticonderoga the executive officer died of influenza."

The Journal says that it learns from a naval informant that the submarine disappeared, after the cruiser had opened fire, but returned some time after the cruiser had gone on her way, reopened the attack and sunk the ship. The submarine later submerged suddenly, while one of the rafts bearing survivors was tied to its superstructure, any only the breaking of the rope saved the raft from being dragged under water with those on board.

Says Wilson Will Head Peace League

PARIS, Jan. 24.—President Wilson is likely to be offered the Presidency of the Commission of the League of Nations, the Echo de Paris says today.

By the Commission of the League of Nations is probably meant the permanent executive body for the conduct of the league's affairs.

Religious Notices on Page 16.

SEE BOLSHEVIST TREND IN BRITISH STRIKES

Workers' Impatience Inspires Petty Demands—Older Leaders Now Gripping Situation.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—While the Yorkshire miners' strike is settled, and the prospect of great idleness there is banished, there are still gloomy happenings and tokens of labor unrest. Twenty thousand North Nottinghamshire miners and twenty pits are idle, and 14,000 Rhonda men have stopped as a protest against the dismissals of miners engaged during the war. South Wales ship repairing yards are standing idle, and the bakers are threatening a national strike.

The extraordinary frivolity of grievances advanced as excuses for several of the present epidemics of strikes and threatened strikes is arousing great uneasiness. Any one of these strikes would cause great loss and inconvenience to thousands unconnected with the trades concerned. Yet the men do not hesitate to take the strongest action at short notice on what is generally regarded as unreasonable grounds.

Another disturbing factor is the lack of discipline shown by the younger men. Just as the older and abler leaders have won the national confidence by their steadiness and loyalty in the war, they are being betrayed by their own followers.

G. H. Thomas, M. P., a veteran leader of the railwaymen, showed his vexation at the way in which the trainmen in Wales flouted his authority by an unauthorized strike, by resigning his position, and other labor leaders are now having similar experiences.

No one believes that these strikes will go very far. But it is not denied in well-informed quarters that they have been actively fomented by Bolshevist influences. There is naturally a desire on the part of men, now that the war is over, to have better conditions of living, and the feeling is expressed widely in the press that these should be granted them. But their demands are taking impossible forms.

There are, however, elements that are fighting against the extreme views. Demobilization is proceeding steadily, and is adding thousands of men daily to the labor market. The old and respected leaders of the men have not lost their heads. William Brace, M. P., President of the South Wales Miners' Federation, in an interview, has recognized the impossibility of pressing the men's demands to the point where they would make industry unprofitable.

BRESHKOVSKAYA IN CHICAGO

Grandmother of the Russian Revolution Says Reds' Power is Waning.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—Mme. Catharine Breshkovskaya, the so-called "Grandmother of the Russian Revolution," despite her seventy-three years, twenty-two of which were spent in Russian and Siberian prisons because of her revolutionary opinions, today breathed defiance of the Lenine-Trotzky Government and said that in Chicago, New York, Washington, Boston, and elsewhere she intended to make a series of speeches which would bring home to the American people the real significance of recent events in her native country.

As she alighted from the Olympian Limited after her transcontinental journey from Seattle, where she landed a few days ago, she was bombarded with American Beauty roses thrown by admirers to the number of 1,000 or more, who had gathered at the Union Station to pay her homage. In a sort of triumphal procession she was taken by Miss Jane Addams and a number of other prominent Chicago women to Hull House, where she will remain until Monday, when she will start for New York.

Mme. Breshkovskaya declined to go into the details of her escape from Russia. She denounced the Bolsheviki in round terms. She said that there was much misery and actual starvation in Russia and that she saw little hope of ameliorating conditions until Lenine and Trotzky were permanently removed from authority.

"Their rule is slowly but surely coming to an end," she said. "The decline of their power is now rapid. It must terminate soon. With Lenine and Trotzky out of the way there will be a chance for the Social Democrats of Russia to get together and restore order out of chaos."

Mme. Breshkovskaya is in the United States for the purpose of raising funds to educate and ameliorate the condition of 4,000,000 Russian war orphans. "If we pass them by, allow them to run wild and grow up without a sense of responsibility," she said, "anarchy will spread not alone through Russia, but in communities not remote from the United States."

POLITICAL AGITATION REVIVES IN IRELAND

Parties Other Than Sinn Fein Take a Hand—New Home Rule Plan Proposed.

DUBLIN, Jan. 24, (Associated Press.)—The political agitation in Ireland, outside the sphere of Sinn Fein activities, is undergoing a revival. A meeting of Moderate Home Rulers, headed by Stephen Gwynn, yesterday launched a movement for home rule with a separate Parliament for each of the four provinces, or three Parliaments, with Leinster and Connaught joined, which they call Dominion Home Rule.

Today the council of the Irish Unionist Alliance met in Dublin and adopted a resolution presented by Lord Farnham reaffirming "unalterable opposition to home rule for the whole or any part of Ireland," and declaring "the real object of all home rule movements is total separation," which would result in handing over Ireland "to those who during the war have actively sought to procure the defeat of our arms and the disruption of the Empire."

On the other hand, home rule gained a recruit in Major Gen. Sir Hubert Gough, former commander of the British Fifth Army, who was a leader in what was termed the Curragh revolt, at which time he resigned from the army, when Lieut. Gen. Sir Arthur Paget, then Commander of the Forces in Ireland, gave the officers at Curragh their choice between resigning and agreeing to march against Ulster in case of civil war.

General Gough has written a letter to Mr. Gwynn in which he says he feels that "the policy of drift is leading the country to moral, if not material, ruin." In his letter Sir Hubert expressed agreement with Mr. Gwynn's Home Rule plan and declared: "The main object we require to arrive at among Irishmen is a feeling of brotherhood, comradeship, and respect for each other. Many of us have learned that comradeship can exist and what real brotherhood meant in this war."

The letter concludes with the statement that the difficulty confronting self-government lies in Ireland, not at Westminster.

MOVING TO ALLY GERMAN PARTIES

Berlin Democratic Organ Declares for Coalition with Majority Socialists.

INDEPENDENTS NOT WANTED

Vorwaerts Suggests Working Union with Liberals to Assure Basis of Constitution.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 23, (via Copenhagen.)—The election returns, which are now complete, show 166 mandates for the Majority Socialists, 93 for the Centrists or Christian People's Party, 75 for the Democrats, 37 for the National People's Party, 23 for the People's Party, 22 for the Independent Socialists, and 5 for the so-called "wild ones," totaling 421 mandates distributed over thirty-seven election districts, Alsace-Lorraine forming the thirty-eighth.

This result is anything but satisfactory to the three People's Parties, which made such gigantic efforts and spent so much money during the last week of the campaign, but it is no surprise to impartial observers, nor to any one belonging to other than those three parties. Certain newspapers and politicians guessed a result, almost exactly as recorded today, days before the election.

The Lokal-Anzeiger divides the mandates into three distinct groups—the Socialists, 188; the People's Parties, 153, and the Democrats, 75—expressing the hope that the five "Wild Ones" will join the People's Parties on all serious questions. In South Germany the home of the "Wild Ones," they did not do so. They rather seem to be inclined to follow the Socialist lead.

Though it is well known that the Democratic leaders intend an alliance with the Majority Socialists, which would give them a working majority of 241 out of 421, the Lokal-Anzeiger believes that many persons who voted the Democratic ticket have no sympathy with a Socialist alliance. The paper remarks, however, that the voters will find that the persons elected by them will not permit sentiment to stand between them and the prospect of power.

Vorwärts admits that the Majority Socialists will have to seek an alliance, even if the Independents should not prove to be obstinate.

"The Democrats," says Vorwärts, "must give proof of a really democratic spirit and sympathy for social ideals if they or part of them wish effective co-operation from us."

The Tageblatt, the principal Democratic organ, declares unreservedly for an alliance with the Majority Socialists, in which case the attitude of the Independents could not count.

Socialists Polled 10,000,000 Votes.

BERLIN, Jan. 24, (Associated Press.)—The German Social democracy polled more than 10,000,000 votes in the elections of last Sunday, according to the Freiheit, as against 4,250,000 in the last Reichstag elections. The Majority Socialists are conceded to have received 8,000,000 votes and the Independents a trifle under 2,000,000.

The strength of the radicals' total vote, says the newspaper, is not indicated by the number of mandates they captured, as both wings of the party suffered by the election tactics of the Conservatives, Clericals, and National Liberals, who by combining their tickets secured mandates which would not have been obtainable had they run independently.

The Scheidemann and Haase parties worked independently and undoubtedly forfeited isolated mandates which they might have gained had they pooled their tickets.

Vorwärts, the organ of the Majority Socialists, makes the significant suggestion of the possibility of effecting an active working union with the bourgeois democracy for the purpose of fortifying the constitutional foundations of the republic.

Hope of a Strong Government.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Basing its comment upon the final unofficial figures of the results of the German elections for the National Assembly, The Times today expresses the opinion that there is every probability of a strong combination between the Majority Socialists and the Democrats, (the former Radicals, reinforced by some National Liberals,) together with whatever recruits they may attract from the other groups.

"Such an arrangement of parties," says The Times, "would produce the one result which concerns the Allies and the United States. It would give Germany a strong Government with the indisputable moral right to bind the German State and people. . . . The Allies and America should hasten to recognize the state of things which the election has created.

"Hitherto we had no direct representatives of the German people to deal with. These elections furnish such representatives. Let us recognize their title and lose no time about it."

It may be pointed out that the original plan for the National Assembly called for 433 members of that body, but owing to the fact that Alsace-Lorraine did not vote the total is reduced by 12 and hence will be 421.

FIRM WITH HAMBURG REBELS.

Machine Guns Check an Attack on the City Hall.

HAMBURG, Jan. 23, (Associated Press.)—The Government troops are making short work of putting down the Spartacide outbreak here.

When the revolt began the Spartacides occupied the railway stations and other Government buildings, but since that time they have been driven out. They attempted to attack the City Hall yesterday, but met with a heavy machine-gun fire and retreated. They have also been driven from several police stations which they had occupied.

Ordinary traffic and business was resumed today. The troops continue to clear up Spartacide nests throughout the city.

Government reinforcements are on the way to Hamburg, and it is believed that a repetition here of Berlin's Spartacide week has been forestalled.

ARMY CONTROL TIGHTENED.

Power of German Soldiers' Councils Is Now Greatly Limited.

BERNE, Jan. 24.—Under the new regulations which have been issued relative to the control of the Germany Army the power of the Soldiers' Councils is greatly diminished.

The Prussian Minister of War, through the army officers, will be charged with responsibility for the employment and leadership of his men. He will be supreme chief of the army, and he alone will have power to promote officers and soldiers.

Soldiers' Councils will be formed by all garrisons, regiments or battalions to watch over the activities of officers, and see that military authority is not used against the Government. They must be consulted as to permanent regulations relative to feeding the troops, the granting of leave, and discipline, but beyond that they are under strict limitations.

FIND ROSA LUXEMBURG'S BODY

News of Its Discovery in Canal Kept Secret in Berlin.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 24.—The body of Rosa Luxemburg, the Spartacide leader who was killed by a mob recently, was found yesterday in the Landwehr Canal, according to a report from Berlin. The body was terribly mutilated.

The news, it is said, is being kept secret for fear of anarchistic reprisals.

AMERICANS BUY GERMAN SHIPYARDS?

Report in Berlin of the Sale of Schichau Works for About $40,000,000.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 24, (via Copenhagen.)—It is rumored in shipping circles that the Schichau Works at Danzig, Elbing, and Pillau have been sold to an American firm for 160,000,000 marks. What American firm it is cannot be ascertained so far because Herr Carlson, the present owner, keeps closely to his house and will not talk. Carlson is a son-in-law of Ziese, who was the son-in-law of Schichau, the founder of the firm. Carlson never got along with his workmen, who during the war numbered over 10,000, which circumstance, combined with the fear of socializing experiments, induced him to part with one of the most valuable shipbuilding yards in Germany.

The Schichau yards in Danzig, Elbing, and Pillau cover more than one million square metres in space, containing thirty slips and four swimming docks. One of Schichau's specialties were torpedo boats which were built not only for Germany but for Russia, Argentina, China, Turkey, and other foreign countries. Dreadnaughts, cruisers, and other warships were built in their yards as well as the largest passenger steamers. Among the latter being the Columbus, of 50,000 tons.

AMERICANS TO INSIST ON FREE WATERWAYS

International Rivers and Railroads Vital Issue at Paris.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—The question of the internationalisation of ports and waterways and, in certain cases, railways, which is to come before the Peace Conference session on Saturday, has received careful study by American specialists on the subject. It is believed that they will present some advanced views on the question.

It is felt tha tto carry out this proposal, which is the third of President Wilson's fourteen points, will remove many causes of friction which have existed because of unjust control of international means of communication. That some of the new States expected to grow out of the war may be wholly inland, it is said, emphasizes the necessity for the removal of barriers to access to the sea, which the American delegates are expected to favor.

The question of the Scheldt, the Dardanelles, and certain other waterways, it is expected, will be decided by a commission, although it probably will approach with caution the subject of canals, in which America is particularly interested because of the Panama Canal.

International control of railways in certain circumstances, it is said, will be favored by the American delegates. Such railways are the line from Danzig to Poland and the Bagdad Railway, which are regarded as substitutes for natural waterways.

The question of whether the Panama Canal should be internationalized would depend entirely upon the attitude of the United States Government, according to the belief expressed tonight by Lord Robert Cecil, who has submitted to the Peace Congress a draft of the British view of the structure of the League of Nations. At a conference of journalists, and in answer to a query, he said he had not heard any formal or specific discussion of the Panama Canal among delegates, it being mentioned only incidentally in connection with other waterways. He held that the Panama Canal was not on the same basis as some other waterways, since it is property of the United States, and it must be for that country to say how it shall be controlled.

In speaking of the admission of neutrals into the league on the same basis as other nations, Lord Robert said that it was his conception that there should be no classification, but that all sovereign independent states should have equal rights. In the general discussion which followed this remark, he said it would be a disaster if no South American nations were included in the organization.

The question was raised as to whether, if a big indemnity was assessed against Germany, she should be kept out of the league until payment was completed. Lord Robert replied that Germany should not be barred merely because of her inability to pay, in case the indemnities should run over a long period.

He said that no definite proposals had been made regarding limitation of armaments, which is presenting an extremely difficult problem. In his opinion, there must be limitation, but there cannot be total disarmament, since every country must maintain certain defensive forces.

In discussing means for enforcing the rulings of the league, Lord Robert said: "If you are going to try to force peace by the mechanical perfection of your machinery, the attempt will be a failure. You must have behind you public opinion. Machinery is important, but without a favorable atmosphere against war it will fail."

He believed that a free press was highly important, since through the press this favorable atmosphere could be created.

PLAN FOR FREE CATALONIA.

Statutes to Make Four Provinces Autonomous Are Made Public.

BARCELONA, Jan. 23.—Details are announced of the new statutes for the autonomous State of Catalonia, comprising the present Spanish provinces of Barcelona, Tarragona, Lerida, and Gerona. The new Catalonian Government will be composed of a parliament of two chambers and an Executive and a Governor General.

Catalonia will no longer recognize the supreme authority of Madrid in matters of administration affecting Catalonia alone. The new Government proposes to assume the direct control of mines, waterways, taxation, and education.

REPORT ROYALIST TRIUMPH IN LISBON

Spain Hears the Monarchy Has Been Proclaimed in the Portuguese Capital.

MANUEL STILL IN ENGLAND

South Portugal and the Navy Said to be Loyal to Republican Government.

MADRID, Jan. 24.—The monarchy has been proclaimed in Lisbon, the Portuguese capital, a telegram received here from Valenca, on the Portuguese border, says.

Former Queen Marie Amelie of Portugal, mother of former King Manuel, has arrived here, according to the newspapers. She traveled to Spain incognito.

VIGO, Spain, Jan. 24.—The greater part of the Lisbon garrison has gone over to the Monarchists, it is affirmed in reports on the progress of the Portuguese revolution received here from Coimbra, in northern Portugal and other localities. The wireless station near Lisbon is said to be in Royalist hands.

Troops under Colonel Silveramos, which the Lisbon Government had sent to aid in suppressing the Monarchist rebellion, are reported to have joined the Royalists at Santarem, forty-five miles northeast of the capital.

BADAJOS, Spain, Jan. 24.—The Monarchist movement is apparently making no headway in south Portugal, contrary to the expectations of the Royalists.

In northern Portugal, owing to the failure of the troops to suppress the movement, police forces are to be used against the Monarchists. These forces have been started toward the disturbed districts from southern Portugal.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—According to dispatches from Lisbon the situation is developing adversely for the Government. The Monarchist cause is gaining many adherents in Lisbon and is rapidly expanding the field of operations to the north.

The monarchy having been proclaimed at Louza, Sao Thiago, Villa do Conde and Barcellos, it is feared that nothing can now avert civil war.

The widely-circulated rumor that former King Manuel of Portugal was about to land on Portuguese territory is at least premature. Ex-King Manuel was still in London today.

PARIS, Jan. 24, (Havas.)—The Portuguese navy has remained loyal to the Government, according to all accounts received in Madrid. The Madrid newspapers, however, have advices reporting that the army is on the side of the revolutionists.

FOR FRANK DISCUSSION OF ITALY'S CLAIMS

Serb Minister to The Hague Says It Would Have Advantageous Results.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

By Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 24.—Speaking to the Serbian Minister, THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today asked how the relations between Italy and Serbia were at the present moment and what settlement was hoped from the Peace Conference.

"The relations between Serbia and Italy have always been excellent, but at the present moment we are confronted by serious difficulties concerning the demarcation of our frontiers, which we firmly believe can be settled but which depend entirely on Italy," he said. "Italy entered the war in order to complete her national union; but we now see her coming out of her frame and attempting to appropriate countries inhabited by Serbo-Croats and Slovenes.

"The example of Dalmatia clearly proves that Italy has not yet adopted President Wilson's ideas. It is a country where the national idea of the Serbo-Croats is absolutely crystalized. Commencing west of Fiume and extending along the Adriatic coast to Montenegro, it is a Serbo-Croat country. Italy even has pretentions to Fiume, based on the fact that there is a majority of a few thousand Italians in the town. Fiume, however, is only a port, behind the walls of which there is not a single Italian to the south. To deprive the Serbo-Croats of this port would be to strangle their commerce.

"To quote an instance: there are more Italians in New York than in Rome or Naples, but Italy would never dream of appropriating New York. As for Istria, Trieste, and the regions of Gorizia and Gradiska, I consider that according to the ideas of President Wilson the situation should be well investigated and studied in the country itself, when it would soon be appreciated that the Serbo-Croat and Slovene claims are based on the conviction that a limitation of frontiers should be formed on the principle of nationalities.

"It would be unfortunate if Italy could not discard old ideas reminiscent of the times when nations were disposed of like a flock of sheep. It would be still more unfortunate because America, England, and France have frankly accepted the principles of self-determination."

"Do you consider that open and free discussion of Italian-South Slavonic relations would bring good results?" the Minister was asked.

"Decidedly," he answered. "We are only too glad to apply Mr. Wilson's principles here, too, and to confront the question openly and frankly. We are convinced that this free discussion would achieve advantageous results for both nations concerned and for the Allies. There are many reasons which impel the Italians, Serbo-Croats and Slovenes to cultivate the best relations. In this way, both nations assure themselves of peace and economic prosperity, and at the same time prepare themselves against the danger of Germanic invasion, which will always remain a danger for the two peoples."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VIENNA, Jan. 22, (via Geneva, Jan. 23.)—Serious dissensions are reported among the Jugoslavs. Croatians and Slovenes are incensed against the Karageorgievic dynasty and the central Government at Belgrade owing to their weak attitude against the Italian encroachments. The Serbians are charged with not seriously demanding Trieste and Istria for the Jugoslavs because they themselves want for Belgrade merely the Dalmatian harbors.

Slovenian and Croatian bad feeling against the Serbian dynasty is partially based upon religious grounds, the Croatians and Slovens being strict Roman Catholics, fear orthodox propaganda under Serbian auspices.

PLOTTED CAPTIVES' ESCAPE.

British Prisoners' Committees Vetoed Vain Projects.

LONDON, Jan. 24, (British Wireless Service.)—The establishment of "Escape Committees" among the British prisoners in German camps and the ingenious schemes devised by captives to get away, ary described in an article in The Evening News, by an officer who has just returned after twenty-two months of captivity.

"If you wanted to escape," says the officer, 'you had to state your case before the committee, giving the full details of your scheme. If your plan interfered with the chances of another, the committee would 'sit on it.'

"For instance, suppose I told the committee that at a certain hour each day a certain sentry was in the habit of neglecting his duty in some way and that I meant to slip by him. The committee had the power to say: 'That is a way out for six others, you must all make the attempt in three days,' and their word was law.

"In this way obviously impossible schemes were brought to light and vetoed, both in the interest of the officer contemplating flight and his comrades remaining in prison.

"One officer told the committee that he had constructed an improvised parachute out of a big umbrella and wanted to jump with it off the roof of the prison, which was close to a highway, and float down into the road. The committee said 'No.'

"One of the best escape inventions brought before the committee was a chute made of a long dinner table with a slippery polished top. This was let down from a window of the prison and on it officers were able to slide down and drop into the road outside."

Giving the dollar wings

Every shopping-day the women in command in Delineator families spend $345,441 for their own clothes. They have children who also need clothes, food, toys, education, and homes which need furniture, housekeeping aids and countless things that contribute to the comfort and joy of living. These women are the spenders of good American dollars for the vast needs of the four and a half million members of these homes. Do you make anything *you* would like to exchange for their dollars? Your message will get right to them through

The Delineator
The Magazine In One Million Homes

Berrien Company
INCORPORATED
Advertising may mean the judicious use of white space, the writing of a resultful letter or the day to day education of the floor salesman.
Our experience in all three phases is at your command.
19 West 44th St., N.Y.

WINTER PROTECTION
Fat is a fuel-food that provides heat and energy. Your body needs an abundance of fat to keep it warm. There are multitudes to whom winter is a trial, who would find great comfort and help from the energizing properties of
SCOTT'S EMULSION
It imparts strength and comfort by nourishment and is a health-protection that should be recognized in every home.
Scott's Emulsion is particularly helpful to an underweight child.
Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 18-20a

Can't you remember coming down-stairs on a crisp, frosty morning to find the lower part of the house tantalizingly fragrant with country sausage sizzling in the pan? And "on the side," thick slices of baked apple and delicious coffee?

At CHILDS any nippy morning you can get this famous country combination. Your plate is "helped" in genuine old-fashioned style; a cake of freshly made, perfectly seasoned country sausage meat; finely flavored apple, and a bit of *good* gravy.

And on the side, real buckwheat cakes with fine butter and syrup.

Country sausage, apple, buckwheat cakes and syrup, with a cup of real hot, delicious coffee—30c.

Childs

Your Boy in France

HE will tell you that the French have a very valuable Baume which helps to take the stiffness out of his muscles after a hard day chasing the Boche. They call it

BAUME ANALGÉSIQUE BENGUÉ

difficult to pronounce, but easy to rub on. One of the oldest and most famous of French remedies, it was originated in the laboratories of Dr. Jules Bengué of Paris.

You will find it quite remarkable in relieving pains of rheumatism and neuralgia. It is also effective for colds and catarrhal affections of the nose and throat.

But be sure you get the genuine, on sale at most drug stores, in spite of war conditions.

THOS. LEEMING & CO.
American Agents New York

Originated By a Noted French Physician

Brentano's
NEW YORK
5 Ave at 27 St
Booksellers to the World
ALL BOOKS ALL LANGUAGES

If you want to know how your favorite cocktail ought to taste, sample that variety in

Club Cocktails

ADVERTISERS SAVE TIME,
Take advantage of our Central office for all New York Newspapers.
MAIN OFFICE RATES
Positively No Charge for Service
A. I. C. Advertising Service,
1,497 Broadway—42d to 44th Sts.
Telephone BRYANT 4425-4426.

ADDITIONAL SPACE and SLEEPING accommodations needed. Charitable organization desires to rent large dwelling or floors in centre of city, near East 23d St., for its children's department. Address B 614 Times Annex.

Cuticura Soap is Easy Shaving for Sensitive Skins
Trial Free. Use Cuticura Method

COPELAND DEFENDS HIS BOARD CHANGES

Health Commissioner and Rabbi Goldstein in Controversy at Hearing.

DR. HARRIS QUESTIONED

Copeland Asks That Criticism Be Withheld Until His Plan Is Tried Out.

Representatives of labor and civic organizations met in the Department of Health Building yesterday on the invitation of Health Commissioner Copeland to present to him their objections to and discuss the advisability of his action in removing the Division of Industrial Hygiene from the Bureau of Preventable Diseases, of which Dr. Louis I. Harris is Director, and placing it under the direct care of the Health Commissioner, thereby removing it from Dr. Harris's supervision.

From start to finish the discussion was lively. With considerable heat Dr. Copeland read a statement attributed to one representative that Deputy Health Commissioner Dr. Frank Monaghan, the Mayor's physician, was the real head of the Health Department. This he said was false. At another time, replying to a question, he said the Mayor was not running the Health Department, that the Mayor had given him a free hand and he was not taking orders from any one, but was trying to give a conscientious, honest administration of the health affairs of this city.

Next came the controversy between Dr. Copeland and Rabbi Sidney E. Goldstein of the Free Synagogue. Dr. Goldstein had charged that the public has lost confidence in Dr. Copeland's administration of the department.

Dr. Copeland accused Dr. Goldstein of having named a committee of health experts in a recent sermon. Dr. Goldstein said he had not, and Dr. Copeland continued:

"If I have to submit my projects to commissions named by you or your committee, I will quit right now." Commissioner Copeland then asked Dr. Goldstein whether he had not been associated with Dr. S. S. Goldwater at Mt. Sinai Hospital. Dr. Goldwater was the expert suggested by Dr. Goldstein for a member of the proposed committee to pass on the Health Department program, and it was Dr. Goldwater with whom Dr. Copeland differed as to methods of handling the influenza epidemic.

In the exchange that followed Dr. Goldstein said he was biased in favor of the workers of the city, and Commissioner Copeland replied that he as Health Officer was in a position to help labor while the rabbi was not. Waving a newspaper clipping Dr. Copeland said: "If you are showing labor the way to heaven by such misstatements, then I want to follow another leader."

In the course of his remarks Dr. Goldstein gave Dr. Copeland the impression that he was claiming to represent the different delegates present. He jumped to his feet. "Are these various groups led by Dr. Goldstein?" he asked. There were shouts of "No," and a man who said he represented 50,000 longshoremen assured the Commissioner that he never saw Dr. Goldstein before.

There was a difference of opinion as to whether Dr. Harris should be present. Some contended that it would be embarrassing for him to appear. While the discussion was in progress Dr. Harris came in. Dr. Copeland told him to answer with frankness the questions that those present might ask. He did so. These related to the work of the Division of Industrial Hygiene.

Many of those present pointed out that it was Dr. Harris who had shown labor the necessity for industrial hygiene, and that he had accomplished something notwithstanding handicaps that included a lack of inspectors for the work. For this reason they wanted him retained as head of the bureau. One labor union man summed up their position when he said: "Labor will stick to Dr. Harris to the end."

Among those who attended the meeting were Edward C. Rybicl, Central Federated Union; Mrs. Frederick Nathan, Consumers' League; Dr. George M. Price, Joint Board of Sanitary Control; Edward Bliven and Ann Hogan, Labor Sanitary Conference; Leon H. Rouse, Typographical Union No. 6; Frank M. Gan, Painters' and Decorators' Union; Rose Schneiderman, Woman's Trades Union League; Mrs. Elmer Blair, Woman's City Club; Miss Lillian D. Wald, Henry Street Settlement; Dr. Ira S. Wile, editor of American Medicine; Miss Sarah Mahall, Women's Organization of Sanitary Control; Dr. Mason Pittman, Riverdale Asylum; Mrs. Ellen O'Gorman Stanton, and Superintendent Simmons of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum.

ACCUSES INSURANCE MEN.

Federal Grand Jury Indicts Two, Who Deny Charges.

Edward Meinel and William Y. Wemple of the firm of Meinel & Wemple, Inc., insurance brokers, who were arrested on Dec. 28, were indicted yesterday by the Federal Grand Jury for alleged violation of the Trading with the Enemy Act and were held in $10,000 bail each. The defendants succeeded to the business of H. Mutzenbacher, Jr., a German concern, in October, 1917, as the American agents of the Salamanda Insurance Company and the Second Russian Insurance Company, Russian corporations.

The fifteen specific charges in the indictment are to the effect that the defendants have done business with one Paul Clausen of Copenhagen in the placing of reinsurance or property in this city for the account of Mutzenbacher, and have conducted business without having obtained a license, which was only possible with the consent of the President; and that they had sent abroad by mail corrections of real estate maps in this city showing how the insurance was placed.

In a statement the defendants said that the indictment was predicated upon communications between them and Russian and French reinsurance companies in October, 1917, and within a few days after the passage of the act they are accused of violating. They say that they still represent the Russian concerns and also the Paternelle Insurance Company of Paris. They denied that they had ever traded with the enemy or that any of the concerns represented by them had any enemy connections.

Arthur Weiner, who was born in Berlin in 1884, was arrested yesterday by agents of the Department of Justice on suspicion of being an enemy alien, and was sent to Ellis Island to await further investigation. It was said that Weiner had escaped military service in Germany because of his physical condition, that he learned the trade of a printer in his uncle's shop in Berlin, and that he came here in 1905 with the intention of buying the newspaper business.

Other information gathered concerning him by the authorities is to the effect that he returned to Germany in 1910, and after his uncle's death in 1911 returned here. It is alleged that when the war began he refused to file German Consul, and early in 1915 became interested in Jeremiah O'Leary and the latter's American Truth Society.

Federal Judge A. N. Hand issued an order yesterday directing that all of the papers taken from the office of Jeremiah A. O'Leary, when he fled from this city in May last, be returned to him with a few exceptions. The court said that the theory that O'Leary lost any rights by his flight from justice would not bear analysis, and that flight could not transfer title to property, but any papers used in the trial of O'Leary without protest could be retained.

INQUEST IN SETON TRAGEDY.

Lieut. Col. Rutherford Charged with Willful Murder of Major.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—A Coroner's jury today brought in a verdict of willful murder against Lieut. Col. Norman Cecil Rutherford of the Medical Corps of the British Army in connection with the death of Major Miles Charles Seton of Melbourne.

Major Seton was shot at the home of his cousin in London on Jan. 13. A detective testified that after the arrest of Colonel Rutherford, Rutherford wrote a note to his wife saying:

"I am sorry. The worst possible has happened. Seton is dead."

Mrs. Rutherford's maid testified that in the absence of Colonel Rutherford in France, Major Seton several times visited the Rutherford house and remained there for week-ends. On the day of the shooting, the maid declared, there was some trouble between Colonel Rutherford and his wife, after which Rutherford left the house, telling the maid not to place his revolver in his traveling bag.

The Coroner read extracts from letters written by Mrs. Rutherford to her husband, stating that she wanted him to gain his freedom and would not place any obstacle in the way of a divorce.

ROW IN THE POLICE BAND.

Trial at Headquarters Reveals Discord Among Musicians.

There is discord in the Police Department Band, it became known yesterday, when Patrolman Alvin Johnson, French horn player, was put on trial before Deputy Commissioner John W. Goff, Jr., charged with having been disrespectful to Edward F. Goldman, conductor of the Band. The alleged offense occurred at a rehearsal in the Seventh Regiment Armory on Oct. 22 last, and was incidental to a protest by one faction of the band against the conductor. It was said that twenty-five bandsmen sided with the conductor and seventy-five were against him.

Conductor Goldman testified that Johnson had threatened to throw him out of the hall and had grabbed up the conductor's music stand. When this occurred, he said, the unfriendly faction had surrounded him and some one had pulled the baton from his hand.

Johnson in his defense said that as Chairman of the musical committee, it was his duty to distribute the music. The rehearsal was to have started at 10 o'clock but Goldman insisted in starting ten minutes earlier and had not distributed the music. His protest consisted, he said, in saying: "You've an awful nerve to do that." Then he took the stand away.

One witness testified to hearing someone shout: "Don't lay your hands on Goldman as it constitutes an assault." The rehearsal ended in a great commotion. Decision was reserved.

LEVIATHAN SAILS IN A GALE.

Big Transport Spends an Hour Straightening Out in the River.

After being delayed twenty-four hours by fog the American transport Leviathan left Pier 5, Hoboken, at 11:30 yesterday morning for Brest with nearly 1,000 passengers. The northwest gale was blowing eighty miles an hour and came with terrific force against the side of the Leviathan, which stands ninety-five feet out of water. Captain W. W. Phelps realized that force was needed to cope with the wintry blast and ordered the tugs to push against her port bow and straighten her out so he could use her four propellers to advantage without making trouble for other shipping. It took nearly an hour, but the transport got away at 12:25 and headed out of the harbor. She was reported to have touched a sandbar near the Narrows, but it was denied by the Navy Department afterward.

Among the passengers was William G. Sharp, the United States Ambassador to France, and his son, five Commissioners from the United States Shipping Board, headed by E. N. Palen, who are going over to investigate freight and passenger traffic from Brest to Bordeaux, and Brig. Gen. Hines, who will consult the British Government as to what sum is to be paid finally for the transport of American troops to France and back to New York. So far a tentative sum of $35 a head has been paid.

FOR ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL.

Widow Sends Her Mite to the Oyster Bay Fund.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Jan. 24.—The committee that is raising a fund for the memorial to Colonel Theodore Roosevelt received a letter today containing $1. "This is a widow's pittance," said the letter, "for a man so brave." The letter was from Mrs. Mary Pherine of Pennington, Va. William Loeb, Jr., former secretary to Colonel Roosevelt when he was President, was elected President of the memorial committee at a meeting of the local committee here tonight. John D. Birmingham was elected First Vice President, and Colgate Hoyt Second Vice President. Mortimer L. Schiff will be Treasurer.

Announcement was made yesterday that the National Association of Audubon Societies and affiliated organizations would begin work at once for the erection in New York or Washington of a Roosevelt memorial bird fountain. Eminent American sculptors will be asked to present plans, it was said, and a national committee of nature lovers and sportsmen would soon be formed to advance the project.

CROMWELL TWINS END LIVES AT SEA

Continued from Page 1, Column 5.

received a telegram from his sisters last Tuesday which read:

"Missed steamer; sailing Espagne."

He knew that they were about to leave France, where for over a year they had been acting as canteen workers for the Red Cross. Up to last night he had received no word from his bankers in Paris, whom he cabled in an effort to determine whether his sisters actually sailed on La Lorraine. He was inclined to disbelieve it himself, and discredited the report that they had purposely sailed their lives. He said that the last letters which had been received from them were most cheerful.

The Misses Cromwell lived together in fashionable apartment building at 825 Park Avenue. Before sailing for Europe last week they called their apartment, but recently notified their brother that they intended to return. The maid who had previously been in their employ was re-engaged, and for the past week was getting their home in readiness.

The sisters were both members of the Colony Club and traced their descent to the stock from which Oliver Cromwell sprang. Their father, Frederick Cromwell, who died in 1914, left a large fortune, to his children: Mary, who has been residing at 49 Rue Spontoni, Paris; Dorothea and Gladys, and one son, Seymour. Frederick Cromwell for many years was Trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company and Director in many large corporations.

After the outbreak of the war the Misses Cromwell abandoned their social activities to take up war work. They had long wished to go to France and help in whatever way they could, and being inseparable all their lives were happy when the opportunity came for them to go over together for the Red Cross. They had been under fire several times on the battle front.

A cheery letter was received by their housekeeper on Christmas Day in which they said that they doubted very much their ability to settle down because they were still needed in France. All the letters they wrote home, particularly those of what they were writing in cheery tone, and their friends here could not conceive of any reason for suicide.

The Cromwells have a large country estate at Bernardsville, N. J. The sisters were wealthy and gave much out of their fortune to the Red Cross.

Religious Notices 16 Page 13.

LISTS AMERICANS KNOWN AS PACIFISTS

Continued from Page 1, Column 3.

you discovered that in many universities there were professors who subscribed to these dangerous and anarchistic sentiments?"

"A very large number," Mr. Stevenson answered.

"And participated in this class of revolutionary and Bolshevist meetings and organizations?"

"Quite a large number of them, mostly among professors of sociology, economics, and history."

"It seems to me," said Senator King, "that this is a good time for the States and those who control the universities to look into this matter."

"I should like to get a list of these professors," added Senator Nelson.

"I have a 'Who's Who' here that I have prepared, giving a brief biographic sketch of each," replied Mr. Stevenson.

The list was submitted for the pruning process and some sixty or seventy names were eliminated. Those eliminated, it was stated, were persons who had ceased activities of a pacifist and anti-war nature after this country declared war.

List Put Into Record.

The biographical data was also eliminated in most instances, and only the organizations of a pacifist or radical nature to which the person belonged were named. The list as it went to the Senate records was as follows:

JANE ADDAMS, Chairman Woman's Peace Party, Vice Chairman American Neutral Conference Committee, Executive Committee American Union Against Militarism, Council of Fellowship of Reconciliation, American League to Limit Armaments.

JAMES J. BANTA, President Franklin Union No. 23, Inc., New York City; member Organizing Committee People's Council; Executive Committee Peace Without Victory League; Executive Committee Young Democracy.

HARRY J. CARMAN, professor University of Pennsylvania; Executive Committee Young Democracy; American Friends' Service Committee; Fellowship of Reconciliation.

EDMUND C. EVANS, architect, Philadelphia; Organizing Committee People's Council; Executive Committee, Fellowship of Reconciliation, National Civil Liberties Bureau; active in Young Democracy.

HAROLD EVANS, lawyer, Philadelphia; attorney for Civil Liberty Bureau of American Union Against Militarism; General Committee, Liberty Defense Union; Executive Committee, Fellowship of Reconstruction; American Friends' Service Committee; Executive Committee Young Democracy.

KUNO FRANCKE, former professor Harvard University; American Neutral Conference Committee; Intercollegiate Socialist Society; Knight Royal Order Prussian Red Eagle and Order of Crown.

WILLIAM F. DAHL, professor Berkeley, Cal.; student University of Berlin, 1905-6; professor University of California, 1902; member Intercollegiate Socialist Society.

PROFESSOR EMILY GREENE BALCH, economist, studied with Professors Schmoller and Wagner; former Professor Political Economy, Wellesley College; American Neutral Conference Committee, People's Council of America, Liberty Defense Union, Woman's Peace Party of New York City, Emergency Peace Federation, American Union Against Militarism, Collegiate Anti-Militarism League, Woman's International League, Intercollegiate Society.

ROGER N. BALDWIN, now serving sentence in prison for violation of Selective Service act; former instructor sociology, Washington University, St. Louis; National Civil Liberties Bureau, American Union Against Militarism, Fellowship of Reconciliation, Liberty Defense Union, Collegiate Anti-Militarism League, Bureau of Legal Advice, League for the Amnesty of Prisoners.

Former Columbia Professor.

CHARLES A. BEARD, professor, formerly of Columbia University; Intercollegiate Socialist Society, lecturer Rand School of Social Science, New York.

SOPHONISBA P. BRECKENRIDGE, Assistant Professor of Household Administration, University of Chicago, since 1908; American Union Against Militarism, Woman's Peace Party.

FREDERICK A. BUSHEE, professor, Colorado College; studied in Berlin; Intercollegiate Socialist Society.

EVANS CLARK, former instructor of economics at Princeton University; head of Bureau of Research and lecturer Rand School of Social Science; Intercollegiate Socialist Society.

LINDSAY T. DAMON, professor, Brown University; Intercollegiate Socialist Society.

HENRY W. L. DANA, former Professor of English, Columbia University; People's Council of America; Collegiate Anti-Militarism League; Young Democracy.

JOHN LOVEJOY ELLIOTT, educator; received degree of Ph. D. from Halle University, in Germany; American Union Against Militarism; Liberty Defense Union; Bureau of Legal Advice; National Civil Liberties Bureau.

ELIZABETH FREEMAN, born in England; Executive Secretary People's Council; Advisory Board for Amnesty for Political Prisoners; Committee League for Small and Subject Nationalities.

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, I. W. W. for the last ten years; under indictment for violation of the Espionage act; Executive Committee, Liberty Defense Union.

THOMAS G. HALL, professor and theologian; studied in Germany; former professor Union Theological Seminary; Intercollegiate Socialist Society; Reception Committee, Friends of Peace; Organizing Committee, German University League in this country; contributed to the Fatherland; decorated by the Kaiser with Order of Crown; now in Germany.

MORRIS HILLQUIT (originally Morris Hillkowitz) born in Russia; Organizing Committee, People's Council; attorney co-operating with National Civil Liberties Bureau; American League to Limit Armaments.

The Rev. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, clergyman; Executive Committee, American Neutral Conference Committee; Executive Committee, American Union Against Militarism; Director National Civil Liberties Bureau, Vice President Liberty Defense Union; editorial board, World of Tomorrow; Fellowship of Reconciliation, American League to Limit Armaments.

Commissioner of Immigration.

FREDERIC C. HOWE, United States Commissioner of Immigration, New York; studied in Germany; General Committee, American Neutral Conference Committee; President League for Small and Subject Nationalities; member Executive Committee American Union Against Militarism.

JAMES W. HOWARD, professor Barnard College, New York; Advisory Board, Collegiate Anti-Militarism League; council Fellowship of Reconciliation; Executive Committee Women's Committee, National Civil Liberties Bureau.

WILLIAM J. HUTZ, professor Swarthmore College, Penn.; studied in Germany; General Committee, American Neutral Conference Committee; council Fellowship of Reconciliation.

PAUL JONES, Bishop; Organizing Committee, People's Council; Council Fellowship of Reconciliation; instructor in Young Democracy.

RUFUS M. JONES, professor Haverford College, Pennsylvania; editorial board, World of Tomorrow; council, Fellowship of Reconciliation; American Friends Service Committee.

DAVID STARR JORDAN, chancellor Leland Stanford Junior University, California; American Neutral Conference Committee, Executive Committee, American Union Against Militarism; General Committee, Liberty Defense Union; Advisory Committee, Collegiate Anti-Militarism League; Committee, American League to Limit Armaments; People's Council of America.

GEORGE W. KIRCHWEY, former dean Columbia University Law School, American Neutral Conference Committee, member Civic Club of New York; a meeting place for radicals; member Advisory Board Bronx Open Forum.

LINDLEY M. KEASBY, professor University of Texas; studied in Germany; member organizing committee, People's Council of America, and in charge of organizing work of that organization in Southern States.

EDWARD KELLOGG, professor Leland Stanford Junior University, California; General Committee, American Neutral Conference Committee; Civil Liberties Bureau of America; American Union Against Militarism; League of Free Nations Association.

New York Woman on List.

ANNA DARLOW LEACH of New York, Executive Board, Woman's International League; treasurer New York State branch, Woman's Peace Party; Executive Committee American Union Against Militarism; National Civil Liberties Bureau, Civic Club of New York; interested in Young Democracy.

LOUIS P. LOCHNER, was press representative of Henry Ford on board Peace Mission ship; Executive Secretary, People's Council of American Liberty Defense Union, organizing committee; National Conference of Labor, Socialist and radical movements.

The Rev. FREDERICK LYNCH, clergyman; Executive Committee American Neutral Conference Committee; Treasurer Emergency Peace Federation; Executive Committee American Union Against Militarism; interested in National Civil Liberties Bureau; connected with League of Small and Subject Nationalities.

JUDAH L. MAGNES, rabbi, New York; Organizing Committee People's Council of America; National Civil Liberties Bureau.

THOMAS S. MARKHAM, of New York; Executive Board Woman's International League; member New York State Branch Woman's Peace Party; Executive Committee Liberty Defense Union.

JAMES H. MAURER, President Pennsylvania Federation of Labor; Organizing Committee People's Council of America; General Committee Liberty Defense Union.

MISS TRACY MYGATT, New York; Overflow Meetings Committee of Friends of Peace; Executive Committee Bureau of Legal First Aid; Associate Editor for Young Democracy.

SCOTT NEARING, former professor University of Pennsylvania; Executive Committee American Union Against Militarism; Liberty Defense Union; Organizing Committee People's Council of America; Intercollegiate Socialist Society; under indictment violation Espionage act.

KATE RICHARDS O'HARE was Chairman of Committee on War and Militarism at Nashville Convention of Socialist Party held in St. Louis, 1917, which reported the anti-war resolution; represented America in International Socialist Bureau in Brussels, Executive Committee, Liberty Defense Union; now in prison for violating Espionage act.

HARRY ORMSBY, Professor of Philosophy, College of the City of New York; Emergency Peace Federation, Collegiate Anti-Militarism League, Intercollegiate Socialist Society, League of Free Nations Association.

Local Justice Indicted.

JACOB PANKEN, Judge Municipal Court, New York City, President of Forward Publishing Co., publishers Forward, Radical Jewish newspaper; People's Council of America, National Conference of Labor; in Socialist and radical movement.

ELSIE CLEWS PARSONS (Mrs. Herbert) of New York; People's Council of America, American League to Limit Armaments.

AMOS R. E. PINCHOT, lawyer, American Neutral Conference Committee; American Union Against Militarism, National Civil Liberties Bureau.

GILBERT E. ROE, lawyer, New York; attorney interested in Civil Liberties Bureau; interested in People's Council of America.

The Rev. HAROLD L. RUTAN, Boston, Mass., member of League of Democratic Control; Fellowship of Reconciliation, League for Permanent Peace, interested in Defense of I. W. W.; connected with National Civil Liberties Bureau.

The Rev. JOHN N. SAYRE, Suffern, N. Y., member of Fellowship of Reconciliation; National Civil Liberties Bureau.

JOSEPH SCHLOSSBERG, Secretary of Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; member People's Council of America; Liberty Defense Union; National Conference of Labor Socialist and radical movements; Young Democracy.

NATHANIEL SCHMIDT, professor Cornell University, studied in Germany; member of Intercollegiate Socialist Society.

VIDA D. SCUDDER, professor at Wellesley College; member American National Conference Committee; Intercollegiate Socialist Society; writer on Socialism and literature.

CLARENCE R. SKINNER, professor Tufts University; member of Collegiate Anti-Militarism League; on editorial staff of Young Democracy.

HELEN PHELPS STOKES, of New York, Treasurer National Civil Liberty Bureau; Vice Chairman Liberty Defense Union; member of Council of Fellowship of Reconciliation; Executive Committee Intercollegiate Socialist Society.

The Rev. SIDNEY STRONG, Seattle, Wash., pastor; People's Council of America; Liberty Defense Union; Fellowship of Reconciliation.

The Rev. NORMAN M. THOMAS of New York; member of American Union Against Militarism; National Civil Liberties Bureau; Liberty Defense Union; Fellowship of Reconciliation; editor World of Tomorrow; National Conference of Labor; Socialist and radical movements.

ALEXANDER TRACHTENBERG of New York; member of Collegiate Anti-Militarism League; Director of Department of Labor Research; Rand School of Social Science; contributor to The Liberator, successor to The Masses.

The Rev. IRWIN ST. JOHN TUCKER, clergyman and editor, Chicago, Ill.; managing editor, Christian Socialist; member of People's Council of America; Chairman People's Council of Chicago; convicted of violation of Espionage act.

OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD, born in Germany; editor of The Nation; American Neutral Conference Committee; American Union Against Militarism; American League to Limit Armament; Fellowship of Reconciliation; interested in National Civil Liberties Bureau.

LILLIAN D. WALD, sociologist, of New York; member American Neutral Conference Committee; American Union Against Militarism; Civil Liberties Bureau; American League to Limit Armament; Woman's Peace Party of New York.

JAMES P. WARBASSE, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.; member American Union Against Militarism; National Civil Liberties Bureau of Peace Without Victory League.

HARRY F. WARD, Professor of Social Service, Boston School of Theology; member of Collegiate Anti-Militarism League, Fellowship of Reconciliation; Liberty Defense Union.

DONALD WEBSTER of New York; member of National Committee, Collegiate Anti-Military League; Executive Committee, Fellowship of Reconciliation, active in organization of Young Democracy; connected with Union Theological Seminary.

L. HOLLINGSWORTH WOOD, lawyer, New York, Treasurer of American Union Against Militarism; Chairman of National Civil Liberties Bureau; Treasurer of Fellowship of Reconciliation.

EUGENE V. DEBS, Socialist; member Organizing Committee, People's Council of America; General Committee, Liberty Defense Union; member of National Conference of Labor, Socialists and radical movements.

The committee will resume its public sessions next Tuesday. There will be an executive session on Monday.

Gidding
PARIS 5TH AVE. AT 46TH ST. NEW YORK
"THE PARIS SHOP OF AMERICA"

INCLUDE IN THEIR CLEARANCE, TODAY,
One Hundred
Fashionable Day Coats
of duvetyn, velours and other rich fabrics, suitable for street and motor wear.
Formerly $100 to $135
On Sale at $55 and $75

Saks
CLOTHES OF CUSTOM QUALITY

WHICH do you prefer: To select clothes from a sale assortment of *what is left*, or from a Saks assortment of *what is right*? Here you will find unmatchable assortments. And you'll find something else unmatchable: Saks tailoring.

Suits and Overcoats of Our Own Tailoring only
$28 up
Saks & Company
BROADWAY AT 34TH STREET

GLOBE SPRINKLERS
AHEAD OF THE FIRE
Army of 3,000,000 without a casualty!
More than 3,000,000 Globe Sprinklers have been installed and not a single one is reported of failure to operate.
Perhaps this explains why Globe Sprinklers are usually preferred where the best is desired.
GLOBE AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER CO.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."
YOUR health is all important. You owe it to your loved ones to protect yourself against Spanish Influenza and other diseases by disinfecting the mouth and throat effectively with
Cin-u-form Lozenges
A direct antiseptic for the mouth and throat.
25c at Druggists
McKESSON & ROBBINS, Inc., New York

Macy's
Herald Square B'way, 34th to 35th Sts.
Attractiveness Are Price—Quality—Service.

HOW TO GAUGE MEN

Before Science took hold of the matter, men would judge their fellows by what they called "first impressions" or "intuitions." Now-a-days, it is said, there is a sound scientific basis for judging character by physical signs: Here are five books which explain different phases of the subject:

Character Reading Through Analysis of the Features—*Gerald Elton Fosbroke*, $1.79

Laws of Scientific Hand Reading—*William G. Benham*, $4.04

Analyzing Character—*Katherine M. H. Blackford, Arthur Newcomb*, $2.69

What Handwriting Indicates—*John Rexford*, $1.34

How To Read Human Nature—*William Walker Atkinson*, $1.21

Macy's—Main Floor 35th Street, Rear.

Published To-Day—Ask Your Bookseller

"With the Help of God and a Few Marines"
By Brig. Gen. A. W. CATLIN, U. S. M. C.
Commander of the Sixth Regt., U. S. Marines, at Belleau Wood.

Writes Gen. Catlin:—"Waking or sleeping, I can still see before me the dark threat of Belleau Wood, as full of menace as a tiger's foot, dangerous as live wire, poisonous with gas, bristling with machine guns, alive with snipers, scornfully beckoning us to come on and be slain—waiting for us like a dragon in its den."

This is not alone the story of the fight that saved Paris; it is a HISTORY OF THE MARINES. *Net, $1.50.*

The British Navy in Battle
By ARTHUR H. POLLEN

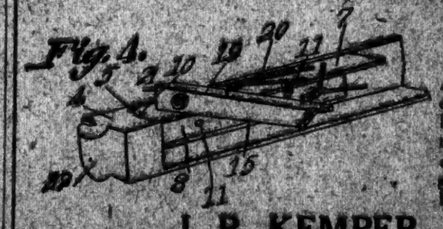
England's greatest naval expert tells the vivid story of the British navy and its marvellous success in sweeping the enemy from the seas. Many of the statements of the fighting commanders are here included.

"Pollen is to be congratulated. The best and foremost important book written about the war."—*London Times.*

The subject of England's dependence on her navy is treated at length—a topic in which we are all deeply interested. *Net $2.50*

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & COMPANY

WHAT novel had, during December, the "largest sale" in twenty large cities?
WHAT novel was, and still is, most in demand at the public libraries?
WHAT novel is still selling continuously all over this country?
The answer is
"SHAVINGS"
By JOSEPH C. LINCOLN.
and the reason
—because it is the most entertaining story of the season.
This Is an Appleton Book For Sale at All Booksellers, $1.50 net



FOR SALE
U. S. Patent No. 1258490
A one position combination metal bed rail. Appeals to manufacturers and dealers. Bargain to quick buyer.
J. R. KEMPER
Care of Walker Hotel, 43rd St., New York City.

GARRISON SEES GOOD FUTURE FOR B. R. T.

Receiver Tells Bond Club Guests He Aims to Co-operate with All Interests.

ASKS THE PUBLIC TO HELP

Jacob H. Schiff Declares Stockholders Eventually Will Get Back a Good Property.

Lindley M. Garrison, receiver of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system, spoke yesterday at a luncheon given by the Bond Club at the Bankers' Club. He called attention to the fact that the B. R. T. system is the largest organization of its kind in the world. It was made up, he said, of fourteen constituent companies, operated 520 miles of street surface railroad and some 200 miles of elevated and subway lines. Last year, he said, it carried something like 771,000,000 passengers, and the gross income was not far from $30,000,000.

"In so far as the present situation of the company is concerned," continued Mr. Garrison, "it is attributed to a policy which has been pursued for many years, by which the parent company, out of income that it received from operating revenue, has spent that money for betterments and improvements, capital expenditures for the subsidiaries, taking therefor their certificates of indebtedness, and not floating in turn from their own resources, bonds or stock or other means of raising capital to replace that money. It has on hand today some $37,000,000 of these certificates of indebtedness, and when it was faced with the necessity of making capital expenditures, almost wholly capital expenditures, amounting to $16,000,000, which we have got to have to complete the obligations of the company in respect of the subway contract, and to complete its own roads on account of the arrangement with the Public Service Commission and the city, they were in no position to market their securities—the market was in no position to absorb any security that they might put out—and they were face to face with a stone wall, and had to seek the protection of the court.

Outlines His Policy.

"Now, as to the policy to be pursued by the court and the receiver, of course I can speak only in generalities. We have, as you know, of course, but one single policy in all that we do. We realize that this is a public service corporation, a quasi-public institution, and that its primary duty is to the citizens, to the public, and, of course, we intend, to the fullest measure that the facilities admit of, to devote them to the best possible service that can be given to the public. We realize that in doing that we are serving our trust, because the other obligation of the trust is to the people who have put their money into this property, who have financed it, and who are entitled to proper treatment of their investment.

"In doing this, as you can well realize, we have a many-sided proposition. We are dependent absolutely upon harmony and helpfulness from all those whose duty or whose personal relations bring them in contact with us. We have to work through and with and under the city authorities, both the Public Service Commission and the Board of Estimate, and, of course, our purpose is to work in absolute harmony with them. We do not purpose to start out with good intentions and then run amuck, by which I mean to put into effect any half-baked theories, or half-thought-out remedies. One may as easily kill a patient from good designs badly carried out, as from evil designs, and many good properties are ruined by people with the best intentions who put into effect over night a plan which is not well thought out and which does not produce a solution of the problems involved.

"We hope, therefore, that those who are interested, and that practically includes everybody, will endeavor in every way that is in their power to sympathize with our difficulties, and to hearten and cheer us on our way of progress when we are headed in the right direction, and I, for one, have very little, if any, fear that eventually the dark clouds that now overshadow the situation will turn out their silver linings, and the situation will turn into one of great promise for the future."

Sees Hard Road for Garrison.

Jacob H. Schiff, another speaker, said: "I am sure that Colonel Williams had tremendous difficulties to overcome, and these finally became greater than any human being could surmount. In consequence, Judge Garrison had to take his place. I do not think the way for Mr. Garrison is an easy one. He has a very great property that does not need, as I understand it, very much money in order to get it into good shape; something like $16,000,000 to $20,000,000, I believe. When you consider the amount of money that has gone into that property, there ought not to be, there cannot be, any difficulty in raising $16,000,000. Nor is there any danger to the security holders in this. When I speak of security holders, I mean the creditors; I do not mean the stockholders.

"While I think the stockholders eventually will get a good property back, a property that, with fair treatment by the public, can earn sufficient to pay an equitable return even on the stock, the stockholders should understand that if is necessary, in order to get the property in good condition, to put their hands in their pockets to eventually clear the property from any temporary debt that may have to be created to complete it. But the property, as everybody agrees, is a good one. If my judgment is worth anything, there is very little danger to its securities—I mean to its bonds—and no one will lose any money in it if Mr. Garrison, as we all hope, is kept in charge."

Travis H. Whitney, acting Chairman of the Public Service Commission, was another speaker at the luncheon. He said he was not so much interested in what fare should be charged on the traction lines as he was to have some scheme worked out to increase the revenue in order to remove the fixed charges on the city's investment from the tax budget.

Receiver Garrison called on the Mayor at the City Hall yesterday, presumably to give in person his answer to the Mayor's letter of a few days ago, in which he said that the wooden cars operated on the Chambers Street line were a "grave menace to human life." Neither the Mayor nor Mr. Garrison had anything to say about the meeting when it was over.

Mr. Garrison said yesterday that he contemplated offering the job of President of the road from which Colonel Timothy S. Williams has resigned to a practical railroad man of international reputation. Colonel Williams's resignation is to take effect on Jan. 31. His salary has been $50,000 a year. Mr. Garrison said the name of his successor would be made known very soon and that his relations to the receiver would be similar to that of Chief of Staff of the army to the Secretary of War.

HUBBARD OUT OF CITY JOB.

Street Cleaning Deputy Resigned, It Is Said, at Hylan's Request.

It become known yesterday that H. Warren Hubbard had resigned several days ago as First Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner. Mr. Hubbard was appointed on April 4 last at a salary of $5,000 a year. He lives at 105 East 116th Street and he is one of the Tammany leaders in the Eighteenth Assembly District. Mr. Hubbard resigned, it was said, at the request of the Mayor, who said that he did not want politicians in the department. Commissioner McStay was asked yesterday what the Mayor had in mind.

"I don't know. He did not tell me," replied the Commissioner.

Alfred A. Taylor, General Superintendent of the department, has been assigned as Acting First Deputy until an appointment is made.

COMPLAIN TO SMITH OF ESTIMATE BOARD

Service Commission Tells Governor Attitude Endangers Whole Transit Program.

POINTS TO FUNDS HELD UP

Criticises Contract Settlements Made by Controller—Calls Situation Serious.

The Public Service Commission delivered a letter to Governor Smith yesterday, complaining of the antagonistic attitude of the Board of Estimate, which it was alleged, threatens not only to delay the completion of the dual system of rapid transit but to subject the people to large additional expenditures. Many of the accusations levelled at the Board are serious, such as encouraging claims against the city by contractors, danger to life and limb through the enforced dismissal of engineers and inspectors by curtailment of appropriations, and failure to recognise any of the factors controlling the rapid transit situation under the law.

Travis H. Whitney, acting Chairman of the commission, who signed the letter, has spent much of his time recently in Albany and it was conjectured that the letter was framed at the suggestion of some important State official for the purpose of having the situation, as it is viewed by the commission, in concrete form. The letter goes much into detail and sets forth the duties of the commission in the making of plans and records and of supervision of all branches of the rapid transit work and points out that so important has the engineering staff been considered that it has never been touched through all of the many other changes which have taken place in the personnel of the commission. To show how important the financial end of the work is to the people the letter says that the commission has completed and is now operating municipal lines which have cost $123,000,000 to construct, that there are now outstanding contracts aggregating $80,000,000, and that about one-fourth of the entire work remains to be done.

After describing its efforts to hurry forward the work in the face of manifold difficulties caused by the war the commission says it has been further delayed and harassed by the Board of Estimate's "failure and neglect of duty to recognize the good faith, credit and obligations controlling the entire situation," and that the matter has grown till it requires the Governor's attention.

Then the requisition of the commission for an appropriation of $1,999,866 to carry on the work is described. This requisition was made on Dec. 3, and the commission says, after many delays on the pretext of desiring further detailed information, all of which was at the disposal and within easy reach of the board, the appropriation was so reduced on Dec. 30 that it was necessary to dismiss immediately 377 employes, nearly all of them engineers. The result of this curtailment was summed up by the commission, which said that work on final estimates was stopped, necessary inspection of work and material made impossible, and the demoralization of the entire force threatened at a most critical time, because of the unfair treatment of many faithful and efficient employes.

In addition to these things, the letter says, there is also the great evil resulting from the inability of the commission to restore former employes who have been fighting at the front, and the impossibility of enlarging the field of employment at a time when it is most desirable.

Drivers Win Wage Increases.

Three hundred drivers of coal wagons, who have been on strike in the Williamsburg district of Brooklyn since Tuesday, will go back to work today with increases of wages varying from $5 to $9 a week. The drivers of C. H. Reynolds & Sons, the Brooklyn Union Coal Company, the Tuttle Coal Company, and the Bush Coal Company were those on strike. Their wages will now run from $28 to $36 a week.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Store Opens 9:00 A.M. and closes 5:30 P. M.

Mrs. Necessary Met Mrs. Unnecessary

Both were shopping but with such different methods.

Mrs. Necessary being a Modernist takes advantage of every convenience for conserving time and energy.

Mrs. Unnecessary—well she realizes the difference herself, for she exclaimed to Mrs. Necessary, "I look like a human express van and you go around with nothing but your husband on your arm and a bank book in your hand."

Mrs. Necessary explained that it wasn't a bank book but a *Blue Card*, the key to modern shopping problems.

It eliminates waiting for parcels or change. You go your way from department to department without the inconvenience of carrying small bundles, at the risk of occasionally dropping one.

Just ask any salesclerk for a *Blue Card*, take it with you to various sections where you purchase. When through shopping present the *Blue Card* at the Superintendent's Desk, Main Floor, Centre, pay the total amount of your purchases and receive your parcels neatly assembled in a compact package for carrying.

Ask any salesclerk for the *Blue Card*.

LIT'RAL'Y STARVED!

We admit appearances are deceptive and perhaps Mrs. Heather was slightly inclined to exaggerate, but she explained that she had shopped all morning and at 3 o'clock was delighted to find we served a

SPECIAL AFTERNOON LUNCH at 49c

FROM 3 to 5:30 P. M.

No question of arriving too late for the more delectable dishes, or of being told every desirable delicacy is out, for this luncheon is prepared especially for late arrivals or for patrons desiring an early meal before taking an evening train.

The following is today's menu:

SPECIAL AFTERNOON LUNCHEON
49c
3 to 5:30
Consommé
or
Vegetable Soup
Shirred Eggs with Bacon
or
Escaloppe of Veal Milanaise
French Fried Potatoes
American Vanilla Ice Cream with Cake
or
Apricot Chantilly
Tea, Coffee, Milk, Buttermilk

Macy's—Eighth Floor.

Broadway **Saks & Company** at 34th St.

In the Heart of New York—Direct by Subway, Tube and "L"

Limited to Saturday Only

Girls' Pussy Willow Taffeta Frocks

as Pictured

At $12.95

An exclusive Spring model, real girlish in line and beautifully made.

Bodice is in Coatee effect, and cuffs and pockets are elaborately embroidered in contrasting colors.

Obtainable in Rose, Copenhagen, Blue, Navy and Foulard patterns. Sizes 8 to 16 years.

Girls' Serge Sailor Dresses Saturday at $5.95

Unequalled! Made of durable Navy Blue Serge with Braid trimmed sailor collar and cuffs. Finished with Silk tie and leather belt. Sizes 6 to 14 years.

Also—Practical Fur-Trimmed Coats for Girls, Special, $14.75

Smart tailored models, in a large variety of the most wanted materials. Sizes 6 to 16 years.

SATURDAY!

Dainty Crepe de Chine and Satin Envelope Chemises

In Three Models, as Pictured

At $3

Quantity Limited. Two styles are in Washable Satin, Elaborately trimmed with Filet Lace Insertion or Neatly Hand-Embroidered. The Third model is in Crepe de Chine, trimmed with bands of Cluny Lace.

Absolutely unequalled at $3

Third Floor

An Opportunity to Effect a Big Saving

200 Women's Smart Coats Greatly Reduced for Prompt Clearance

Sizes for Medium, Average and Large Figures—34 to 50½

Handsome Fur-trimmed and Strictly Tailored Coats, beautifully fashioned in Winter's most successful materials—Bolivia, Silvertone, Crystal Cord, Pom-Pom, Wool Velour, Waterproof Tweeds, and the Best of Pile Fabrics.

Note These Liberal Reductions:

Coats formerly $25 to $29.50.....Now **$16.50**
Coats formerly $35 to $39.50.....Now **$25.00**
Coats formerly $45 to $55.00.....Now **$35.00**
Coats formerly $59.50 to $75.....Now **$49.50**

Each coat beautifully lined and warmly interlined.

Unequalled!

Women's Waterproof Rubberized Raincoats Special at $7.50

No woman should be without one. Single and double-breasted styles, made of Cantonette—a Rubberized fabric that sheds water like a duck. Tan, Taupe, Black and Navy. Sizes 34 to 46.

Fourth Floor

Ultra-Smart Serge Frocks for Women

of a highly individual type

Saturday at $18.50

Charming All-Wool Serge Frocks in the new Spring silhouette, with tunic skirts or straight of line, beautifully embroidered back and front.

Also—new coat-effect dresses for larger women, trimmed with Flat Hercules Braid.

Obtainable in Navy Blue, or Black. Sizes 34 to 44. Two styles *pictured.*

Fourth Floor.

They Take Their Inspiration From High-Priced Importations—

Misses' Frocks of Taffeta or Satin At $25

Teeming with the spirit of youth, these frocks have an unusual appeal and individuality.

They are fashioned of the new Taffetas and Satins for Spring, showing rows of cording or broad tucks, dainty Swiss Embroidered Vestee, or collar and cuffs of Georgette Crepe in contrasting color.

Obtainable in Copenhagen, Taupe, Navy and Black. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

A Clearance of Misses' Coats

Today affords substantial savings from regular prices

Coats formerly $22.50.....Now **$12.95**
Coats formerly $25.00.....Now **$14.75**
Coats formerly $29.50.....Now **$19.75**
Coats formerly $36.00.....Now **$23.75**
Coats formerly $40.00.....Now **$29.50**
Coats formerly $45.00.....Now **$35.00**
Coats formerly $50.00.....Now **$39.50**
Coats formerly $60.00 and $75.00..Now **$45.00**

Second Floor

Splendid Selections in Styles and Sizes Are Offered Today in an

Important Clearance of Women's Suits

Formerly $39.50 to $59

At $29.50 and $36

These suits are in the very fashionable Box Coat, Belted and Straight Line styles, superbly tailored in Velour, Broadcloth, Velour Checks, Duvet de Laine, and Velveteen, elaborately fur trimmed or strictly tailored.

Fourth Floor

Smart All Wool Plaid Skirts Today at $14.75

The newest skirts created for Spring—at a price much below their actual worth. Side or Box Plaited, and Tailored Sports models, with entirely new belt and pocket features. Waistbands 25 to 36 inches.

Fourth Floor

Saks & Company

Direct Especial Attention to

The New Shetland and Zephyr Wool Sweaters

for women now on display on the Third Floor. Some are in quaint Dutch effects, others have smart sailor collars, and there is also a splendid assortment of military styles, belted or with laced fronts. Priced very reasonably

From $3.95 to $7.50

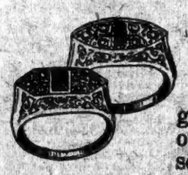
Colors: Soldier Blue, Rookie, Turquoise, Buff, Navy Blue, and Black. One *Illustrated.*

Third Floor

For One Day Only!

Diamond & Sapphire Rings at $22.50

Illustrated



Regularly $35. Exquisite Filigree Gold Ring, with square or oval Sapphire and six Diamonds, set in Platinum.

None Like Them—

Men's Blanket Robes at $4.95

—which is about their wholesale cost today

Made in soft, fleecy, Beacon Blanket Cloth, in popular Robe model, buttoning to neck. Trimmed with varied-colored cord to match, and obtainable in a wide variety of patterns. All sizes.

Fifth Floor

Just Arrived!

Fashion's Newest Blouses

Offered Today, Saturday

Special at $5

In their wonderful styling and exquisite needlework they are comparable only to Blouses usually shown at much higher cost. The styles are in dainty Frilled, Collarless, beautiful Beaded and Braided effects—showing the most charming style notes for Spring, as seen in leading Paris Shops. They come in:

Artillery Red, Soldier Blue, Bisque, Sunset, Canary, New Green, Peach, Rose, Flesh, White, and the new suit shades.

"Last Days of Exhibition"
UNRESTRICTED SALES
OF EXTRAORDINARY
IMPORTANCE
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES
NEW YORK CITY
ON FREE PUBLIC VIEW
9 A. M. Until 6 P. M.
The Notable Collection
of
Beautiful Old
Chinese Porcelains
Rare Jades and other Hard Stones, Antique Bronzes, Tang, Han, Sung, and Ming Pottery, Enamels and other
Oriental Art Treasures
Collected by the Widely Known Connoisseur, the late
Rufus E. Moore
To be sold by direction of the executors
On the Afternoon of Monday Next and every Day Next Week, concluding on Monday, Feb. 3d, Beginning each Afternoon at 2:30 o'Clock
AT THE
AMERICAN ART GALLERIES
*** Descriptive Catalogue illustrated by color plates and half-tone reproductions mailed to applicants on receipt of One Dollar.
ALSO ON FREE VIEW
The Important Collection of
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
PAINTINGS
By Celebrated Masters of the Modern Schools
Included in This Important Sale is a Number of Representative Foreign Works of Rare Artistic Quality
Collected by the Late
JAMES S. INGLIS
(COTTIER & CO.)
And to be Sold for account of MISS ELIZABETH INGLIS, Owner
The Private Collection
Formed by the Late
ALEXANDER MORTEN
and
IMPORTANT
REPRESENTATIVE
AMERICAN PAINTINGS
Collected by the Late
FRANK R. LAWRENCE
For many years President of the Lotos Club.
THE COMBINED COLLECTION TO BE SOLD
WEDNESDAY EVENING NEXT
January 29th
IN THE GRAND BALL ROOM OF THE PLAZA
(Admission by card, to be had free, of the managers.)
*** Illustrated Catalogue mailed on receipt of One Dollar.
The Sales Will Be Conducted by
MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY
and his Assistants, of the
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers,
9, 4, and 6 East 23d St., Madison Sq. So.

Musical Headquarters
We are exhibiting the most remarkable collection of musical instruments ever assembled in New York.

Autoharps	$5 to	$20
Banjos	$8 to	$60
Banjo-Mandolins	$15 to	$136
Banjos, Tenor	$25 to	$68
Banjo-Ukuleles	$9 to	$14
Bugles	$3 to	$12
Cornets	$15 to	$90
Dinner Chimes	$5 to	$90
Drums	$1 to	$25
Fifes	$1 to	$5
Flutes	$25 to	$160
Guitars	$10 to	$175
Harps	$75 to	$10,000
Mandolins	$5 to	$150
Music Rolls	$1 to	$5
Music Satchels	$2 to	$18
Piccolos	$5 to	$55
Saxophones	$75 to	$105
Trombones	$25 to	$65
Taropatches	$15 to	$35
Ukuleles	$6 to	$35
Violins	$5 to	$500
Victrolas	$22.50 to	$950
Violoncellos	$45 to	$375

Telephone Murray Hill 4144.
Chas. H. Ditson & Co.
8-10-12 East 34th St.

WANTED—FOR NOTHING
A combination pool and billiard table for use in club room of the soldiers of U. S. Tank Corps to be opened on February 1st at 255 Madison Avenue. Any person willing to loan or donate such a table will kindly communicate with
TANK CORPS LEAGUE,
220 West 42nd St.
Telephone 9450 Bryant.

GRAVE OF EDITH CAVELL

Photograph of group of American Red Cross men placing a wreath on the spot where the martyred English nurse lies, in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times tomorrow.—Advt.

FOOD BILL PASSES SENATE BY 53 TO 18

$100,000,000 Relief Fund Proposed by President Wins After Extended Fight.

STIPULATES NO AID TO FOE

La Follette and Borah Attack the Measure in Final Debate—Three Democrats Oppose It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—By a vote of 53 to 18, the Senate today passed the bill appropriating $100,000,000 as called for by President Wilson for food for famine relief in Europe. The House passed the bill a short time ago by a vote of 272 to 43.

Voting for the Bill—53.

DEMOCRATS—Ashurst, Bankhead, Beckham, Chamberlain, Fletcher, Gay, Gerry, Hale, Henderson, Hitchcock, Hollis, Johnson of South Dakota, Kirby, Martin of Kentucky, Martin of Virginia, Nugent, Overman, Phelan, Pittman, Pollock, Pomerene, Ransdell, Saulsbury, Shafroth, Sheppard, Simmons, Smith of Arizona, Smith of Georgia, Swanson, Thompson, Trammell, Underwood, Williams, and Wolcott.

REPUBLICANS—Colt, Curtis, Frelinghuysen, Hale, Jones of Washington, Kellogg, Knox, Lenroot, Lodge, McLean, New, Page, Smoot, Spencer, Sterling, Wadsworth, Walsh, Warren, and Weeks.

Voting Against the Bill—18.

DEMOCRATS—Gore, Hardwick, and Myers.

REPUBLICANS—Borah, Calder, Fernald, France, Harding, Johnson of California, Kenyon, La Follette, Moses, McNary, Penrose, Poindexter, Sherman, Townsend, and Watson.

The bill had met with severe criticism, some Senators alleging that it was "only a scheme to help along the great packers," by forcing the packers' products to Europe.

The Senate included in the bill the stipulation that the fund should be used for the relief of the people of Europe outside of the Central Empires, whereas the House bill provided only that the relief should be afforded outside of Germany. The Senate also specified that some of the relief should be given to "Armenian, Syrian, and other Christian and Jewish populations of Asia Minor, now subjects of Turkey."

There were several speeches made today against the bill, Senator La Follette, in particular, exhibiting decided antagonism. He said it was impossible to support the measure as a war proposition, as the country was not now at war, and he added, in allusion to the American occupation of Russian territory, that this was a "violation of the Constitution." Bread lines before August 1 were predicted by Senator La Follette.

"Sending food abroad will make the high cost of living go still higher," he said.

Another opponent was Senator Borah of Idaho, who characterized the bill as creating "the most remarkable situation" since he entered the Senate. He declared that not more than 6 per cent. of the Senators favored the bill, yet the majority would vote for it. He said that the Senate was in "mortal dread" and would vote for a bill it knew nothing of. Senator Borah also charged that secrecy surrounded the Peace Conference, and the only news given out about it was that it met at noon and adjourned in the afternoon. This sort of procedure, he declared, was against the solemn promise of the President that all negotiations should be conducted in the open.

"In all my legislative experience," said Senator Knox of Pennsylvania, "I have never been quite so perplexed or found it quite so difficult to make up my mind as to what my duty in the circumstances was. The manner in which this proposition has been presented to Congress has been inadequate, so vague, and so difficult of clarification that it is hard to feel willing to support it.

"Still greater would be my unwillingness to fail to vote for a measure, especially a measure for joint action by the allied Governments, agreed upon by the Interallied Council, that, properly clarified and properly carried out, should subserve their common aims in the war. I have, therefore, concluded to cast my vote in favor of the appropriation."

RIDDER DEFENDS EDITORIAL

Says It Was Based on Cable Messages to New York English Papers.

Bernard H. Ridder, editor and publisher of the New York Staats-Zeitung, commenting yesterday on the testimony read into the record of the Senate Committee on Propaganda, at its hearing in Washington on Thursday, in which an editorial in the newspaper was cited as German propaganda, said the editorial, which appeared on Dec. 8, was written by his express order.

"The editorial in question," Mr. Ridder said, "was based entirely upon cables sent to New York newspapers by their special correspondents in Cobienz or Cologne, telling of the kindly manner in which the American troops had treated the German people in the Rhine section, and of the way in which this attitude by our soldiers had been reciprocated by the German population."

Mr. Ridder denied that the Staats-Zeitung had ever received money from the German Government, and said he was indignant over the mass of "insinuations" made by Archibald E. Stevenson of the Military Intelligence Service.

READY FOR GARMENT STRIKE

Schlesinger Says Trouble Was Anticipated Last July.

Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 35,000 of whose members are striking against the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association, announced yesterday that the union's Settlement Committee had received about 400 applications for settlement from independent manufacturers, and that the work preliminary to ending the strike in their shops would begin on Monday.

John Mitchell, Chairman of the State Industrial Commission, held several conferences with dress contractors and jobbers yesterday, and today will meet union leaders.

Replying to a statement issued by the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association, which asserted that the union had anticipated the strike as early as last September, and had collected a strike assessment of a day's wages from the workers at that time, Mr. Schlesinger said yesterday:

"We began to anticipate this strike in the waist and dress industry as far back as July 29, or rather, from the first time that Mr. Gordon [Harry A. Gordon, counsel for the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association] appeared before the Board of Arbitration held on that date, as attorney for the Manufacturers' Association. His conduct at that meeting was of such a nature, as pages 23 and 28 of the official minutes of the meeting show, that he was severely rebuked by the Chairman of the Board, Judge Julian W. Mack, for his savage attacks upon the Board. Mr. Gordon's attitude at that meeting convinced our committee that trouble in the waist and dress industry was coming, and we are now glad that he had sufficient foresight to tax our members with a day's wages so that the Association might not find us in a defenseless position."

Morris Weiss, President of the Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Association, charged yesterday that there was documentary evidence to show that the union had fomented the strike and therefore that the full responsibility for the strike fell upon the union.

"The collective agreement which was made expired on Dec. 31," said Mr. Weiss, "and it was confidently expected by the association that prior to that time arrangements would be made for its renewal. The union had no thought of renewing the agreement. It had determined upon a strike at the very time it stipulated in writing that the increases which were granted it in August should continue in effect during the period of renewed agreement. It proceeded forthwith to levy and collect a fund for the strike which it determined to call shortly after the expiration of the agreement. The Union has fully carried out this plan."

Attached to the statement was a copy of one of the receipts which the union issues to its workers in the factory of I. Heller & Co., 116 West Thirty-second Street, indicating that the union collected $101.80 for the strike fund in that shop. "This is not the largest amount we collected in one shop," said Mr. Schlesinger. "In several shops the amounts ran as high as $700 and $800, collected for the reason I explained."

CHANGE TIME OF MURDER.

Detective Believes Discovery Bears Out O'Donnell's Confession.

When Patrick O'Donnell, self-confessed murderer of Miss Marie Riddell of Glen Morris, is arraigned in the Jamaica Police Court today, Detective Charles Krummel will offer some newly-discovered evidence which, he believes, tends to corroborate O'Donnell's confession, notwithstanding efforts to prove that O'Donnell was at work in Manhattan when the crime was committed.

Krummel believes that the murder was committed at 6 P. M. on Jan. 15—not 7 P. M., as had been thought from the time the body was discovered. Since it was learned that O'Donnell probably was in a saloon near his home on Lexington Avenue, Manhattan, between 7:15 and 7:30 on the night of the murder, Detective Krummel has been checking up Miss Riddell's movements. He found by questioning Miss Anna Ahlers and Miss Anna Carroll, who accompanied her from Manhattan to Glen Morris, that Miss Riddell boarded a train in Manhattan at 5:10 P. M. The train reached the end of the line, where she alighted, at 6 P. M., instead of 7, and the murder occurred within ten minutes after that.

By making good train connections, O'Donnell could have left the scene and reached the Manhattan saloon by 7:15 o'clock, Krummel says. When he entered the saloon he was trembling and highly excited, the detective has learned, and explained his condition by saying he had just had another epileptic seizure. Krummel believes he may then have returned to the factory where he was employed and duly punched his time card when leaving at 8:53 P. M.

Notwithstanding the new evidence discovered by the police, it was said last night that O'Donnell probably would be released following his arraignment today. District Attorney O'Leary said last night that he did not have evidence to warrant him in asking the Magistrate to keep O'Donnell in custody, and unless the evidence is materially strengthened he is expected to recommend his discharge.

Ambassador Fletcher Coming.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 23.—Ambassador Fletcher, who will leave Saturday for the United States on a vacation of four weeks for private business, paid a farewell visit to President Carranza this afternoon. General Carranza offered to send him in a private car with a military escort to the border.

FOOD PRICES DECLINE AS STOCKS INCREASE

Chicago Dealers Find Butter, Eggs, and Meats Too High for the Public to Reach.

MILD WINTER ONE FACTOR

New York Authority Says Relaxation of Regulations Has Restored Law of Supply and Demand.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—Big reductions in prices of eggs, butter, and, in some instances, of meats brought joy to the Chicago housewife today. The decline in prices which has been in progress for a week is heralded as the preliminary step in a general lowering of household commodities.

Butter today took another slump of 3 cents a pound, making a decline of 10 cents wholesale since Jan. 13. Egg prices followed in the smash at the high cost of living and were quoted from 2½ to 3 cents a dozen lower, a drop of from 13 to 15 cents within a few days.

Retailers, however, were charging from 67 to 80 cents a dozen for eggs and their butter prices were only 5 or 6 cents under the top prices charged a week ago.

Meat prices have also tumbled. Pork, which was selling at 30 cents a pound, dropped to 22 cents. Veal and lamb are from 3 to 4 cents a pound lower.

Various reasons are assigned for the slump, but the one that makes the housewife most cheerful is that the goods were not moving, which meant that prices must fall, which goes to prove that when prices get to a point where the public cannot purchase the dealer must let go and stand a loss if necessary.

"The public could not buy butter and eggs at the prices asked," said one wholesaler today. "What with paying for Liberty bonds, the general high cost of all foods, and men and women losing their war-time wages, they could not pay the prices and the stuff was not moving. The butter and egg market is paralyzed, and will drop still lower."

RETAIL PRICES BREAK HERE.

Butter, Eggs, Meats, and Some Other Foods Show Sharp Decline.

Following a sharp slump in wholesale prices of meats, eggs, and butter, and some other commodities, due to the mild Winter and the increased supply, there has been a gradual decrease in the retail prices in many stores in New York, and the prediction was made last night by persons posted on the food situation that there would be further "breaks" in retail prices. Meats are expected to take another tumble today.

The reason the consumer has not felt the reduction before now that has prevailed in wholesale prices for some days was explained yesterday to be because in many shops and markets purchases were made by the retailer before the decline, and he felt that he ought to keep up prices until his present supply was exhausted. Persons in touch with the situation said that a sharp decline in prices to the consumer was bound to come within a few days. There has already been a marked decrease in the price of butter, many stores offering first-grade creamery at 61 cents a pound. In its weekly review of the wholesale situation this morning, the New York Daily Market Report, edited by P. Q. Foy, says:

"The sharp decline in all kinds of food products this week is the result of the relaxation of the Food Administration rules, which has permitted the law of supply and demand to prevail. The heavy quantity of frozen foods in the warehouses in connection with the increasing number of unemployed artisans and other workers which has impaired the purchasing power of consumers and resulted in a lower range of values. It is impossible to quote prices that would enable shippers to check up their account of sales accurately, as considerable stock of all kinds was carried over unsold from last week and worked out from day to day this week at rapidly declining prices."

The New York Federal Food Board has ceased to function so far as fixing prices is concerned. For some time the board issued what was known as a "Fair Price List," which all dealers were required to post conspicuously in their shops. The last list was issued on Jan. 14, and there has been a decided break in wholesale prices since that time. It was explained yesterday that a great many of the dealers are continuing to charge the same margin of profit they were allowed by the Federal Food Board, and are not taking into consideration the fact that the Food Board allowed an abnormal margin of profit in view of curtailment of sales due to the war conservation program.

Best creamery butter was selling retail yesterday at from 61 to 65 cents, creamery extra 58 to 60 cents, good table butter 56 to 58 cents, cooking butter 50 to 54 cents, extra unsalted 65 to 70 cents. Select candled eggs are now 68 to 70 cents, white hennery eggs 70 to 80 cents, and brown hennery eggs 70 to 75 cents.

Onions, which are plentiful, show only a slight decline. Red fancy are selling at 3 to 4 cents a pound, while white onions bring 8 to 10 cents. Florida new cabbage brings 5 and 6 cents, old White Danish 4 to 5 cents, and old domestic 3 to 4 cents.

URGES PROLONGING HOOVER'S CONTROL

Swift Advocates Regulation of Live Stock Prices Until the Times Are Normal.

SEES DISASTER OTHERWISE

Packer Denies Licensing Has Been of Great Benefit—Tells About Propaganda.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Regulation of livestock prices so as to assure a stable market, either through continuing the Food Administration or by establishing some similar system of control, was discussed today before the House Interstate Commerce Committee by Louis F. Swift, President of Swift & Co., who said a stable price over the periods of production was desirable, and declared that if Food Administration restrictions were removed now disaster would result.

Members of the committee evinced considerable interest in the statements of the packer, and Representative Stephens of Nebraska announced that he thought there should be some Government agency to control prices irrespective of war conditions.

Violent fluctuations of prices were predicted by Mr. Swift if food administration control should be removed. He seemed to doubt that Government control over the sale of livestock at agreed prices would be practicable in normal times, pointing out that the success of the food administration's guarantee of a minimum price for meat animals had been due to the fact that the administration dominated the market through control of purchases for the Allied armies.

"Anything that will make for a steady average price is better than the same price reached through sharp declines and increases," Mr. Swift said. He added that "constructive co-operation" would accomplish more than anything else, but that this was in violation of the Sherman law.

Effect of Licensing Feature.

Chairman Sims asked Mr. Swift if the licensing feature of Food Administration Control had not been of great benefit, but the witness did not agree, declaring the success achieved had been due to co-operation among producers, packers, and the Government representatives.

A bill to regulate the meat packing industry is pending before the committee, containing a license clause which the packers have opposed vigorously as threatening the extinction of the business.

"Wouldn't it be advisable to extend in some form for this year or until normal conditions are restored the licensing or food control now exercised, without passing any other part of this bill or by amending the food control law?" asked Mr. Sims.

"I think it would be advisable to extend the Food Administration's control until after peace," Mr. Swift said. "It has cut down our profits, but we are satisfied."

Mr. Swift took occasion to say that passage of the $100,000,000 famine relief appropriation would not benefit the packers, because they expect sufficient demand to take all their products, despite the enormous supplies accumulated at war prices. Representative Hamilton had asked about reports that the English people refused to eat great quantities of preserved pork since the war crisis had passed, and that the appropriation was to enable the sending of it to Southwestern Europe.

"We find the English people are buying their normal amounts of bacon, ham, &c.," Mr. Swift said.

"I didn't anticipate you were going to send 70 cents a pound bacon to those other people," said Mr. Hamilton.

$400,000 for Propaganda.

Expenditure of $400,000 last year to counteract Federal Trade Commission "propaganda," and the employment of Thomas F. Logan of Washington, a former newspaperman, to advise Swift & Co. regarding publicity, attracted considerable interest from members of the committee. Henry Veeder, counsel for Swift & Co., insisted that the expenses came out of stockholders' profits and not out of consumers.

"Any expense so unessential is a public injury in a business so vital to the country, because otherwise could reduce your prices that much," declared Chairman Sims. "It is such things that have put a bad taste in the public's mouth as to the packing industry."

Mr. Swift said advertisements were placed without any thought of influencing the policies of papers.

At the close of the hearing Mr. Sims thanked Mr. Swift for being frank and not quibbling, and said he thought the witness had had a "fair, square" opportunity of representing his side. Mr. Swift said he was positive he had.

ARMOUR FACES HENEY IN CROSS-EXAMINATION

No Suggestion of a Prosecution, Senator Gore Assures Attorney for the Packer.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Francis J. Heney, who conducted the investigation of the packing industry for the Federal Trade Commission, began cross-examination of J. Ogden Armour today before the Senate Agricultural Committee which is considering meat control bills.

It was at the instance of Senator Norris of Nebraska that Mr. Heney took up the examination.

"If this is to be a prosecution I should object very much," said Senator Page of Vermont, when Senator Norris made his motion. Levy Mayer of Chicago, attorney for Mr. Armour, assented to the cross-examination upon condition that he should have the privilege of asking witnesses questions. Before Senator Page made his remark, Mr. Mayer said:

"It is very important that we know in advance whether this is to be an investigation or a prosecution."

"There's no suggestion of a prosecution; we merely want the facts," said Senator Gore of Oklahoma, the committee Chairman.

Nothing of sensational interest developed at the hearing today. Mr. Heney appeared to be laying a thorough foundation for further cross-examination. He went into the early history of the Armour firm, dating back to the time when Mr. Armour became associated with it at the age of 19, in 1882. In 1911 he became President upon the death of his father.

"Mere volume of business does not mean success," said Mr. Armour. "Volume without intelligent direction is no good. Volume alone will not make money, nor pay bills."

"Do you think it is to the advantage of the consumer to have the packing business concentrated in a few plants?" asked Mr. Heney.

Mr. Armour replied that the consumer now paid but a small profit to the packer.

"The only reason we can do business on such a small percentage is the size of our concern," he said in explanation.

Mr. Heney commented that the Armour advertisements stated that the company made but $1 a head on cattle, as compared with the shippers' profit of $50.

"You make your $1 in two weeks; it may take the shipper three years to make his $50," said the attorney.

"It depends on whether he buys the beef or raises it," replied Mr. Armour.

"But, we have no quarrel with the shipper. He can make as much money as he pleases."

The packer said he had no conversation with Mr. Hoover, nor did he know, as Senator Gore asked, that the Food Administrator went to Paris to try to arrange a larger market for packing-house goods.

Gimbel Brothers
33rd ST.—BROADWAY—33rd ST.

Men's Winter Overcoats and Suits at $25

Winter Overcoats
Chesterfield Models
Skirted Models
Form-fitted Models
Short Ulsterettes
Big Roomy Ulsters
The Overcoats are made mostly quarter silk lined, in the rough shaggy materials for the ulster and in plain goods for the velvet collar styles. Brown, green and plaids, fancy mixtures. Sizes 34 to 46.

Winter Suits
Two and three button Models
Soft Roll Models
Conservative Models
Plain Sack Suits
Skirted Models
The Suits, quarter, half or full lined, in the season's latest colors, of dark materials. Striped effects. Plain and fancy mixtures. Sizes 34 to 44.
GIMBELS—MEN'S CLOTHING SECTION—Fourth Floor

Military Clothing
½ Price Sale
Trench Coats, Raincoats, Overcoats, Shirts, Suits, Puttees, etc.
Suitable for Civilian wear—for Motoring, Hunting, and Hiking—as well as for Military Men who want "something better."

Officers' Overseas Trench Coats
$55.00 Now $27.50
Separate wool linings.

Officers' Trench Coats. Moleskin and belted, single or double breasted.	$50.00 Now	$25.00
Officers' Winter Overcoats	$60.00 Now	$30.00
Officers' Winter Overcoats	$50.00 Now	$25.00
Officers' O. D. Mackinaws	$28.50 Now	$14.25
Officers' Raincoats	$40.00 Now	$20.00
Officers' Raincoats	$22.50 Now	$11.25
U. S. Navy Raincoats (Black)	$30.00 Now	$15.00
Corduroy Vests, sheepskin lined	$11.50 Now	$5.75
Moleskin Vests, sheepskin lined	$11.50 Now	$5.75
U. S. A. Spiral Puttees	$6.00 Now	$3.00
Officers' Leather Puttees	$15.00 Now	$7.50
Officers' Leather Puttees	$11.75 Now	$5.88
Wool Army Shirts	Now	$3.75
Wool Army Shirts	$8.00 Now	$4.00
Wool Army Shirts	$9.00 Now	$4.50
Cotton Khaki Shirts	$5.50 Now	$2.75
Cotton Khaki Shirts	$3.50 Now	$1.75
Silk Khaki Shirts	$10.00 Now	$5.00
Officers' Whipcord Suits	$70.00 Now	$35.00
Officers' Serge Suits	$65.00 Now	$32.50
Officers' Serge Suits	$55.00 Now	$27.50
Officers' Serge Suits	$50.00 Now	$25.00
Officers' O. D. Wool Suits	$50.00 Now	$25.00

No C. O. D.'s - - - - - No Returns
GIMBELS MEN'S CLOTHING SECTION—Fourth Floor

HINES ASKS FUND TO FINANCE ROADS

Continued from Page 1, Column 1.

month's operating expenses and approximately this amount is necessary to enable the Railroad Administration and the various railroads under its control to meet without delay their payrolls, vouchers, and other cash requirements.

2—The Railroad Administration had on hand as of Dec. 31, 1918, approximately the following additional current assets:

Agents' and conductors' balances	$154,000,000
Advances temporarily made to railroad corporations on open account, for which in effect materials and supplies are held collateral	100,000,000
Total	$254,000,000
Less outstanding current liabilities	162,047,865
Balance	$91,952,135
Forward	$39,053,135

This net balance of these current assets will become again available in cash at the end of Federal control, but pending Federal control is inevitably tied up as a part of the working cash capital of the Railroad Administration.

Covers Loan to the New Haven.

3—Loaned New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co. $51,475,000

This amount will be eventually paid with interest, but the greater part of it, and perhaps all of it, will not be paid until after the end of the calendar year 1919.

4—Invested in necessary additions and betterments actually made during the year 1918 over and above the amount which the companies can immediately repay out of their rental and out of the balances due them on open account for the calendar year 1918 $200,918,283

This amount will eventually be paid with interest to the Railroad Administration. The rapidity with which it can be paid is dependent upon financial conditions and the ability of the railroad corporations to borrow this money in the open market without undue disturbance of financial conditions and without undue interference with the financing of the Government.

It will be observed that while all this amount of cash is temporarily tied up in the Government's conduct of the railroad business, it is expected that the entire amount will be eventually repaid, but temporarily it cannot be repaid, as above indicated, and therefore provision has to be made for carrying it.

5. In addition, the Railroad Administration will have paid the operating loss for 1918, i. e., the difference between the standard return due the railroads and the net operating income derived by the Government from railroad operations, this difference amounting to $156,000,000.

This loss was due largely to the fact that increased rates were effective for only six months approximately, while increased expenses were effective to a large extent for the entire twelve months, due partly to the unprecedented weather last Winter (the railroads having shown an operating loss of over $100,000,000 for the first four months of 1918 as compared with 1917, although no increased wages were included in these months, and while the corporations themselves were, still operating the railroads as agents of the Director General) and partly to conducting business at whatever cost was necessary to meet the needs of war.

This represents the only item in the entire expenditure for the calendar year 1918 (except a portion of the next succeeding item) which is a loss to the Government, and ought frankly to be charged as a part of the cost of the war and should be regarded as an exceedingly low cost for the result accomplished.

Work on Inland Waterways.

6. In addition, the Railroad Administration has expended during the year 1918 in connection with inland waterways $4,361,486.

Of this amount $500,000 represents operating deficit during the year 1918. It must be remembered that this operating deficit was incurred in the early and formative stages of Government operation upon the inland waterways, and cannot be regarded as indicating in any way that similar losses are to be expected when the operation shall be fully developed.

The balance, or $3,861,486, represents boats and other property acquired by the Government for operation of inland waterways, and which, of course, can and will continue to be so employed.

Grand total	$581,806,904
Amount of revolving fund	500,000,000
Amount to be provided to settle all accounts for 1918	$81,806,904

In order, therefore, to settle in full accounts of the Railroad Administration for the calendar year 1918 it will be necessary to provide the additional sum of $581,806,904, which, together with the revolving fund of $500,000,000 appropriated in the act of March 21, 1918, will meet the transactions of the Railroad Administration for the year 1918, all of which have been outlined above.

It must, of course, be understood that the figures used are necessarily only approximate at this time, because the accounts for the year 1918 have not been completely stated and cannot be prior to March 1 at the earliest.

For the calendar year 1919 financial provision must be made for the following:

1. To financing expenditures contemplated on inland waterways	$12,840,000
2. To financing Boston & Maine reorganization	20,000,000
3. To financing equipment ordered in 1918 and to be delivered in 1919	286,000,000
4. To financing other necessary capital expenditures for additions and betterments, including equipment	401,000,000
Total	$800,840,000
Less portion of companies' rental, which can be devoted to capital expenditures	150,000,000
Balance to be provided	$650,840,000

The item of $401,000,000 represents a forecast of capital expenditures which will need to be made during the calendar year 1919, including those which were authorized and not entered upon or not completed during the calendar year 1918. Under existing conditions it is the purpose, generally speaking, to avoid the making of new capital expenditures without the assent of the corporations, but with such a vast transportation system it is believed that the expenditure of $401,000,000 will be required during the year and will be substantially assented to by the corporations themselves.

A very large part of these expenditures must be provided for in the first few months of 1919, and we are compelled to allow for the situation that during the period prior to the next Liberty Loan campaign and during that campaign it would not be desirable or practicable for railroad corporations to do a large part of their own financing.

Says $750,000,000 Is Minimum.

Under these circumstances I am of the opinion that $750,000,000 is the minimum appropriation which will enable the Railroad Administration to carry as above explained the money that is necessarily tied up in the Government's conduct of the railroad business and to provide for financing by the Railroad Administration of the portion of the necessary capital expenditures which it must be assumed it will be necessary for the Government to carry temporarily for the protection of the general financial situation as well as for the protection of its own financing.

Such appropriation will meet the requirement of $381,806,904 to settle the accounts for 1918 and in addition will provide $368,193,096 toward meeting the above mentioned capital expenditures for 1919.

This matter has been very carefully considered with my associates in the Railroad Administration, and we are satisfied that at least this much provision ought to be made for temporary assistance for these important purposes. It must be emphasized again that the money so provided will eventually be returned to the Government with interest.

It is highly important that adequate funds for these purposes should be provided so as to give the Railroad Administration a reasonable margin for encouraging the making of such railroad improvements as may seem justifiable from the railroad standpoint, especially since such improvements will aid in stabilising the general industrial situation.

Whether Government control shall continue until the end of the twenty-one months period or shall be terminated in the next few months, it is equally necessary that the appropriation above recommended be made. If the control continues to the end of the twenty-one months period, it is my belief and the belief of my associates in the Railroad Administration that we cannot count upon the railroad companies financing during the calendar year 1919 any greater portion of their capital expenditures than it is above assumed they will finance.

On the other hand, if control should be terminated in the next few months, it will still be true that a very large part of the capital expenditures for 1919 will have been made, and, besides, the possession of an adequate fund to facilitate the transfer back to private control and to give temporary aid in financing will be highly desirable. Of course, I must deal with the matter exclusively upon the basis of the law as it now stands and without reference to conditions which might be brought about in the event of a further extension of Federal control.

The reason for the submission of the supplementary estimate at this time is that the accounts of the Railroad Administration are kept up on the basis of the calendar year and, therefore, it was not practicable to make any reasonable estimate until after the end of the calendar year.

Cordially yours,
WALKER D. HINES.

Maillard
NEW YORK
Real Food Value

¼ and ½ pound Package
CHOCOLATE PRODUCTS

PLAN FOR RECEPTION OF HOMING TROOPS

Independents Appoint Committee to Find Places for Unemployed Soldiers.

MORE JOIN THE MOVEMENT

Committee Will Co-operate with Other Organizations to Prevent Duplication of Work.

At a meeting of the Plan and Scope Committee of the Independent Citizens' Committee of Welcome held last night at 415 Madison Avenue, a program for the organization, which was formed as a protest against William R. Hearst as a member of the Mayor's Committee to Welcome Homecoming Troops, was drawn up. J. Howes Burton was appointed Chairman of a sub-committee which will begin work at once to find employment for the returned soldiers and in other ways aid in solving the problem. Another thing that was taken up at the meeting was the question of how to obtain sufficient stands along the line of march for relatives of the men.

Cards bearing a suitable inscription will be distributed to the men when they land at the piers, the reverse side of the card giving instruction to the soldier or sailor on how to obtain employment through the Citizens' Independent Committee of Welcome. The question of entertainment was discussed at length and a committee was appointed to confer with the various organizations doing work of this character so that no duplication of effort would result. The work of the War Camp Community Service, Knights of Columbus, Salvation Army, Y. M. C. A., and other organizations looking after the returned soldier in this city was commended.

It was announced that Joseph M. Price, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the City Club, had accepted the Chairmanship of the Plan and Scope Committee. Others on this committee are Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, Dr. Robert Abbe, Dr. Howard Duffield, Dr. William T. Manning, Robert Erskine Ely, George Ethridge, Mrs. William Jay, Mrs. Caspar Whitney, Taylor Morse, Edwin O. Holter, Dr. Jeremiah W. Janks, Lieut. Col. Latham R. Reed, Mrs. E. G. Merrill, Miss Ruth Graff, and Charles Scribner.

Among those who yesterday signified their intention of co-operating with the Citizens' Independent Committee were William Hamlin Childs, 17 Battery Place, who wrote in part: "I shall be more than pleased to accept your invitation to add my name to the Citizens' Independent Committee of Welcome," and J. Wray Cleveland, Secretary of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, who said among other things: "I am heartily in sympathy with the effort to afford a proper tribute of respect and affection to our returning troops by an unquestioned 100 per cent. American committee." Acceptances were also received from the Good Membership League, the Sorosis Club, the New York Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and Alfred P. W. Seaman of 60 Broadway.

The Young Men's Christian and Civic League of Elmhurst held a meeting last Monday night and unanimously adopted a resolution condemning the appointment of W. R. Hearst to the Mayor's Committee. A copy of the resolution was forwarded to Mayor Hylan yesterday by J. S. Vermilye, Secretary, and F. L. D. Gartner, President of the Young Men's organization.

The Manhattan Republican Club of the Twenty-first Assembly District announced yesterday that it had taken steps toward the establishment of a permanent memorial to Washington Heights boys who lost their lives in the war. An open-air memorial service will be held at a date to be announced later. It is likely that the memorial will be placed in the park at the junction of Broadway, Hamilton Place, and 137th Street.

MAJOR K. P. LITTAUER HONORED BY PERSHING

New York Aviator Gets Distinguished Service Cross for Brilliant Work in France.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Two more lists of men who have received the Distinguished War Service Cross from General Pershing for extraordinary heroism in action were issued today by the War Department. Among the latest men cited for bravery are Major Gen. William H. Johnson of the 91st Division, and the following men of lower rank:

Private George Drechsler of Chicago, Corporal C. C. Theobold, of Deseret, Utah; Private T. Bailey of Fort Shaw, Mont.; Corporal W. J. Walsh of Monoka, Penn.; Captain J. M. McKibbin of Hagerstown, Md.; Colonel George E. Vidmer of Washington, D. C., attached to the 306th Infantry Regiment of the Camp Upton Division; Lieutenant A. K. Kelty of Rice Lake, Wis.; Lieutenant E. B. Lowry of Denver, Sergeant R. L. Coffman of Marceline, Mo.; Lieutenant F. X. Schumaker of Dayton, Ohio; Lieutenant A. M. Barlow of Gallipolis, Ohio; Private Wilk Gunckle of Osgood, Ohio; Lieutenant S. F. Telfair of Raleigh, N. C.; Private L. B. Heath of Windsor, N. Y.; Lieutenant W. F. Bouriand of Rock Springs, Texas; Sergeant J. H. Gill of Henderson, N. C.; Private W. L. Clark of Fountain City, Tenn.; Private K. R. A. Kochler of Hilladale, Oregon; Lieutenant H. S. Bailey of Tulare, Cal.; Private G. E. Thompson of Escalon, Cal.; Private J. M. Supler of Rockdick, W. Va.; Sergeant G. L. Zilkey of May, Idaho; Private E. C. Presley of Fulton, N. Y.; Corporal H. C. Strother of Ripon, Cal.; Sergeant A. C. Presley of Salem, Oregon; Lieutenant M. S. Hoffman of Paris, France; Sergeant H. M. Stroman, Corporal C. R. Figgins of Sawtelle, Cal.; Corporal C. H. Ehlers of Santa Cruz, Cal.; Private Sidney Smith of Pearl, Ill.

The specific act for which General Johnston has been honored is described below. The names of the New Yorkers in the list and the acts of bravery follow:

Major K. P. Littauer, Air Service. For repeated acts of heroism in action near Conflans, on Sept. 14, and near Doulcon, on Oct. 30. He volunteered on a mission to protect a photographic plane for another squadron on Sept. 14 and continued toward the objective at Conflans after three other protecting planes had failed to start. In an encounter with five enemy pursuit planes, he completely protected the photographic plane by skillful manoeuvering, although his observer was wounded and his machine seriously damaged. On Oct. 30 Major Littauer, on duty as Chief of Air Service of the Third Army Corps, volunteered and made an important reconnaissance of enemy machine-gun emplacements at a low altitude near Doulcon. Home address, Alfred Littauer, father, 100th Street and Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Private Henry Miller, deceased, Co. H, 308th Infantry. For extraordinary heroism in action near Binarville, on Oct. 3. When his company had been cut off from communication and exposed to intense shell and machine gun fire, he observed and attacked an enemy sniper, silencing further fire from that source. While attempting to return he was killed by machine-gun fire. Next of kin, Mrs. Elizabeth Miller, wife, 312 West 111th Street, New York City.

Sergt. Jules Gingras, Co. F, 302d Engineers. For extraordinary heroism in action near Villesavoye, on Aug. 18. He voluntarily plunged into the Vesle River to rescue some soldiers who had fallen into the water with full packs while crossing a footbridge and were in danger of drowning. In order to see, he removed his gas mask and as a result was severely gassed. Home address, Grace C. Hammond, friend, 275 Church Street, Richmond Hill, N. Y.

First Lieut. James Finley Brown, deceased, 302d Engineers. For extraordinary heroism in action at Villers devant Mouzon, on Nov. 7. He displayed remarkable bravery in reconnoitering sites for footbridges across the Meuse River and later directing the construction of these bridges under heavy machine-gun fire. While so engaged, he was killed by a sniper. Next of kin, Mrs. Olivine K. Brown, wife, 27 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

35TH DIVISION'S DEAD TOTAL 827, SAYS BAKER

War Secretary and General March Answer Criticisms by the Governor of Kansas.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Losses of the 35th Division (Kansas and Missouri National Guard) in killed and died of wounds during its entire service in France up to Nov. 7, were 827 men, Secretary Baker told the House Rules Committee today, in connection with a resolution by Representative Campbell of Kansas, calling for Congressional investigation of reported excessive losses in this division.

The resolution, Representative Campbell said, was founded on reports current in Kansas and upon statements made by Governor Allen of that State on his return from service with the Y. M. C. A., attached to the 35th Division. It asked for investigation of reports that the division, in a seven-day fight in Argonne Forest, lacked horses, adequate artillery support, ammunition, food, airplane protection, and adequate care of wounded, 1,200 of whom were said to have been left on wet ground without shelter for thirty-six hours.

In the course of the hearing, General March, who accompanied Secretary Baker, said that roughly, 300,000 American troops participated in the Argonne fight. They had behind them 4,000 guns, he said, and an official statement from the chief of staff of the artillery of the First Army, of which the 35th was a part, stated that the infantry never got beyond artillery support.

Secretary Baker said the War Department invited the fullest investigation of the conduct of the war by Congress, and called attention to the fact that after the Civil War a very extensive investigation of this character was made. He indicated that he would welcome a similar investigation after the return of the troops from France when full reports would be available.

The total replacements of the 35th for all causes, Secretary Baker said, were 10,005 men from its arrival in France up to Nov. 10. He thought it indicated an "over-estimate" in the report cited by Representative Campbell that 7,000 men of the 16,000 infantry of the division had been killed or wounded in the Argonne battle.

Secretary Baker said the Argonne battle was "the most difficult operation ever undertaken by American troops," and General March declared that no hint of complaint had come from abroad as to the handling of divisions in that action.

"It was a well planned battle," the Chief of Staff declared. "It would never have gotten through if it had not been."

This fight, General March added, was the first real action in which the 35th Division participated, and he declared emphatically that the division had done very well. The indicated casualties, he thought "were incredibly low," in view of the difficulties of the fight in the forest.

Representative Campbell asked General March repeatedly if the removal of Generals Martin and McClure just before the fight had not tended to derange battle plans.

General March thought not. "The day of personal leadership is gone," he said. "The machinery that runs the fight is the staff. I do not think the removal of any individual would impede it."

TOPEKA, Kansas, Jan. 24.—When Governor Henry J. Allen was informed of Secretary Baker's statement in Washington that the total killed and dead from wounds in the 35th Division up to Nov. 7 was 827 men, the Governor said:

"The estimate made by officers at the front, after the battle of the Argonne Forest, that the 35th suffered more than 7,000 casualties of course, included all casualties."

ITALY HONORS OUR AIRMEN.

Authorizes 48 Officers to Wear the Italian Service Ribbon.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Forty-eight officers of the American Air Service and one officer of the Medical Corps who served in Italy, have been authorized by the Italian Minister of War to wear the Italian service ribbon, the War Department was informed today. The officers have returned to this country, and their official certificates from the Italian Government have been sent to the Division of Military Aeronautics for distribution. The officers decorated were:

Captains E. A. Kruss, San Diego, Cal., and O. B. Kiel, Medical Reserve Corps, no address, and Lieuts. P. H. Cresswell, Cedarville, Ohio; W. J. Flynn, Detroit; H. J. Gaffney, Jersey City, N. J.; Richard Goodman, Philadelphia; W. M. Malcolm, Hartford, Conn.; T. J. Mitchle (no address); W. T. Ricker, New Durham, N. H.; Herman Schmidt, Washington, D. C.; H. S. Stevens (no address); J. A. Posy (no address); L. D. Messner (no address); L. J. Joseph, Galveston, Tex.; J. W. Canon (no address); L. N. Campbell, Owatonna, Minn.; W. Carpenter, Duluth, Minn.; F. P. Clarke, Jr., Sewickley, Pa.; L. O. Conley, Penn Yan, N. Y.; F. G. Dodge, Geneseo, N. Y.; R. R. Dunn, Noblesville, Ind.; Horace Drever, Philadelphia; T. E. Fielder, Spartanburg, S. C.; Bicknell Hall, Jr., Taunton, Mass.; G. S. Mackey, Chicago; E. B. Mayer, Iowa City, Iowa; E. M. Malley, Greensburg, Pa.; W. S. McKay, Plainfield, N. J.; E. M. Ogden, Rochester, N. Y.; C. P. Penney, Buffalo, N. Y.; D. S. Pruitt, Bethany Beach, Del.; E. D. Ranck, Overbrook, Pa.; S. S. Robinson (no address); L. G. Sherman, Brattleboro, Vt.; H. L. Stevenson, Washington, D. C.; O. H. Stout, Indianapolis, Ind.; Verlie Van Zele, Genesee, Ill.; P. J. Wedel, Jersey City, N. J.; G. O. Wright, Fort Valley, Ga.; L. V. Windnagle, Portland, Ore.; W. P. Young, Clearfield, Pa.; C. M. Young, Des Moines, Iowa; W. Mayer, Columbus, Ohio; W. M. Boadway, Princeton, N. J.; L. B. Cowgill (no address); H. D. Stier (Stark), Pittsburg, Pa.; G. N. Nyland (Hyland), Philadelphia; J. N. Devoe (no address); F. C. Cox (no address).

STATE D. A. R. OFFICERS.

Mrs. Dow Named for Vice President General Over Mrs. Whitman.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 24.—By a vote of 52 to 24 the State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution, at the close of a protracted session early this evening, indorsed Mrs. Frank E. Dow, State Chaplain and Regent of Irondequoit Chapter, for the office of Vice President General of the National D. A. R. organization.

As soon as the result of the balloting became known, Mrs. Charles S. Whitman, wife of the former Governor of New York, who had received the smaller number of votes, moved that the indorsement of Mrs. Dow be made unanimous.

Previously officers nominated early today were elected without opposition. They were:

State Regent—Miss Stella F. Broadhead, Jamestown.
Vice Regent—Mrs. Charles M. Nash, Albany.
Recording Secretary—Mrs. John Francis Yawger, New York.
Corresponding Secretary — Mrs. Cora Sheldon Tew, Jamestown.
Registrar and Genealogist — Mrs. Frederick W. Yates, Rochester.
Historian—Mrs. Francis Roberts, Utica.
Parliamentarian—Mrs. Cora Wells, New York.
Auditors—Mrs. Alonza B. Foster, Fonda, and Mrs. Frank Burton, Gloversville.
Advisory Board — Mrs. Leonard Gliss, Troy; Mrs. Philip Ellis, Kingston; Mrs. William R. Stewart, New York; Mrs. Samuel Munson, Albany; Mrs. Samuel Ver Planck, Beacon, and Mrs. Joseph Kling, Fort Edward.

Miss Margaret H. Burdick of Johnstown, declined a re-nomination as treasurer, and on her motion Miss Anna Ten Eyck, Johnstown, was nominated.

The last act of the conference was to adopt the resolution proposed by the Committee for the Protection of Women under international law, asking the Versailles Conference to provide for the trial and punishment of German officers and soldiers guilty of crimes against women, and for providing that the status of wounded shall be given to women of the allied countries against whom outrages were perpetrated.

Search for Duveen Will.

Geoffrey Edgar Duveen, son of the late Henry J. Duveen, art dealer, applied in the Surrogate's Court yesterday for an order to open the decedent's safe deposit box in the Guaranty Safe Deposit Company to search for a will made by his father. The son believes his father made a will, but it has not been found.

REPORTED CASUALTIES UP TO 218,491

260 Named in Latest Army Lists; Marine Corps Announces Loss of 15

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The War Department gave out two army casualty lists today which contained 200 names, bringing the total for the army up to 212,745.

One Marine Corps casualty list was issued, which contained 15 names, bringing the total for that arm of the service up to 5,746. The total for army and Marine Corps is now 218,491.

Army lists issued today contained the names of 33 killed in action, 28 died of wounds, 11 died of accident, 46 died of disease, 36 severely wounded, and 106 missing in action.

The Marine Corps list contained the names of 7 died of wounds, 3 died of disease, 1 wounded to a degree undetermined, and 4 missing.

Summary of Army Casualties to Date.

	Previously Reported.	Reported Jan. 24.	Total.
Killed in action	30,159	33	30,192
Lost at sea	732		732
Died of wounds	12,696	28	12,724
Died of accident	2,591	11	2,602
Died of disease	18,366	46	18,415
Total	64,547	118	64,665
Wounded	134,524	36	134,560
Missing	13,414	106	13,520
Total	212,485	260	212,745

Summary of Marine Corps Casualties to Date.

	Officers.	Men.
Deaths	93	2,025
Wounded	120	3,032
In hands of enemy	1	35
Missing	1	440
Total	214	5,532

The following abbreviations are used to indicate rank and the nature of the casualty:

(DA) Died from Accident or Other Cause.
(DD) Died of Disease.
(DP) Died from Airplane Accident.
(DW) Died from Wounds.
(KA) Killed in Action.
(LS) Lost at Sea.
(MA) Missing in Action.
(P) Prisoner.
(RD) Returned to Duty.
(WL) Wounded Slightly.
(WS) Wounded Severely.
(WU) Wounded, (Degree Undetermined.)

Gen. General.
Col. Colonel.
Maj. Major.
Capt. Captain.
Lt. Lieutenant.
Sgt. Sergeant.
Corp. Corporal.
Bgl. Bugler.
Mch. Mechanic.
Wagn. Wagoner.
Musician.
Hrs. Horseshoer.

The names for which no rank is indicated are those of privates. The list is given in full for the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut; in other States the names of only the dead are given.

NEW YORK CITY.

ANDERSON, A. F., 13 Rogers Place, Brooklyn ..... (DW)
CAPUANO, A., 1,627 Holland Av. ..... (MA)
DRAGONETTI, S., 428 Neptune Av., Brooklyn ..... (MA)
FEREANCE, M., 84 North 8th St., Brooklyn—Corp. ..... (MA)
GING, M. F., 413 Lincoln Road, Brooklyn ..... (DW)
GOLDBERG, L. W., Heyward St., Brooklyn ..... (MA)
GULLIKSEN, H., 276 12th St., South Brooklyn ..... (DW)
KIRCHNER, C. V., 161 Herkimer St., Brooklyn—Corp. ..... (MA)
LANG, J., 318 12th St. ..... (MA)
LEIBSON, I., 55 Norfolk St. ..... (DW)
McKINNEY, J. P., 1,450 67th St., Brooklyn—Corp. ..... (DW)
MAINELLA, A., 26 Vandam St. ..... (MA)
MITCHELL, G., 2,501 Hoffman St.—Sgt. (KA)
OLSON, O., 1,118 Madison St., Brooklyn—Mech. ..... (DD)
SPESSER, M., 2,371 Broadway ..... (MA)

OTHER PARTS OF NEW YORK STATE

BONACKER, J. E., Rensselaer ..... (DW)
CALOGERO, G., Utica ..... (MA)
CONLIN, FRANK J., Lockport ..... (DD)
FARRAR, J. P., Glens Falls ..... (DW)
FINCH, G. A., Northville ..... (DD)
FRASIER, JULIUS, Graphita ..... (KA)
LEVY, CLYDE S., Glen Corners ..... (KA)
McCOURT, WILLIAM, Theresa—Corp. (MA)
MURPHY, C. P., Buffalo—Corp. ..... (MA)
SHOVAH, ELMER H., Whitehall ..... (MA)
SIGAFOOS, F. W., Lackawanna—Corp. (DW)

ALABAMA.

EFURD, ROBERT E., Dotham ..... (DD)

ARKANSAS.

GRIFFITH, JAMES P., Guy ..... (DW)
JOHNSON, ROBERT F., Rose Bud ..... (DW)
LAY, CLEVELAND, Jonesboro—Cook ..... (DD)
PARKER, WILL, Earle ..... (DD)

CALIFORNIA.

BRIDGES, CHESLEY M., Visalia ..... (DW)
HYLAND, JOSEPH R., Plymouth ..... (DD)

CONNECTICUT.

MAYOTTE, A. J., Quinebaug—Lt. ..... (DD)

FLORIDA.

SIMMONS, WM. C., Orlando ..... (DW)

GEORGIA.

HUNTER, CHARLIE J., Early ..... (DD)
JONES, SEARCY E., Fayetteville ..... (KA)
ROWLAND, OSCAR, Tennille ..... (DD)

ILLINOIS.

ARNOLD, R. F., Watertown—Lt. ..... (DW)
GERBER, GEORGE E., Peoria ..... (KA)
HALPERIN, JACOB S., Chicago ..... (DW)
JOHNSON, J. E., Camp Point—Mech. ..... (DW)
LENN, JOSEPH A., Chicago—Secretary, U. S. C. A. ..... (DW)
McCORMACK, G. J., Chicago—Corp. ..... (KA)
McDONALD, JAMES, Livingston ..... (DW)
MANNING, FRANK, Dekalb ..... (KA)
POELKER, CLEMENS H., New Baden ..... (DW)
SAWYER, HOWARD C., Dundee—Lt. ..... (DD)

INDIANA.

BARTHOLOMEW, B. O., Lapel ..... (DD)
KUHN, HERBERT H., Warsaw ..... (DA)
MIKULA, SEVE, South Bend ..... (KA)
WAGNER, R., Lafayette—Corp. ..... (DD)

IOWA.

PAULSEN, OTTO A., Malcolm—Corp. ..... (DW)
ROLAND, H. G., Iowa City ..... (DD)
SELBY, THOMAS, Blakesburg ..... (DW)
THOMPSON, WILLIAM R., Alba ..... (DW)

KANSAS.

HARTLEY, J. W., New Albany—Corp ..... (DW)

KENTUCKY.

DUGGINS, WILLIS, Leitchfield ..... (KA)
GOBEN, JOHN W., Louisville ..... (DW)
HENDERSON, C. L., Covington ..... (DW)
RATCLIFF, W. M., Melbourne ..... (DD)

LOUISIANA.

JONES, IRVIN L., Isabelle ..... (KA)

MAINE.

CASTONGUAY, A., Waterville—Sgt. ..... (DW)

MARYLAND.

KEITHLEY, L. H., Belair ..... (DD)
NICHOLS, JOHN H., Salisbury ..... (KA)

MASSACHUSETTS.

FENNELL, M. J., Somerville—Sgt. ..... (DW)
FROSTHOLM, JENS H., Worcester—Lt. ..... (KA)
IRWIN, HOWARD W., Worcester—Capt. (DD)
PEDONI, MICHAEL, Worcester ..... (KA)
RICHARDSON, GEORGE L., Winthrop ..... (DW)
ROUNDY, JOHN A., Marblehead ..... (KA)

MICHIGAN.

HOFFMAN, CHARLES, Detroit—Corp. ..... (DW)
THAYER, ARTHUR R., Chesaning ..... (KA)

MINNESOTA.

DIRCKS, FRANK J., Lakatowa ..... (DW)
DOLL, BERNARD, Perham ..... (DD)
GRAVELL, LOUIS J., Fort Ripley ..... (DD)
GURKE, JOHN J., Rohnerby ..... (KA)
KAHN, N. D., Bald Eagle Lake—Corp. (KA)
LARSON, GUY A., Minneapolis ..... (DD)
MOLDESTAD, R. L., St. Louis Park ..... (KA)
OLSON, GILBERT, Tracy ..... (KA)
WOLFF, GEORGE R., Hopkins—Corp. ..... (DW)

MISSISSIPPI.

DIGGS, WALLACE, Winterville—Wagn. (DD)
FAIRCHILDS, HENRY, Brookhaven ..... (KA)
PEGUES, NICK T., JR., Winona ..... (KA)

MISSOURI.

BUCKWORTH, EARL E., Powersville ..... (KA)
GARRETT, MACK, Rosedale ..... (DD)
SCHUTLE, G. G., Dalton ..... (KA)

MONTANA.

ROBINSON, THOMAS L., Walcheim ..... (DW)
SHELLENBARGER, A., Hingham ..... (DW)
WILLIAMS, CECIL, Butte ..... (DW)

NEW JERSEY.

BEAK, RUSSELL, Mount Holly ..... (MA)
CARTER, CYRIL A., Hilton—Corp. ..... (MA)
DUCRE, SULLIVAN, Asbury Park ..... (MA)
FALKENSTERN, A. H., West Norwood ..... (MA)
GIFFORD, C. F., Allenwood—Mech. ..... (MA)
GREAVES, JOHN G., New Brunswick ..... (MA)
MIGUANO, DOMINIO, Lodi ..... (MA)
ROSATO, SAM, Clifford ..... (MA)
SPITZ, CHRIS, Somers Point ..... (MA)
STEIN, ROBERT A., Newark—Sgt. ..... (MA)
STRIPP, PHILIP H., Jersey City ..... (MA)
WAGONER, STEPHEN, Woodridge ..... (MA)

NORTH CAROLINA.

AUSBON, Lloyd L., Robersonville ..... (DD)
GARVER, JOHN P., Lawndale ..... (DW)

NORTH DAKOTA.

BENNETT, ANDREW H., Minot ..... (DW)
FREDERICK, VIRGIL, Fargo ..... (DW)
HOLANDSWORTH, M., Sykeston ..... (KA)
KLEVELAND, BEINT R., Mayville ..... (DW)
SMITH, CECIL C., Donnybrook—Corp. (DD)

OHIO.

LONG, GRANT, Cincinnati—Corp. ..... (DW)
MORROW, JOHN T., Deavertown ..... (DA)
JONES, RAYMOND, New Matamoras ..... (DW)
POOLE, J. HOWARD, Cincinnati ..... (DD)
SCHRIMPF, ELMER A., Cincinnati ..... (KA)
STOCK, WILLIAM, Lisbon ..... (KA)

OKLAHOMA.

MANN, FRANCIS J., Randlett ..... (DD)
TURNER, OVEA K., Oilton ..... (DD)

OREGON.

GRUBER, MERLE J., Gresham ..... (DD)
HOLLOWAY, THEODORE, Monmouth ..... (KA)
PIETROK, PAUL N. B., Drayton ..... (DW)

PENNSYLVANIA.

ARTZ, ROBERT E., Donaldson ..... (DW)
COCHRAN, DAVID H., Philadelphia ..... (DA)
COURTNEY, JOHN C., Quakertown ..... (DW)
DANDERLO, VETO, Old Forge ..... (DA)
DAVIS, EARLE M., East Pittsburgh—Sgt. ..... (DA)
EBNER, RUSSELL R., Easton—Sgt. ..... (DW)
EDWARDS, JOSEPH S., Philadelphia ..... (DA)
FERRARI, CAMILLO, Pittsburgh ..... (DW)
GIORDANO, BAPTIST, Nesquehoning ..... (DW)
HOOPER, ELWOOD H., Girard—Lt. ..... (DP)
HULL, IVAN H., Ambridge—Sgt. ..... (DD)
KOHLER, EARL N., Pittsburgh ..... (DA)
LAWRENCE, HEWITT, Darby ..... (DD)
McKEEN, MAXWELL, Easton—Lt. ..... (DW)
MADDEN, FRANK A., Philadelphia ..... (DD)
MELVIN, FRANK J., Philadelphia—Cook ..... (DW)
PACH, EWADICK, Nanticoke ..... (KA)
PORTER, S. J., Philadelphia ..... (DD)
RUANE, J. E., Scranton ..... (DD)
SPENGLER, D. P., Bentzon—Sgt. ..... (DD)
STRUCHMAN, C. H., Clarksville ..... (DW)

RHODE ISLAND.

PHILLIPS, S. C., Allenton—Sgt. ..... (DW)

SOUTH CAROLINA.

DERNAM, G. E., Columbia ..... (DW)
McNEELY, STEPHEN, Lancaster ..... (DD)

SOUTH DAKOTA.

BODEEN, OLOF J., Bresford ..... (DW)
ROMEREIN, P. R., Roslyn—Corp. ..... (DW)

TENNESSEE.

CLIFTON, NEAL G., Westal ..... (DW)
DUNNIVANT, R. H., Elkton ..... (DD)
PAYNE, H. E., Knoxville—Wagn. ..... (DA)
ROACH, H. B., Jackson ..... (DW)
WATSON, W. C., Beacon ..... (DA)

TEXAS.

FABBS, MOSE, Crockett ..... (DD)
GOFF, ELMER E., El Paso ..... (DD)
HEERY, C. M., San Antonio—Corp. ..... (DD)
ROGERS, JOHN N., Thornton ..... (DD)
STURGES, JAMES E., Weatherford ..... (DD)
TURNER, B. A., Winnsboro—Corp. ..... (DW)

VERMONT.

BEATTIE, HARRY O., Jamaica ..... (DW)

VIRGINIA.

EARLS, FIELDIN K., Clifffield ..... (DW)
JETT, JESSE J., Fredericksburg ..... (DW)
SLOAN, LEE, Grundy ..... (DW)

WASHINGTON.

HALVERSON, JOHN A., Meridian ..... (DW)

WEST VIRGINIA.

BROWN, DELLIE, Mannington ..... (DW)
RIGGENBACH, EDWARD U., Martinsville ..... (DW)

WISCONSIN.

ANGELO, MONICO, Red Granite ..... (DD)
DAVIES, STANLEY, Milwaukee ..... (DD)
HARMON, LLOYD I., Boaz ..... (DW)
MITCHELL, JOHN G., Milwaukee—Lt. (DD)
MOKELKE, FRANK B., Milwaukee ..... (KA)
PETERSON, BENJAMIN, Hager City ..... (DD)
WOLFE, FRANK, Ashland ..... (KA)

WYOMING.

SMITH, JOSEPH, Robertson ..... (KA)

CANADA.

WATERHOUSE, CHARLES J., Hamilton, Ontario—Cook ..... (DD)

GREECE.

PAPPAS, PETER, Nemesi, Corenheras (KA)

RUSSIA.

SOVIL, ANTHONY, Svalhia ..... (DW)

NO EMERGENCY ADDRESS.

COCHRAN, WILLIAM A. ..... (DW)

Revised Report of Casualties.

NEW YORK CITY.

	Now Prev. Rptd.	Rptd.
ALTIERI, ORESTO F., 8,624 2d Av., Brooklyn—Corp.	(RD)	(MA)
BLAIR, WALKER R., 1,389 Decatur St., Brooklyn	(WU)	(MA)
CESTONE, LEWIS, 357 Central Av., Brooklyn	(RD)	(MA)
CHOULEUR, LESTER, 15 Greenwich Av.	(RD)	(MA)
COX, F. A., 1,376 Nelson Av.	(MA)	(WS)
GOLDFARB, AARON, 2,124 Mermaid Av., Brooklyn	(WU)	(MA)
HANKEL, E. J., 326 Bainbridge St., Brooklyn—Corp.	(RD)	(MA)
HARVEY, JOHN, 436 W. 17th St.	(Erroneously)	(WS)
INGRESANA, ANTONIA, 56 Franklin Av., Brooklyn	(MA)	(WS)
KAURIN, CHARLES L., 182 11th St., Brooklyn	(D)	(MA)
KENNY, F. J., 210 St. Marks Av., Brooklyn	(WS)	(MA)
MARTIN, J. P., 435 W. 54th St.—Corp.	(WU)	(MA)
MAYER, NORMAN J., 961 St. John's Place, Brooklyn	(WU)	(MA)
O'NEIL, HARRY E., 1441½ Kosciusko St., Brooklyn	(Erroneously)	(WS)
QUINN, J. J., 957 Rogers Place—Corp.	(MA)	(WS)
QUIRK, GEORGE G., 157 Lexington Av.	(MA)	(WS)
RICHARDI, FRANK, 186 Hamburg Av., Brooklyn	(WU)	(MA)
SETLOW, R., 321 Madison St.	(KA)	(MA)
VICTOR, ARTHUR A., 622 Schenck Av., Brooklyn—Sgt.	(WU)	(KA)

OTHER PARTS OF NEW YORK STATE.

BECKER, F. A., Hornell—Corp.	(MA)	(WS)
BIGLER, JACOB, College Point	(RD)	(MA)
CAMERON, A., No. Tonawanda	(RD)	(MA)
JACKSON, F. G., Hudson Falls.	(Erroneously)	(WS)

OTHER STATES.

BATTLE, L., Battleboro, N. C.	(DD)	(DW)
BLACK, J. D., San Francisco	(DD)	(MA)
BOVYN, O., Marshall, Minn.	(KA)	(MA)
CHILDERS, F., Hodges, Ala.	(KA)	(MA)
COLVIN, C. D., Waverly, Wash.	(WU)	(KA)
DAMREL, J. B., Newton, Tex.	(WU)	(KA)
DESOUZA, JOE A., Tercuratilha, Portugal	(KA)	(MA)
DEUTSCH, JOHN, Indiana Harbor, Ind.—Corp.	(WS)	(KA)
ELLIOTT, R. V., Winston-Salem, N. C.	(WU)	(KA)
FAKEN, PETE, Red Rock, Okla.	(RD)	(MA)
FREY, WM., Mandota, Ill.	(KA)	(MA)
GEIS, E. J., Covington, Ky.	(KA)	(MA)
GOODE, F. J., Genesee	(KA)	(MA)
GRASSO, A. G., Bridgeport, Ct.	(KD)	(MA)
GREGORY, J. E., Olney, Ill.	(WD)	(MA)
HAGERMAN, C., Jersey City	(ED)	(MA)
HARWELL, F. C., Webber Falls, Okla.	(WU)	(KA)
HAUSER, A. M., Kaukauna, Wis.	(KA)	(MA)
HENSON, R., Wooster, Ark.	(RD)	(KA)
HERFURTH, A. H., Washington, D. C.—Corp.	(RD)	(KA)
HOFFER, F., Athens, Wis.	(KA)	(MA)
HOLDMAN, J. S., Milwaukee, Wis.	(DW)	(MA)
HOWELL, G., Chapel Hill Tenn.	(DD)	(MA)
INNES, H. W., Castlewood, Va.—Corp.	(KA)	(MA)
JACOBS, J., New Britain, Conn.	(MA)	(WS)
JAHN, G. K., Clifton, N. J.	(RD)	(MA)
JERZAKOWSKI, W., Milwaukee, Wis.—Sgt.	(KA)	(MA)
KEARNEY, JOHN, Shelton, Conn.	(WU)	(MA)
KING, P., South Boston, Mass.	(KA)	(MA)
KORJCKI, FRANK, Chicago, Ill.	(KA)	(MA)
McCARTHY, J. M., South Bend, Ind.	(Erroneously)	(DD)
MAYNARD, P. H., Torrington, Conn.—Sgt.	(MA)	(WS)
MENTER, L. R., Grand Rapids, Mich.	(D)	(MA)
MOON, J. A., Alberine, Va.	(KA)	(MA)
MORGAN, L. H., Danville, Ark.	(KA)	(MA)
NALLY, R. V., Reading, Penn.	(KA)	(MA)
PHILLIPS, A., McColl, S. C.	(WU)	(KA)
RUSICH, DAN, Galesburg, Ill.	(KA)	(MA)
SOVIL, A., Bayonne, N. J. (Erroneously)	(DW)	
WENSTEL, J., South River, N.J.	(WU)	(MA)
WITHEY, R., Bloomsburg, Penn.	(KA)	(MA)

Marine Corps Casualty List.

ALABAMA.

DUNCAN, CLAUD F., Birmingham ..... (DW)

ILLINOIS.

WHEELER, BENJAMIN, Pinkneyville ..... (DD)

MARYLAND.

McELHENNY, JOHN E., Baltimore ..... (DW)

MICHIGAN.

DENTEL, MARTIN A., Lulu ..... (DW)
O'HARA, FRANK D., Ann Arbor ..... (DW)

NEW JERSEY.

DIFFOLD, L., North Bergen—Corp. (DD)
LYON, RUSSELL G., Newark ..... (DW)

TENNESSEE.

AUSTIN, ROBERT E., Bogota—Corp. (DW)
WALKER, SAMMY R., Alexandria ..... (DW)

WEST VIRGINIA.

PAMEA, PATSEY, Dunmont ..... (DD)

Revised Marine Corps Casualties.

NEW YORK CITY.

	Now Prev. Rptd.	Rptd.
TRONSOR, F., 509 W. 166 St.	(RD)	(MA)
WEIDMAN, F. H., 21 Edron St., Elliott Manor, Corona—Corp.	(RD)	(MA)

OTHER PARTS OF NEW YORK STATE

RACINOWSKI, S., Buffalo	(KA)	(MA)
SCHNEGGENBURGER, A. J., Buffalo	(RD)	(MA)

OTHER STATES.

LINDELAD, E. J., Smyrna, Wash.	(KA)	(MA)
LUMAREE, LE ROY W., Wabash, Ind.	(KA)	(MA)
FISCHKE, STANLEY C., Chicago, Ill.	(Hosp.)	(K)

BAR BERGER, GILLETT URGES

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Representative F. H. Gillett of Massachusetts, seeking the Speakership of the next House, said today that he believed the very first act of that body should be to refuse a seat to Victor Berger, who has been convicted under the Espionage act.

"Twenty years ago I voted to throw out Brigham Roberts," said Mr. Gillett, "because he was a Mormon living with plural wives, and he was rejected by a majority of more than five to one.

"I think there is much more reason to reject Berger, who was under indictment for disloyal acts at the time of his election, while the war was still raging, and who has since been tried and found guilty on the indictment. The evidence convinced me of his disloyalty and I believe the country generally approved the verdict of the jury. And I think his guilt is sufficiently manifest to disqualify him from Congress.

"The House is given by the Constitution absolute and exclusive power to determine the qualifications of its members. If I am on the floor on the opening day of the session I intend to object to Berger's being sworn in, and to raise the question of permanently excluding him."

B. Altman & Co.

Novelties in Women's & Misses' Sweaters

are now being shown in regulation or slip-on models in silk or wool, and in a variety of charming colors.

Among them are the slip-on models in the rather intricate but extremely effective filet designs; and those in the co

GOLF OFFICIALS DECIDE TO REVIVE NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS THIS YEAR

Sometimes when we burst into print, we try to get it all over in one shock—

Offer to sell you everything you wear and then offer to buy it back if by any chance you'd rather have your money.

Don't let the cold snap find you unprepared.

Warm winter suits and overcoats—all-wool by our own test.

Heavier underwear. A great stock—a size for every build. No. 923 is our union suit with raglan shoulders—follows perfectly the lines of shoulder and neck. The right weight for now.

Fur coats—furs called by their real names.

Fur gloves. Fur hats.

Going South?

We're midsummer outfitters in the middle of winter—everything men and boys wear, in-and-out-season.

Our Trunk line adds to the joy of the journey, "Wardrobes," especially.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. | "Four Convenient Corners" | Broadway at 34th St.

Broadway at Warren | Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

U. S. G. A. APPROVES OF TITLE TOURNEYS

Three National Championships Will Be Resumed, the Dates to be Determined Later.

FOLLOW 1917 PROGRAM

Officers Are Re-elected at Annual Meeting of Association at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Hearty approval of a resumption of all three national championships was voiced at the annual meeting of the United States Golf Association, held at the Waldorf last night. Coincident with that was the decision to hold the events over the courses selected at the 1917 meeting—Oakmont Country Club, near Pittsburgh, for the amateur; Braeburn Country Club, West Newton, Mass., for the open, and the Shawnee Country Club, Shawnee, Penn., for the women.

The dates will be determined at an early session of the Executive Committee, and it has always been the policy of the association to conform as far as possible to the wishes of the clubs chiefly concerned. Weeks ago word was received from Oakmont, Braeburn, and Shawnee that they were anxious to handle the events, which were to have been held on their courses in 1917.

At last night's meeting delegates of the favored clubs gave assurance of their fitness to handle the attractions. During the last two years Oakmont alone has spent something like $10,000 in stiffening its links and in various ways preparing for the "big show." Braeburn is pronounced by professionals to be one of the most testing eighteen-hole circuits in the East. Shawnee has also been made more attractive than ever.

In keeping with the occasion, the Secretary stated that some time ago he began a compilation of an honor roll of golf members of clubs belonging to the parent body who served in the army or navy of the United States during the war. He had for the information of the delegates 7,539 names, representing responses from 287 clubs.

In the period between Dec. 1, 1917, and Nov. 30, 1918, the report of the Executive Committee showed that fourteen clubs were elected to membership, seven being active, as follows: Oak Ridge Golf Club, Tuckahoe, N. Y.; Gulph Mills Golf Club, Gulph Mills, Penn.; West Okoboji Golf Club, Milford, Iowa; Quaker Ridge Golf Club, Mamaroneck, N. Y.; St. Albans Golf and Country Club, St. Albans, L. I.; Broadmoor Golf Club, Colorado Springs, Col., and Green Meadow Country Club, Harrison, N. Y.

Seven clubs were elected to allied membership, as follows: York Country Club, York, Penn.; Philadelphia Golf Club, Philadelphia, Penn.; St. Clair Country Club, Pittsburgh, Penn.; Shuttle Meadow Golf Club, Inc., New Britain, Conn.; Wolferts Roost, Albany, N. Y.; Mount Vernon Country Club, Mount Vernon, N. Y., and Essex Fells Country Club, Essex Fells, N. J.

The association now has a membership of 458 clubs, 145 active and 313 allied. During the year two allied organizations, the Castle Shannon Golf Club, Castle Shannon, Penn., and the Kenilworth Country Club, Newell, W. Va., disbanded, while the Harrisburg Golf Club, at Harrisburg, Penn., an active club, resigned.

With the decision for a resumption of championship tournaments next season, an eligibility list will be compiled as a matter of course, in the same manner as in 1916 and 1917; that is, the names are not sent in by the clubs, but are recommended by the larger sectional associations. No list was issued last year.

The Treasurer's report shows the association to be in excellent financial condition, the total assets on Nov. 30, 1918, showing $19,804.04. As the association has no liabilities the assets represent the surplus.

The association was praised for its war work in a letter from Boyd Comstock of the Athletic Division of the War Department. This letter was sent to Howard F. Whitney, the Secretary of the association. It referred to a list of the golf clubs which donated supplies and the amount of the material sent. To be exact, 381 sets; that is, collections of from six to ten clubs and a dozen balls were shipped to the different cantonments, while eight organizations sent miscellaneous collections.

In accordance with custom there was no opposition to the election of officers, which are the same as last year. The Secretary was therefore instructed to cast one ballot, as follows:

President, Frederick S. Wheeler, Apawamis; Vice Presidents, Dr. Walter S. Harban of Columbia and Sterling E. Edmunds, St. Louis; Secretary, Howard F. Whitney, Nassau; Treasurer, Mortimer N. Buckner, Garden City. The Executive Committee includes the above, and Frank E. Miller, Chicago; J. F. Byers, Pittsburgh; Asa P. French, Boston, and W. P. Stewart, New Orleans, La.

THESE HENS COME HIGH.

Winning Pen of Plymouth Rocks at Poultry Show Valued at $10,000.

A pen of barred Plymouth Rocks, valued by their owners at $10,000, won first prize among the exhibition pens of that variety at the Poultry Show at Madison Square Garden yesterday. The cock and four hens are own by E. B. Thompson, of Amenia, N. Y. The awards in the sixty classes of exhibition pens were the feature of the show yesterday. The Owens Farms of Vineyard Haven, Mass., won in three classes, white Plymouth Rocks, single comb Rhode Island Reds and single comb white Leghorns. M. F. Delano of Owens Farms sold the cock of this Leghorn pen to George B. Ferris of Detroit a few days ago for $500.

Three amateur fanciers won blue ribbons. These were Walter P. Bliss of Bernardsville, N. J., who took first prizes with three varieties of ducks; J. Robinson Beard of Lucknow Farm, South Nerwalk, won in buff Orpingtons for the second year, an unusual achievement for a non-commercial exhibitor.

In speaking of Orpingtons, Mr. Beard said: "The buff Orpingtons get their color from the Cochins, their egg laying abilities from the Hamburgs, and their value for the table from the Dorkings. They weigh ten or twelve pounds, taste better than turkey and lay eggs straight along until wanted for the table." The third amateur to win was Andrew J. Albright, Jr., of Prospect Farms, whose black Minorcas carried off the honors. The show will close this evening.

SCHAEFER ADDS TO LEAD.

Plays Brilliantly in Afternoon Contest with Cochran.

Jake Schaefer increased his lead over Welker Cochran in yesterday's two blocks of their 3,600 points 18.2 balk line billiard match at Daly's Academy. Schaefer scored his greatest success of the match in the afternoon block, when he ran out his string of 300 points in four innings while Cochran was gathering 32. This block produced some excellent playing on the part of Schaefer. Cochran never approached his usual good form.

In the evening match Cochran took the block by a score of 388 to 300 in ten innings. He made runs of 199 and 106 in this session. Schaefer's high run was 137. The total score now favors Schaefer by 3,000 to 2,754.

The scores:

AFTERNOON GAME.

Schaefer—80 127 66 27—300. Average, 75. High run, 127.
Cochran—10 3 10—32. Average, 10 2-3.

EVENING GAME.

Cochran—36 2 0 0 8 199 16 106 14 5—388. Average, 38 8-10. High runs, 199, 106.
Schaefer—8 0 0 137 7 47 44 1 34 1 27—300. Average, 27 3-11. High run, 137.

Becker Defeats Van Tassel.

Frank Becker defeated H. Van Tassel last night at Thum's Billiard Rooms in the Class A three-cushion tournament of the A. A. B. A. by a score of 35 to 32 in 102 innings. F. Grummels defeated H. Ridge in sixty-eight innings by a count of 35 to 34.

WILLARD ACCEPTS $100,000 FIGHT OFFER

Heavyweight Champion Signs with Rickard to Meet Dempsey or Carpentier in July.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—A purse of $100,000 drew Jess Willard, heavyweight boxing champion, out of retirement tonight. Tex Rickard, promoter of the Joe Gans-Battling Nelson fight and the heavyweight championship battle between Jeffries and Johnson, after two days of conference, obtained Willard's signature to a set of articles to fight any opponent selected for him. He agreed to box any number of rounds up to forty. The match will be decided next July, probably on the fourth. Willard will receive $100,000 win, lose, or draw.

Rickard said that either Georges Carpentier, the French heavyweight, or Jack Dempsey, who has been clamoring for a match with the champion, would be Willard's opponent. Rickard reserved the right to wait until March 25 before making the selection. The place for holding the battle will be named sixty days before the contest.

The contest will be the first that Willard has fought since he met Frank Moran of Pittsburgh in New York on March 25, 1916. Rickard was the promoter of that match.

Under the terms of the agreement, the champion agreed to deposit $10,000 with a Chicago bank at once, this sum to be forfeited to Rickard if Willard fails to carry out his promises. Rickard agreed to deposit $10,000 in Chicago tomorrow, $15,000 sixty days before the date of the contest, and $75,000 forty-eight hours before the day of the battle.

It is provided that if Rickard fails to make the second deposit of $15,000, he agrees to forfeit the first $10,000 to Willard, and if he fails to deposit the $75,000 Willard will receive $25,000.

The Kansas "cowboy" agreed not to make any other engagements or to appear in any exhibition contests, and also agreed to be at the place designated for the battle sixty days in advance to finish his training. It was decided that Rickard should name the referee, and that his selection should be final.

"I haven't any idea where the contest will be decided," said Rickard. "The laws of the State in which the battle will be staged will, of course, govern the situation. I hope to stage the contest in a State allowing bouts of twenty or thirty rounds.

"Wherever the battle is fought, it will not be in a baseball park. I plan to build an arena with a seating capacity of 50,000. This will cost close to $35,000. The prices of admission probably will be from $10 to $50, although these details have not been worked out."

Frank C. Flournoy of Memphis, Tenn., Rickard's business partner, will be associated with Rickard in promoting the battle.

KERR TAKES GOLF FINAL.

Greenwich Golfer Defeats Balch on Florida Links.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEAIR HEIGHTS, Fla., Jan. 24.—Hamilton K. Kerr of Greenwich was the winner in the first annual tournament of the season here today when he defeated De Witt Balch of Cincinnati in the final round by one up.

The match was one of the best ever seen here and was followed by a large gallery. Balch was the favorite on account of his long driving, but Kerr's experience told in the end.

St. Ann's College Five Wins.

St. Ann's College basket ball team defeated the Victory five last night in a one-sided game on the college court by a score of 40 to 18. McCue for St. Ann's scored eight goals, Sweeney and White four each, while Guilfoy added three more. For the Victory five, Skinner and Wiles scored four and five, respectively.

PRINCETON FIVE WINS.

Tigers Defeat Swarthmore in Fast Game, 24 to 18.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 24.—The Princeton basket ball team defeated Swarthmore in the Tigers' second game of the season here tonight, by the score of 24 to 18. The game was marred by much fumbling and poor basket shooting but was closely contested throughout, the count being tied at the halfway mark.

The Tiger five got the jump on the Pennsylvania boys at the opening of the game when Gray and Davis put the Orange and Black six points to the good. Swarthmore quickly rallied, however, and twice led the Princeton quintet in the scoring. But by the latter part of the game the Tigers had found their stride and rapidly pulled into the lead.

Opie, with three goals from the floor and four from free throws, was high score man for Princeton. Stow of the visitors and Capt. Gray of the home team divided second honors with eight points each.

The lineup:

Princeton.	Position.	Swarthmore.
Trimble	R. F.	Benjamin
Margetts	L. F.	Place
Gray	C.	Stow
Opie	R. G.	Larkin
Davis	L. G.	Clancy

Substitutions—Princeton: Bauhan for Margetts, Schmidt for Trimble. Goals from field—Gray, (3,) Opie, (8,) Benjamin, (2,) Place, (2,) Trimble, Margetts, Davis, Stow, Clancy. Goals from floor—Gray, 2 out of 3; Stow, 3 out of 12; Opie, 4 out of 7. Referee—Mr. Thorpe. Umpire—Mr. Green. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

HOCKEY DOUBLE-HEADER.

Jamaica Now Tied for Lead in P. S. A. L. Tourney.

A. R. Thompson, the diminutive left wing of the Jamaica High School hockey sextet, led his teammates in a victorious charge on the skaters of New Utrecht H. S. yesterday in the continuation of the Public Schools Athletic League hockey championship tournament at the Brooklyn Ice Palace. The Jamaica team defeated New Utrecht in one of the games of a double-header by 5 goals to 1. In the other fracas Flushing High School's hockeyists vanquished the Poly Prep team by 5 goals to 0. Jamaica's victory placed the team in a tie for first place with Manual Training H. S. Both teams have won two games and lost none.

The lineups:

Flushing. (5.)	Position.	Poly Prep. (0.)
Gleason	G.	Ruhm
Rosenfeld	P.	Jelliffe
Townsend	C. F.	Dopple
Shields	C.	F. Farah
Woodward	L. W.	H. Farah
Gladding	R. W.	R. Collier

Goals—First period: Gladding in 2:00 on a straight shot, Townsend in 5:10 on a straight shot, Townsend in 8:12 on a pass from Woodward, Woodward in 10:20 on a straight shot. Second period: Townsend in 7:00 on a straight shot. Penalties—F. Farah, one minutes for tripping; R. Collier, one minute for tripping. Referee—Fred B. Mohle, Brooklyn Hockey Club. Timekeeper—I. C. Mosher, Brooklyn Ice Palace. Goal umpires—John Lott, Poly Prep, and Walter Hopkins, United States Navy. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each.

Jamaica. (5.)	Position.	N. Utrecht. (1.)
Dwyer	G.	Goldberg
Bates	P.	Fraulin
Madden	C. P.	Sadler
Oakley	C.	Hetrick
Thompson	L. W.	Edwards
Clifford	R. W.	Williamson

Goals—First period: Madden in 2:10 on a straight shot, Oakley in 5:18 on a straight shot, Thompson in 13:23 on a straight shot. Second period: Thompson in 4:12 on a straight shot, Sadler in 7:18 on a straight shot, Thompson in 14:03 from scrimmage. Referee—Fred B. Mohle, Brooklyn Hockey Club. Timekeeper—I. C. Mosher, Brooklyn Ice Palace. Goal umpires—John Lott, Poly Prep, and Walter Hopkins, United States Navy. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each.

Gibson Declared Free Agent.

George Gibson, who has been coach for the Giant's pitchers for the last few seasons, was declared a free agent yesterday and will probably sign to manage the Toronto club of the International League in a few days. Gibson became a free agent according to the rule which provides for veterans of ten years' service in the major leagues.

ROVERS WIN EASY VICTORY AT POLO

Dr. Blackwell Displays Rare Skill and Scores Eight Goals Against Squadron A Trio

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
White Owls	4	0	1000
Royal A. F.	4	1	.800
Meadowlarks	2	2	.500
Rovers	1	2	.333
Squadron A	1	3	.250
Foxhunters	0	3	.000

Squadron A's polo trio was easily defeated by the Rovers yesterday in the Victory Cup tournament at Durland's Riding Academy. The score was 13 to 9. The victorious Rovers clearly outclassed and outplayed the rival aggregation, excelling in horsemanship and stick work. This victory gives the Rovers their first success in three games.

Dr. Blackwell, playing at No. 2, gave the successful team its chief impetus. He scored eight of the Rovers's goals. Five of these markers came in the opening period when Dr. Blackwell led his teammates in an attack which erased a handicap of four goals conceded the Squadron A polo'sts. B. Grannis, at back, scored four goals, and H. Levinski registered another, while the Squadron A contingent was held scoreless.

In the second period Cooke, the Squadron A back, got three goals, and Grimwood, at No. 2, scored twice. Dr. Blackwell, however, accounted for three tallies, which enabled the Rovers to hold the advantage.

The lineup:

ROVERS. (13.)	SQUADRON A. (9.)
No. 1—H. K. Levinski.	No. 1—S. Abernithey.
No. 2—Dr. Blackwell.	No. 2—V. Grimwood.
Back—B. Grannis.	Back—S. Cooke.

Goals—First period, Dr. Blackwell, (5,) Grannis, (4,) Levinski; second period, Dr. Blackwell, (3,) Cooke, (3,) Grimwood, (2.) Referee—Mr. Meade, Durland's Riding Academy. Time of periods—Ten minutes.

Vibbard Wins from Max Bache.

Norman Vibbard gained the decision over Max Bache last night in the amateur pocket billiard tournament of the A. A. B. A., at Doyle's Academy, by a score of 100 to 71. Vibbard's high run was 15, while Bache's best effort was 12.

At English billiards William Stifles defeated W. Porter by the count of 125 to 121. Charles Bigelow went down in defeat before Nelson Mayo at straight rail billiards by the score of 150 to 114.

COLUMBIA TO OPEN SEASON.

Meets Penn Tonight in First Intercollegiate Basket Ball Game.

The lid will be pried off tonight in the Intercollegiate Basket Ball League, when the University of Pennsylvania five faces off against Columbia in the gymnasium on Morningside Heights, although no championship trophy will be awarded because there is promise of an exciting race for a leading position at the end of the season.

Pennsylvania has a team which is made up of three veterans of the 1918 championship five, reinforced by two recruits, one of whom is Dan McNichol, the youngest of the long line of McNichols who have made basket ball history at Pennsylvania. Coach Dawson will line up the Columbia team with Johnson at centre, Tynon and Farrell in the forward position, and Weinstein and Klendl guards.

WESTCHESTER CLUBS MEET

Association Will Hold Annual Tourney at Apawamis.

The annual tournament of the Westchester County Golf Association will be held next Summer, probably at Apawamis, according to the decision of the organization at its annual meeting yesterday. The tournament will be held some time during May or July. Team matches will be played during the season between the clubs. Seventeen clubs were represented.

The officers elected were as follows: President, H. V. Gaines, Wykagyl; Vice President, Harry Chalmers, Scarsdale; Secretary, John G. Anderson; Treasurer, A. C. Hammesfahl, Harmon S. Graves and Mr. Walden, both of Apawamis, were also elected members of the Executive Committee.

Be a "Wise Old Owl," if you like, or as blind as a Bat. It won't matter a bit—because when you come into any one of our 15 shirt specialty shops you find *nothing but* shirt values.

You can't find their equal anywhere in the country.

Crepe de Chine and Broadcloth

SILK SHIRTS

Actual $7.00 and $8.00 Value

$5.95

REMEMBER—We sell shirts and shirt satisfaction—your money back if you want it.

CHAIN SHIRT SHOPS
LARGEST SHIRT SPECIALISTS IN AMERICA

217 Broadway, 1407 Broadway, 56 Cortlandt St., 1484 Broadway, 120 Nassau St., Near 42d St., 110 Chambers St., 42 W. 14th St., 59 Delancey St., 304 W. 125th St.
BROOKLYN SHOPS
367 Fulton St., 451 Fulton St.
NEWARK SHOP, 170 Market St.
Bridgeport Waterbury Scranton.

YOUR PIPE IS PAINTED—I MAKE PIPES OF GENUINE IMPORTED BRIAR ROOT—NO PAINT OR VARNISH AS MY NAME IS ON EVERY PIPE THEY'LL MAKE GOOD OR I WILL—TELL ME YOUR PIPE TROUBLES I GLADLY HELP YOU—SURE I REPAIR PIPES HERE
WILKE PIPE SHOP 287 BROADWAY NEAR MURRAY ST.

Kennedy is Confounded!
BIG REDUCTIONS IN WINTER UNDERWEAR

Odds and Ends Wool Underwear $1.50 a Garment
Were $2 and $3
$1.25 Balbriggan 89c
Medium Weight
$1.50 Balbriggan $1.00
Heavy Weight
Superior Make Union Suits
Sample Lots, $1.50 to $5.00
Values $3.00 to $8.00

Men's Banister Shoes
Tan Russia Calf, Black Calf and Patent Colt
Reduced to
$8.45
PARKER & DIEMER
1376 BROADWAY

Neural-gia

PLUTO acts both as a thorough, gentle physic and as a tonic in your blood. A wineglassful before breakfast is Nature's aid for neuralgia.

PLUTO

also is beneficial in treatment of kidney, liver and stomach troubles, rheumatism and nervous disorders.

Bottled at French Lick Springs and for sale at all drug stores, hotels, clubs and on trains.

Large Bottle 45c
Smaller Bottle 20c

French Lick Springs Hotel Co.
French Lick, Ind. 186

CHANGE TO REIS UNION SUITS

Stern Brothers

West Forty-second and Forty-third Streets

Sharply Reduced! MEN'S

OVERCOATS and SUITS

From the Kirschbaum Shops

Overcoats formerly $30, $35 and $40;
Suits formerly $30, $32.50 and $35, now $25

Overcoats were $42.50, $45, $50 & $55
Suits formerly $40, $45 and $47.50, now $35

EVERY style model thoroughly correct and metropolitan in lines and 100% all wool. Every detail of tailoring exhibiting skilled and careful handiwork. Every garment a fine value at our original, close-margined price---offered now, in many instances, actually below the wholesale worth.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue TO-DAY 34th Street

Purchases will appear on bills rendered March 1st

Phenomenal Sale

HIGH-GRADE SUITS

For Men and Young Men

$22.50

regularly $28.50, 30.00, 35.00 and 40.00

Offering the entire surplus stock of one of the largest and best known manufacturing tailors of Men's Fine Clothing, at a price that is less than present wholesale cost.

Every garment is made of superior quality all wool Fabrics; newest style features are represented; the assortment embraces various models—models that will be approved by the most critical man, whether he prefers extreme or conservative styles; attractive patterns; coats are full, half or quarter lined; all sizes in the lot from 33 to 44.

Radically Reduced

1,000 WINTER OVERCOATS

For Men and Young Men

$23.50 regularly 27.50 30.00 33.00

$28.50 regularly 35.00 38.00 40.00 45.00

The assortment includes Storm Ulsters, Town Ulsters, Ulsterettes, Chesterfields, Slip-Ons, Single and Double Breasted Dress Overcoats; sizes are incomplete in some lots, but there are all sizes from 33 to 42.

MEN'S CLOTHING DEP'T—5TH FLOOR

The New Hotel Pennsylvania

Shows four interesting and artistic uses of

ATLANTIC Terra Cotta

The exterior of the upper stories is in Atlantic gray, the restaurant and grill in glazed polychrome and the subway in vitreous gray.

Atlantic Terra Cotta Co.
1170 Broadway

EXPERIMENTS IN INTERNATIONAL ADMINISTRATION

By

Francis Bowes Sayre

TODAY everyone is asking "What is a League of Nations?" In this new book Francis Bowes Sayre gives the answer. For months he searched untiringly into the records of the past, among archives of other countries, and he is the one man in America who can tell the world of the Leagues of Nations and experiments in International Administration in the past. He does not state the pros and cons, but gives fascinating facts hitherto unprinted in English. The book is invaluable to all those who wish to have a better understanding of this world-discussed topic.

Post 8vo, Cloth, $1.50.

HARPER & BROTHERS
NEW (Est. 1817) YORK

CONSULT US ABOUT BOOKS

We guarantee the books we recommend to be worth the price you pay. Any book of new and popular fiction purchased from us, which we recommend, and you, after reading, do not wish to keep, may be returned within two weeks and we will refund the purchase price, less 35c to cover cost of handling your order. Write for catalogue of newest books, and our bargain list of fiction.

A. R. WOMRATH, INC.
21 West 45th Street New York

You look like a new person since

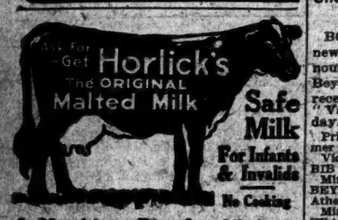
Resinol

cleared your skin

It is peculiar how skin affections produce a sense of desperation and despondency. The unfortunate ones are ready to do anything to obtain relief—even cover up the abrasions with cosmetics, in the hope that they will gradually disappear.

Cease tampering with your skin. To regain skin health, that trouble must receive proper treatment. Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap for years have brought heartfelt relief to such sufferers. File upon file of testimonials bear evidence of this fact. Give this ointment and soap a fair trial. You will not regret it.

Sold at all druggists.



Safe Milk
For Infants & Invalids
No Cooking

A Nutritious Diet for All Ages. Quick Lunch; Home or Office. OTHERS are IMITATIONS

Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA

WORLD'S BIGGEST HOTEL OPENS TODAY

The Pennsylvania, with 2,200 Rooms and 2,200 Baths, Ready for Guests.

COMMODORE OPEN TUESDAY

McAlpin Will Add 300 Rooms the Same Day—New York Gains 4,500 Hotel Rooms Within a Week.

The incandescent sky line over the heart of New York received a big addition to its candlepower last night when on the gloomiest, offshoot of Times Square hundreds of windows were illuminated in the largest tavern in the world, the Hotel Pennsylvania, which has its public opening today.

Seventh Avenue, which had been practically in the hands of the receiver during years of subway building, began to look again as if it belonged on Manhattan Island. The second-hand men and curb brokers in clothing, who have long predominated between Times Square and the Pennsylvania Station, stood on the sidewalks and in their shop doors last night looking at the outlines of the great structure with apprehension writ on their faces, expressive of the fear that the autonomous development of their lowly traffic in the heart of New York was seriously threatened.

The Hotel Pennsylvania, which has 2,200 rooms and 2,200 baths, is the largest hotel in the world by 200 rooms and 200 baths. Second to it in size will be the Hotel Commodore, which will open in Forty-second Street next to the Grand Central terminal on Tuesday. The Hotel Commodore has a round 2,000 rooms and an equally imposing number of baths. The Hotel McAlpin on next Tuesday will open its addition of 300 rooms, giving it a total of 1,700 rooms. Thus in one week there will be added to New York's hard-pressed hotel resources a total of 4,500 rooms and as many baths.

The Hotel Pennsylvania will give New York its first experience of Statler hotel management and service. E. M. Statler, who directs the chain of Hotels Statler at Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, and St. Louis, will be in charge of the Hotel Pennsylvania and will run it in accordance with his own ideas. The three hotel openings which take place within a few days will be under the management of the three largest hotel organizations in the country. The Commodore will be under the management of the company headed by John McE. Bowman, which conducts the Biltmore, Manhattan, Belmont, and Murray Hill Hotels. The McAlpin addition will belong to the system of hotel properties controlled by T. Coleman du Pont, under the management of Lucius M. Boomer.

The Hotel Pennsylvania faces the Pennsylvania station in Seventh Avenue and extends from Thirty-second to Thirty-third Street. There are twenty-seven floor levels from the lowest subbasement to the top floor. The hotel is set back several feet from the property line, increasing the width of Seventh Avenue until in the block it is slightly wider than Fifth Avenue. This valuable real estate was sacrificed to give a larger setting of open space for the hotel and the station for the sake of the architectural effect. The first four floors of the hotel are built in a style to harmonize with the massiveness and dignity of the great railroad building. On these floors are the offices, lobbies, dining rooms, cafés, galleries, and most of the public rooms. Above these floors the structure is cut into by four deep courts, which give light and air to all the rooms.

Any one under the impression that because he has heard of the Statler management as an introducer of many novelties, the Pennsylvania is to be a sort of "trick" hotel, will be disappointed. It was stated last night by a representative of the company that the art of managing hotels had been carried to such a point of perfection that any radical variations were likely to be unsuccessful.

One feature which will have its first metropolitan trial in the Hotel Pennsylvania is the "servidor." This is a small wardrobe which is built into the bedroom doors. The guest may open it from the inside and put his shoes or clothes into it. They will be noiselessly extracted by an attendant from the outside and returned pressed and shined. If a guest orders a bottle of seltzer, or any other small object, it will be left by a hotel employe in the servidor. A signal on the door is given instantly when anything is put into the servidor. The purpose of this device is to make frequent or unseasonable visitations of bellboys unnecessary.

Ice water will circulate in every room. A newspaper will be delivered silently by the "servidor" every morning. Clerks and other employes, it is asserted, will be stocked with information about New York streets and transportation systems, the merits of different shows, and other topics of interest to visitors, so that most of the questions which will form themselves in the minds of the usual guests may be answered promptly. There are lots of concerted singing and the usual churchly chanting of nuns. Not an original bar. In an unpublished and presumably great play by Robert W. Chambers a character exclaims: "What! No mask, cried Camilla!" Mr. Leroux doesn't pretend to wear a musical mask of his own. He is nothing if not eclectic. He never thrills, seldom interests, and his score does not contain a passage that would bring the blush of sex-consciousness to the pudic cheek of a Chautauqua assemblage.

But the story would. The man who wrote "La Première Maîtresse" could not resist the temptation of picturing a convent where the nuns read Boccaccio on the sly, where a madcap Queen holds rendezvous with a half-crazed monk. Such a silly perversion of truth is on a par with Vibert's amusing caricatures of lecherous gourmands disguised as ecclesiastics. Mother Church in Renaissance times was often in the powerful grip of titled scoundrels, malefactors of great eminence, as Theodore Roosevelt happily phrased it, but common sense protests against scabrous anecdotes like these of Catulle Mendès. A nice set of nuns and a nicer Prioress who would permit such behavior, even if a Queen did, shatter the conventual discipline of the Poor Clares. It is all as real as "Le Coq d'Or," without a tithe of its charm. Rimsky-Korsakoff was original, besides.

The scenery is more attractive than the music. It was painted by Boris Anisfeld, the Russian artist, at present a resident of this city. There are at least five of his startling compositions with the heavily silhouetted masses beloved of Paul Cézanne; the cone, the sphere, and the pyramid. That they are in the key of the Italian Renaissance would be maintaining a paradox, though Mantegna has been cited as an ancient instance. There is a resemblance in the architecture of the forms. Anisfeld has modeled after the Primitives. But the coloring, the unmodulated primary tones stem from the Kremlin, not Mantua, from Moscow not Vicenza. But effective. There are clashing color dissonances which positively thrill the optic nerve. That malachite interior is as subtly strange as a depraved sonnet by Baudelaire. The towering castle on the heights in Act I might have been designed by Middleton Manigault, so strenuous are the geometrical patterns. The royal garden is alive with flowers of evil, and the gloomy hall in the last act, with its ikon, its crucified Christ—a truly Russian Christ—is of a sombre magnificence.

These stage settings supply the atmosphere missing in the scores of Leroux. That they are bound to give offense to purists and sticklers for historical precision is a matter of course. Boris Anisfeld always offends one. There is only one more "offense" we crave, and that is for other music. Let us suggest Serge Prokofieff as a running-mate to Anisfeld's brush. Such a conjunction would make vital the romantic tale of a volatile queen, an erotic lunatic, and a swashbuckler Prince consort. It may interest admirers of the Anisfeld art, also the skeptics and the merely curious, to learn that the original sketches for this scenery may be viewed at the Bourgeois Galleries. They are in tempera and water-color, and are suggestive in a way the completed designs are not.

At the full-dress rehearsal the performance was spiritless. Ergo, the premiere, was bound to be superb. But the odd superstition was not realized. It was just about fair to middling, this performance. There was too much shrieking, and far too much faulty tone production. The cast was generally competent. Mme. Rothier as Didur, with a hopelessly negative part, made it stand out; Lazaro sang very well when he didn't force his voice, but he usually forced his voice, alas! for he has fine natural material and when he sings means, as he did in his entrance music, Act II., his voice was agreeable. Legato, altogether different from the Lazaro, who hurls vocal bombs at the top tier. He was hardly heroic in appearance, but he deserves a word of unstinted praise for her excellent diction and mimique in two small parts.

Geraldine Farrar as Orlanda, ("Hist! cried Kate the quean,") was a lovely creature, sumptuously garbed, and her farewell was most touching. The character was not a difficult one to compass for an actress of her attainments. She sang with dramatic intensity. It was a picturesque touch that scarlet plume of her's in the alcove scene. It was another "effet de valise," as the painters say, in the sanguinary symphony of Anisfeld. This scene was a riot of reds: the alcove, the lamp, the wings—on one was a panel in the "near" Picpoic Key—and the lighting. Any color so it's crimson! We turned our eyes in blood-red hues. Richard Ondynski directed the stage and covered himself with glory. Mr. Monteux, who has been ill, conducted authoritatively. There were many recalls for Miss Farrar and Mr. Lazaro. Next the stage pictures evoked equal enthusiasm. As some one said "La Reina Fiammette" is an opera surrounded by scenery. "Czar Boris" had his audience. (Copyright, 1919.)

Gabrilowitsch Plays Chopin.

Ossip Gabrilowitsch, the distinguished Russian piano virtuoso and conductor of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra, played an all-Chopin program at Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon. Mr. Gabrilowitsch is a Chopinist of the first rank and his interpretation of the Sonata in B minor, the Nocturnes, Mazurka, the Ballade, a dozen Preludes, a Valse, and a Rondo were masterly and pleased his large audience. There was much enthusiasm, followed by the inevitable encores.

Last Art Museum Concert Tonight.

Tonight will be the fourth and last of the big free symphony orchestra concerts conducted by David Mannes at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. At the last concert there was an attendance of 5,617. The concert tonight will open with Meyerbeer's "Dance of the Torches," Weber's "Overture to Oberon," and Beethoven's "Symphony No. 5 in C minor" will be given. Berlioz and Gounod are represented, there will be two Norwegian melodies by Grieg; the Strauss "Waltz: Artist's Life," and the "Introduction and Finale to Tristan and Isolde" will close the program.

Religious Notices on Page 15.

OPERA

By James Gibbons Huneker

"LA REINE FIAMMETTE."

"La Reine Fiammette," an opera in four acts and two scenes, music by Xavier Leroux, the book after a well-known play by the late Catulle Mendès, was produced at the Metropolitan Opera House last night with the following cast:

Orlanda	Geraldine Farrar
Daniello	Hipolito Lazaro
Giorgio d'Asi	Adamo Didur
Cardinal Sforza	Leon Rothier
Fantasilla	Flora Perini
Mother Agramante	Kathleen Howard
Violine	Kittie Beale
Violette	Lenore Sparkes
Viola	Mary Ellis
Pomone	Marie Tiffany
Michela	Lenore Sparkes
Angioletta	Mary Ellis
Chiarina	Marie Mattfeld
Boy	Mary Melhah
Boy	Cecil Arden
Lucagnolo	Mario Laurenti
Castiglione	Angelo Bada
Cortes	Albert Reiss
Cesano	Giordano Paltrinieri
Yasari	Pietro Audisio
Prosecutor	Paolo Ananian
A Novice	Phillis White
A Novice	Veni Warwick

Pierre Monteux conducted. The opera was sung in French.

Let us begin with the book and its author, for both are of more importance than the mediocre music of Leroux. Catulle Mendès wrote "La Reine Fiammette" in 1898, calling it "Conte dramatique en six actes, en vers." Like his novels and poetry, it is exquisitely written. In 1903 it appeared as "drame lyrique." The play, altered by Paul Kester to suit the exigencies of the American stage, was first offered at Boston by Manager Charles Dillingham in 1902, with Julia Marlowe, but even the beautiful voice and diction of that thrice-charming actress could not save the piece from dissolution. We fear the first gravedigger in the present operatic obsequies is the composer, an accomplished musician, a Rome prize winner, a pupil of Massenet and Dubois, clever, facile, mediocre, Xavier Henri Napoleon Leroux.

Mendès was one of the most gifted poets of the Parnassian group. In 1860 he was associated with such shining celebrities as Théophile Gautier—is Bon Théo was temporarily his father-in-law—Baudelaire, De Villiers de l'Isle Adam, Daudet, and others. They wrote "La Revue Fantaisiste." The brilliant young poet was of Jewish origin and nicknamed because of his personal charm "le Portugais." Charles Lee Daudet (David) was known as the "Christ of the Mill." The first story of Mendès, "Le Roman d'Une Nuit" (1863) brought him to the bar of justice. It was quickly suppressed. Yet it was a fairy tale for childhood when compared with his novel "Mephistophela" (1890).

His fecundity and versatility were enormous and while much of his work may be classed with the scatological outpourings of Armand Silvestre, he was a master of dealing as a poet of sensuous imagery charm—a cognate charm as George Moore tells us in his "Confessions of a Young Man"—impeccable art and tender lyricism, abound in his writings. He married Judith Gautier, a writer almost of his artistic calibre. She divorced him. The French-Irish composer, Augusta Holmès, had intervened. Later the friendship of the two women became langendaus in Paris. Judith re-married and with Pierre Loti. Mendès married again, Jane Catule Mendès is a poet, as her "Les Charmes" testifies. For two such poets their union was happy. Mendès fell from a railway carriage and was killed in 1890. He was born at Bordeaux in 1842.

Composers of Leroux's capacity are not rare, a good opera libretto is. Here we have the discomfiting fact of a splendid play, vivid in dramatic action, charged with poetry, full of color, which goes for naught because of the weak music. The book fairly cries for musical characterization, for dramatic climaxes, for some tunes with go to them. Instead, we are offered futile phrase-spinning, deft enough in construction; a plentiful lack of melody, few moments of compulsive situations, and colorless characterization. Cardinal Sporza is the one virile figure. He does something, aided thereby with ecclesiastical harmonies. The device was already stale when Meyerbeer utilized it in "Le Prophète." Orlanda, the naughty Queen, has some pretty songs; her scene when in parts of the hermit's cave as queenship is effective, also the scene with that wretched travesty of a monk, Danielo in the last act. The duo is dramatic. But there is a sad waste of material in the early acts. Leroux is a skillful manipulator of voice and orchestra. He has all the tricks of instrumentation at his finger-tips. His memory is retentive. He avoids quotation marks.

There is an excerpt from the "Damnation of Faust." Two, indeed; one from the "Queen Mab" scherzo the other sung by Orlanda. Carmen bobs up for some bars, the third act and the Segadilla. Gounod, Puccini, Dvorak—the motto from the New World Symphony—Massenet, above all, poor, old Wagner, are levied upon with the insouciance that finally becomes delightful. A stately Pavane, the Peacock's dance, was well done. There are bits of concerted singing and the usual churchly chanting of nuns. Not an original bar. In an unpublished and presumably great play by Robert W. Chambers a character exclaims: "What! No mask, cried Camilla!" Mr. Leroux doesn't pretend to wear a musical mask of his own. He is

"BUT NOW BRING ME A MINSTREL"

WHEN things piled up on him; when he was overworked and worried, and there seemed to be too few hours in the day, the prophet Elisha had one sovereign remedy.

"But now bring me a minstrel," he would exclaim. And in the relaxation of the minstrel's music he would find peace.

The theatre is the modern equivalent of the minstrel. There's healing for tired nerves in it; and wholesome happiness for families whose members see too little of each other. The important thing, of course, is to find the play that fits the mood. And that's where we come in. We are physicians of moods; curers of tired spirits; we prescribe and fill our own prescriptions. Come now, and let us prescribe the evening entertainment which is designed particularly for you tonight.

Bryant 1100 **McBRIDE'S** Bryant 1100

THEATRE TICKET OFFICES, INC.
1497 BROADWAY (TIMES SQUARE WEST)
HOTELS McALPIN THE WALLICK THE WALDORF-ASTORIA
71 BROADWAY 103 BROADWAY

United States Fuel Administration
OFFERS FOR SALE
White Buff Egg Shell Bristol

Description: 465 Reams of 45" x 64", 404 lb. Antique Egg Shell, White Buff. This paper wrapped the long way in bundles of ½ ream each, (202 lbs. net). Bundle dimension, 22½" x 64".

Make offer for immediate delivery F. O. B. Jersey City, N. J.

For further particulars and sample, address

Lawrence Mitchell, Property Custodian,
United States Fuel Administration
Washington, D. C.

NEW ALBANIAN CABINET.

Chosen by National Assembly and Headed by Turkhan Pasha.

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—The formation of a new Albanian Government was announced in a cablegram from Mahmed Bey Konitsa, the new Foreign Minister, received by the Albanian Federation "Vatra" at its headquarters here today. The new Ministry follows:

Prime Minister, TURKHAN PASHA, former Albanian Premier.

Vice President of the Cabinet, PRENK BIB DODA, Prince of Mirdita.

Minister for Foreign Affairs, MEHMED BEY KONITSA, former Albanian Minister to Athens.

Minister of the Interior, MEHDI BEY FRASHERI, former Governor of Durazzo.

Minister of National Economy, LEF NOSI, former Minister of Posts and Telegraphs.

Minister of Public Instruction, LOUIS GARAKUKI.

Minister of Finances, FEYZI BEY ALIZOTI.

Ministers without portfolio, MICHAEL BEY TURTULLI, Bishop BUNCHIN, and MIDHAT BEY FRASHERI.

The Ministry was appointed by the National Albania Assembly which has been sitting at Durazzo, provisional capital of Albania. The Italian Government, according to C. A. Chekrezi of this city, Albanian delegate in the United States, has already recognized the newly formed Albanian Government, and the matter is to be presented to other Governments for similar action.

YAMADA CONDUCTS WAGNER

Japanese Composer's Interpretations Applauded—Answers Criticisms.

Kosaku Yamada, conductor of the Tokio Philharmonic, which has lighted for Asia a flower-strewn way to Western music, led his second program under the auspices of the Japan Society last evening in Carnegie Hall, and concluded it with his first interpretations of Wagner, which aroused sincere applause both from the distinguished audience present and from the ninety orchestra men who assisted him. To published criticisms of his choice of Wagner, the patriotic Japanese had prepared an answer from half a world away.

The Imperial Academy of Tokio in 1916, he said, gave a concert attended by the Empress and many Ambassadors of the allied nations in the Far East, and on that occasion, owing to the state of war existing, all Teutonic works were omitted. At the close, the Empress sent for the Director, to say that she did not consider that the Japanese Government was waging a war against German music, and that "it was her express desire to have compositions of all German composers represented on all future programs."

This was Mr. Yamada's answer as to conducting Wagner last night in New York, and he reinforced it by conducting his Wagner uncommonly well. The selections he chose were the farewell scene from "The Valkyrie," sung in English by Clarence Whitehill, and the "Masteralngers" prelude, conducted with fine appreciation and spirited tempo. A public that has high traditions of Wagner applauded Mr. Yamada's reading. Earlier he gave his own symphony "in classical form," new here; a student work, of melodious grace, with a slow movement of exotic harmony, martial as befitted its title, "Triumph and Peace," though written before the war. Mr. Whitehill repeated four of Yamada's songs in Japanese, and the composer again led his "Marie Magdalene."

ACTORS' FUND GETS $15,000.

"Florodora" Double Sextet, with Stars, a Feature at Century.

The annual performance here in aid of the Actors' Fund of America, the thirty-eighth of its kind since the formation of the organization, took place at the Century Theatre yesterday afternoon. Daniel Frohman, President of the Fund, estimated the receipts from all sources at about $15,000. Boxes were purchased for $100 each by the Friars and the Lambs, and many individual seats were sold at $5. The major share of the revenue was derived from the program.

Augustus Thomas made an address in which he spoke in general terms of the assistance which the stage has given to many charity funds, particularly since the beginning of the war. The features of the program proper were a revival of the "Florodora" double sextet, with a dozen stars as its members, and the appearance of eleven well-known composers at as many pianos. Players in the "Florodora" number were Julia Sanderson, Hazel Dawn, Peggy Wood, Jeanne Eagels, Gertrude Vanderbilt, Violet Heming, H. B. Warner, Donald Brian, Joseph Cawthorn, Bruce McRae, Emmet Corrigan, and Hassard Short. The composers who appeared were Reginald De Koven, who played his new wedding march; Victor Herbert, Jerome Kern, Rudolph Friml, Gustave Kerker, Alfred A. Baldwin Sloane, Louis A. Hirsch, Harry Carroll, Raymond Hubbell, Lieutenant J. C. Milliam, and Silvio Hein.

Marvin Maazel in Piano Recital.

Marvin Maazel, a young pianist of musical heritage and much promise, who has been heard with orchestra in the Metropolitan, gave his first piano recital last evening in Aeolian Hall. He revived with eager zest some of Schumann's fantasies, a Mozart sonata, three of Mendelssohn's songs without words, like pages from an album of youth. There were pieces by Godowsky, Brahms, the Russians, and by a New York writer, Mana Zucca, who was present in the audience.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA
Today, Mat. at 2, L'Elisir d'Amore, Hempel, Sparkes, Caruso, Scotti, Montesanto, Cond., Papi. Tonight, 8:15, (75c to $3,) Lusia, Garrison; Martinelli, De Luca, Rothier, Bada. Cond., Papi. Sun. Eve. Concert—15 Surprise Acts.
A Merry Musical Romance — SOME TIME with ED. WYNN — CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:15.
SHUBERT-RIVIERA, Broadway and 97th St. Mat. Today, 2:15. Last Performance. ORDERS Next Week—An Ideal Husband. SUNDAY CONCERT—1:30 to 11:30 P. M.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES.
NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d St. Evs. 8:15. MATINEES TODAY & WED., 2:15. THE REAL LAUGHING MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESS OF THE SEASON — THE GIRL BEHIND THE GUN — ATOP NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE.
Ziegfeld 9 o'Clock Revue & Midnight Frolic — Two Entirely Different Shows.
PUNCH & JUDY 49th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs., Fri., Sat. 2:30. STUART WALKERS — PORTMANTEAU SEASON.
Pol. Circle 1060. Current Bill, LORD DUNSANY'S THE LAUGHTER of GODS Mat. Today "Sitting" and "A Night in Avignon." GEO. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way & 43 St. Bryant 262. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Today & Wed., 2:20.
THE CUTE LITTLE PLAY THAT RUNS 'EM AWAY. "A PRINCE THERE WAS" — GEO. M. COHAN As the Prince
Cohan & Harris Mats. Today & Wed., 2:20. Most Fascinating Mystery Play Ever Written — THREE FACES EAST
Hundreds turned away at every performance.
HARRIS West 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY & WED., 2:30. MATINEE TODAY 2:30. The Big Sensation of Psychic Mystery grips New York! Follow the Crowd to THE INVISIBLE FOE. "Thrills that bite to the marrow."—Dorothy Dix.
BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today & Thurs., 2:30. FRANCES STARR in "TIGER! TIGER!" A New Play by Edward Knoblock
CENTURY Thurs., Fri. Eve., Jan. 31, at 8:30. By Popular Demand — CAPTAIN CARPENTER, V. C. — of H. M. S. "VINDICTIVE" — WILL REPEAT — His Famous Illustrated Lecture on THE RAID ON ZEEBRUGGE — Auspices British-American War Relief. Tickets $2.50 to 50c. A few $5. Ready Monday. Mgt. J. B. Pond Lyceum Bureau, 50 E. 42d St.
Carnegie Hall, Wed., Jan'y 29, 8:15 P. M. — GODOWSKY — (Knabe Piano) — Seats 50c and $1.00 at Box Office and Humanitarian Cult, 366 West End Ave.
BROOKLYN.
Brooklyn Academy of Music TOM'W at 8:15 — JOINT RECITAL — ZIMBALIST and BRASLAU
Tickets 50c. to $2. at Box Office. Mail Orders

Lexington THEATRE 51st St. & Lex. Ave. Phone 4024 Plaza.
CHICAGO GRAND OPERA Association — Beginning MONDAY, JANUARY 27.
Mon., "Gismonda"; Tues., "Romeo & Juliet"; Wed., "Madam Butterfly"; Thurs., "Mona Vanna" Fri., "La Cheminsana" Sat. Mat., "Thais"; Sat. Night, "Tales of Hoffmann"; Mon., Feb. 3, "Isabeau"; Tues., Feb. 4, "Lucia di Lammermoor."
SEATS NOW ON SALE AT LEXINGTON THEATRE BOX OFFICE.

Carnegie Hall Tuesday Eve., Jan. 28, at 8:15. Wed. Aft., Jan. 29, at 3.
RUSSIAN SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF N. Y. — MODEST ALTSCHULER, Conductor — RACHMANINOFF — in his new Piano Concerto; Orchestral numbers by Stravinsky, Scriabine, Rimsky-Korsakoff. Seats 50c to $2. Mgt. Daniel Mayer. Steinway Piano.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK — JOSEF STRANSKY, Conductor — Carnegie Hall, To-morrow (Sun.) Aft. at 2. — GUIOMAR NOVAES — Saint-Saens Concerto — W. H. Humiston, Cesar Franck — Wagner, Prelude & Love Death "Tristan" — Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.
Carnegie Hall, This Afternoon, 3:30. PIANO RECITAL—JOSEF HOFMANN (STEINWAY PIANO.) Seats at Box Office.
Carnegie Hall, Tonight AT 8:15. Violin Recital — MAX ROSEN — Seats 50c to $2. Mgt. Haensel & Jones, Steinway Piano.
AEOLIAN—Tues. Aft., Jan. 28, at 3. SAMUEL GARDNER — SECOND VIOLIN RECITAL. Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Baldwin Piano.
HOW FREE MEN THINK. A course of lectures on the Philosophy of Humanism by EVERETT DEAN MARTIN. Every Saturday evening at 8:15, beginning tonight in Lecture Hall, Hebrew Technical School, 9th and Stuyvesant Streets, near Astor Place. You are invited.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA'S FOREMOST THEATRES AND HITS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF LEE & J. J. SHUBERT.

WINTER GARDEN Evenings 8. Matinees Today 2. — AL JOLSON in "SINBAD" — Sunday Night Concert — 14—BIG FEATURE ACTS—14
Century Grove—Roof of Century Theatre — NEW CENTURY MIDNIGHT WHIRL — A SENSATION! Phone Col. 8200.
PLAYHOUSE 48th St. East of Broadway. Evenings 8:30. MATINEES TODAY, WED. & THURS. — ALICE BRADY — Personality in FOREVER AFTER
46TH ST. Thurs., E. of B'way, Evs. 8:30. Matinee Thurs. & Sat., 1:30. — MARY NASH IN THE BIG CHANCE
BOOTH Thurs., 45th St., W. B'way, Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30. A. H. WOODS Presents — THE WOMAN IN ROOM 13
ELTINGE West 42d St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30. — "UP IN MABEL'S ROOM"
REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30. — FLORENCE REED in ROADS of DESTINY
HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30. — Louis MANN & Sam BERNARD in "FRIENDLY ENEMIES"
MOROSCO West 45th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:20. — WILLIAM Courtenay AND TOM Wise — In Oliver Morosco's Latest Fun Hit. — CAPPY RICKS
WILLIAM COLLIER LIES" — in "NOTHING BUT — Last 2 Weeks. Mats. TODAY & Wed., 2:30.
KALICH Fulton W. 46 St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30. A. H. Woods Presents — "RIDDLE: WOMAN" — Crystal Herne, Lee Baker, Albert Bruning
ASTOR 45th Street & B'way. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:15. — EAST IS WEST — A New Comedy with FAY BAINTER.
39TH ST. Thurs., Fri. Sats. 413. Eves. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30. — Keep IT TO Yourself — "Snappy and daring enough to make the audience gasp."—Mail.
SELWYN THEATRE 42nd St., West of Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30. — Jane Cowl IN The Crowded Hour
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S 39th Street, near B'way. THE COMEDY HIT — Tea for 3
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30.
BELMONT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30. — WHITESIDE 3RD MONTH — in THE LITTLE BROTHER with TYRONE POWER.
ARTHUR HAMMERSTEIN'S B'way Hit. New Musical Play—The 100th Cast — "SOMEBODY'S SWEETHEART"
CENTRAL B'way & 47. Evs. 11, Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:15. — Sun. Eve. Concert—15 Surprise Acts.
A Merry Musical Romance — SOME TIME with ED. WYNN — CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:15.
SHUBERT-RIVIERA, Broadway and 97th St. Mat. Today, 2:15. Last Performance. ORDERS Next Week—An Ideal Husband. SUNDAY CONCERT—1:30 to 11:30 P. M.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCESSES.
NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d St. Evs. 8:15. MATINEES TODAY & WED., 2:15. THE REAL LAUGHING MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESS OF THE SEASON — THE GIRL BEHIND THE GUN — ATOP NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE.
Ziegfeld 9 o'Clock Revue & Midnight Frolic — Two Entirely Different Shows.
PUNCH & JUDY 49th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Thurs., Fri. Sat. 2:30. STUART WALKERS — PORTMANTEAU SEASON.
Pol. Circle 1060. Current Bill, LORD DUNSANY'S THE LAUGHTER of GODS Mat. Today "Sitting" and "A Night in Avignon." GEO. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way & 43 St. Bryant 262. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Today & Wed., 2:20.
THE CUTE LITTLE PLAY THAT RUNS 'EM AWAY. "A PRINCE THERE WAS" — GEO. M. COHAN As the Prince
Cohan & Harris Mats. Today & Wed., 2:20. Most Fascinating Mystery Play Ever Written — THREE FACES EAST
Hundreds turned away at every performance.
HARRIS West 42d St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. TODAY & WED., 2:30. MATINEE TODAY 2:30. The Big Sensation of Psychic Mystery grips New York! Follow the Crowd to THE INVISIBLE FOE. "Thrills that bite to the marrow."—Dorothy Dix.
BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today & Thurs., 2:30. FRANCES STARR in "TIGER! TIGER!" A New Play by Edward Knoblock
CENTURY Thurs., Fri. Eve., Jan. 31, at 8:30. By Popular Demand — CAPTAIN CARPENTER, V. C. — of H. M. S. "VINDICTIVE" — WILL REPEAT — His Famous Illustrated Lecture on THE RAID ON ZEEBRUGGE — Auspices British-American War Relief. Tickets $2.50 to 50c. A few $5. Ready Monday. Mgt. J. B. Pond Lyceum Bureau, 50 E. 42d St.
Carnegie Hall, Wed., Jan'y 29, 8:15 P. M. — GODOWSKY — (Knabe Piano) — Seats 50c and $1.00 at Box Office and Humanitarian Cult, 366 West End Ave.
BROOKLYN.
Brooklyn Academy of Music TOM'W at 8:15 — JOINT RECITAL — ZIMBALIST and BRASLAU
Tickets 50c. to $2. at Box Office. Mail Orders

MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE 34th St., West of B'way. Mats. Wed. & Sat. SOLE MANAGEMENT.....MORRIS GEST
BEGINNING TONIGHT AT 8:15 — A. H. WOODS, in conjunction with Messrs. Shubert, announces the — FAREWELL — appearance in America, Last time in her departure for England, of — MARJORIE RAMBEAU — The Best-Beloved Star in Her Favorite Role — EYES of YOUTH — By Max Marcin and Charles Guernon. PRICES 25c to $1.50. ALWAYS 500 ORCHESTRA SEATS AT $1.00.
PRINCESS Matinees Today and Wednesday. Evenings at 8:30. Smartest & Brightest of All Princess Musical Successes — OH, MY DEAR! — "BETTER THAN 'OH, BOY.'"—N. Y. Herald.
LYRIC 42nd St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30. THE SEASON'S HIT — With RICHARD BENNETT — 5TH BIG MONTH — Roland West's Thriller of Thrillers — UNKNOWN PURPLE
SHUBERT West 44th Street. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30. LAST 2 WEEKS IN N.Y. MAT. TODAY — BETROTHAL — By Maeterlinck, Author of Blue Bird.
LITTLE THEATRE West 44th Street. Evs. 8:30 Sharp. Matinee Today, 2:30. Rachel Crothers' Comedy with Estelle Winwood and Cyril Keightley. Moves to Vanderbilt Theatre next Monday. — A LITTLE JOURNEY
PARK THEATRE, COLUMBUS CIRCLE, 59TH ST. SOCIETY AMERICAN SINGERS. Matinee Today at 2:15. Tonight, 8:15. Mlle. Trilby's Farewell — MME. BUTTERFLY — With Maggie Teyte and Orville Harrold. Next Week—Mikado. (Popular Request.) Fra Diavolo, Martha. Feb. 3—Robin Hood, (star cast.)
PLYMOUTH West 45th Street. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30. — JOHN BARRYMORE — In Tolstoi's REDEMPTION — SPECIAL—This Morning 10:30 — WALTER HAMPDEN — "Easily the unique event of the Dramatic Year."—Louis V. De Foe, World. — HAMLET — SEATS 6 WEEKS AHEAD.
BIJOU 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30. — H. B. WARNER in Sleeping Partners — with IRENE BORDONI
French Thea. du Vieux Colombier 55 W. 35. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. Today & Thurs. 2:15. THIS WEEK — Les Freres Karamazov — Seats 50c to $2. Tonight Pop. Prices.
BROADHURST 44th, W. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Thurs., 2:15. — MELTING of MOLLY — RIOTOUS MUSICAL COMEDY — With Charles Purcell
44TH ST. Thurs. nr. Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed., 2:15. — LITTLE SIMPLICITY — SMARTEST MUSICAL SHOW IN TOWN.
COMEDY 41st, East of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Thurs., 2:30. — THE CLIMAX — With ELEANOR PAINTER
NORA BAYES Theatre, 44th, W. of B'way. Phone Bryant 6?. Matinees Today & Wed., 2:15. Evs. 8:15. — NORA BAYES — IN HER JOYOUS PLAY — Nora Bayes Nifty Sunday Nights — LADIES FIRST
Loew's 7th Av. at 125th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today, 25c to 75c. — "An Ideal Husband" — Next Week—"Business Before Pleasure"

**NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES AND SUCCES

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
F. C. FRANK, Secretary.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 25, 1919.

OFFICES: [Telephone Bryant 1600.]
Times Building.....Times Square
Times Annex, 45d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....1 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....42 Rector Street
Harlem, 2,100 Seventh Av., near 125th St.

Bronx.....2,914 Third Avenue
Washington Heights.....1,456 Broadway
Brooklyn.....361 Fulton Street
Staten Island.....26 Stuyv. Pl., New Brighton
Queens.....317 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I.
Elizabeth.....300 Morris Avenue
Hoboken.....66 Second Street
Jersey City.....60 Montgomery Street
Newark.....810 Broad Street
Paterson.....13 Park Avenue
Washington.....Riggs Building
Chicago.....1209-1304 Tribune Building
St. Louis.....1,008 Fullerton Building
Detroit.....303 Ford Building
San Francisco.....742 Market Street
London.....12 Salisbury Square, E. C.
Paris.....Au Matin, 6 Boulevard Poissonnière

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

TWO CENTS in Metropolitan District (50 mile radius). Three Cents within 200 miles. Four Cents elsewhere. Sunday, Five Cents, City; Seven Cents elsewhere.

	Due	Six	One
By Mail, Postpaid.	Year.	Months.	Month.
DAILY & SUNDAY	$11.00	$5.50	$1.00
One week 25c.			
DAILY only	9.00	4.50	.85
One week 20c.			
SUNDAY only	2.00	1.10	.20
SUNDAY only, Canada	6.00	3.25	.55

FOREIGN RATES.

DAILY & SUNDAY	$26.00	$13.30	$2.40
DAILY only	17.40	8.90	1.45
SUNDAY only	9.72	5.15	.95

Includes Picture Section, $1.75; Magazine, $1.20.
THE ANNALIST, (Mondays,) per year, $4; Canada, $4.50; other countries, $5.
Binder for 26 issues, (one vol.,) $1.25.
TIMES BOOK REVIEW, (Weekly,) per year, $3; Canada, $3.50; other countries, $4.
TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL, (Thursdays,) 1 year, $2; Canada, $2; other countries, $3.50. Binder for 52 issues, $1.25.
THE NEW YORK TIMES CURRENT HISTORY, Illustrated Monthly Magazine, one year, $3. (Foreign, $4.) Per Copy, 25c.
THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.

Entered as second-class mail matter.

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper, and also the local news of spontaneous origin published herein.

All rights of republication of all other matter herein are also reserved.

KITCHIN OR CLARK.

In most that has been said about the organization of the next Congress, there has been a note of alarm lest the Republican Party should waste its opportunities by choosing so unrepresentative an American as JAMES R. MANN for the Speakership. The opportunities which the Democratic Party may waste have not been so much dwelt upon. Yet the Democratic Party has fully as good a chance to lower itself in the public estimation as has its successful rival. It can put the stamp of its approval on the kind of leadership which the country has disapproved at the polls, and thereby create in the public mind a wild longing to punish it still further; or it can retire that kind of leadership and unite on another.

According to The Sun's Washington correspondent, "Democrats in the House," which may mean all or some or a majority of them, are preparing to drop CLAUDE KITCHIN from the minority leadership and restore CHAMP CLARK to his old post there. Mr. KITCHIN, according to his lights, has served well his Scotland Neck constituency, but in so doing he has created among people who do not live in Scotland Neck a feeling that can hardly be described. Very inadequately it might be described as an intense longing to see the nation's affairs intrusted to some one less interested in the taxpayers and non-taxpayers of Scotland Neck. This longing took the form, last November, of a Republican victory at the polls. The fact that the war was still going on was probably all that prevented it from being a landslide. The war will not be going on in November, 1920, and there will then be nothing to distract the public mind from Mr. KITCHIN, if he should still be the Democratic leader.

If the Democratic Party decides not to go on throwing away its opportunities, its choice of leaders will be somewhat restricted. It seems inevitable that in such a case it will choose Mr. CLARK. He was its leader until promoted to the Speakership. The Speakership was only a more exalted form of leadership. It may be said that he has never ceased to be its leader, and that Mr. KITCHIN has only been keeping his place warm for him. His popularity as a man would make it nearly impossible for any other Democrat to run against him. It is true that he shares responsibility for many of Mr. KITCHIN'S worst acts, but in the concentration of public indignation upon Mr. KITCHIN this fact has not received much attention, and he has not come in for the same obloquy. For that reason he would be a safer choice for the party to make.

THE LABOR INTERNATIONALE.

Perhaps some may have remarked that the unions in the American Federation are "international" without paying particular attention beyond thinking it queer. Perhaps some may have wondered what the word meant in connection with American unions. There is information for both in the appearance of Mr. GOMPERS at Versailles. There is reassurance in his absention from the Socialist Congress at Lausanne, but there is unsettlement in his statement that the workers of the world hope to influence the framing of the conditions of the peace treaty so that they will raise the standard of life for the workers of the whole world. Nowhere is there any opposition to that proposal standing alone. All would rejoice at the result, but there are some disposed to examine closely the means by which it is attained.

After all, the "workers" of the world are not the whole world. Mr. GOMPERS has a mandate from less than one-tenth of the workers of this country, but it is not to be denied that he exerts a greater influence than his constituency entitles him to. Nor is organized labor free from the faults of others seeking class privilege or advantage without scruple about the means to the end, even while using the loftiest language and pretension of benevolence. No country can submit to rule by a class, either of labor or capital, and the labor internationale seeks just that thing. Mr. GOMPERS has said that the American workers are neither Bolsheviki nor Socialists, and he is entitled to praise for the influence he has exerted in keeping them from being either. But his program differs from that proposed for the League of Nations, although he seeks to have the league adopt his policy.

The internationale of labor, for example, proposes excellent things, but it will not accept such deference to common law as the league seeks to impose upon nations. Compulsory arbitration is never acceptable to labor. It passes its own statutes, which it enforces as ruthlessly as autocracy. There are attractions about the establishment of an international court for settlement of labor troubles. But would labor bow to its decisions? And labor troubles are of just that sort which it is most difficult to settle internationally with the consent of the governed. When standards of living are so different, how can there be an international standard of wages or hours? And how can there be any fair adjustment of the difference of conditions of employment which shall have any better fate than the "reasonable" rate on which the railways fight and starve while the community suffers from the quarrel?

In labor's policy a fair wage must be an average wage, and there can be no such thing as a fair international wage. Even a fair average national wage is attained only by sacrifice by the community of the full product of the labor of the stronger workers, which cannot be recouped by greater effort by the weaker. It is humane to temper the pace of life to the ability of the weak, and nobody would drive them beyond their strength, but that does not compensate for underworking the strong. Mr. GOMPERS is associated with the British workers, who have a program verging upon socialism without showing social sentiment. Illustration of this is shown by the current strikes in England, which demand labor's rights but show no perception of labor's duties. Mr. MORRISON is a spokesman for the Federation as well entitled to be heard as Mr. GOMPERS, and he has said that American labor would not intrust its interests to international regulation. American workers would not consent to reduce their standards to foreign standards, nor to delay improving their standards until foreign standards had been raised to American, he said. Moreover, there is a breach in the American labor ranks, just as there is in the British, and just as there always is in any class movement. Always they split as the Socialists do, until there is no possibility of working with all the factions. If Mr. GOMPERS hopes to establish a world labor court he should begin by binding all labor to accept its awards.

SWITZERLAND.

Switzerland, whose President, Mr. ADOR, met President POINCARÉ, M. CLEMENCEAU, and Mr. WILSON yesterday, steered a difficult course of neutrality fairly in the war. Economically she was hard put to it on both sides, between the Entente and Germany. The latter, which had made and is yet making multifarious attempts to conquer and Germanize industry and business, played a mean game with Switzerland. Even the German-speaking cantons were disgusted with the German efforts to keep Switzerland from being what she wants to be, Swiss, not German, French, Italian. With the exception of an episode or two of jealous Swiss-German officials, civil and military, abetting Germany, the attitude of the Swiss Government has been correct.

The official statement which Mr. ADOR is to lay before the Peace Conference expresses the expectation of Switzerland to be admitted into the conference, her approval of a League of Nations, her determination to continue neutral, her obvious interest in the free passage of goods and commerce, vital on account of her geographical position, her wish for free access to the sea by means of the improved Rhine to the north, westward, and eastward by arrangement with France and Italy along the Rhone, Ticino, Po.

Switzerland has an admirable military system. She trains her young men to be healthy, strong, soldiers of self-defense. She has had a hard row to hoe for nearly five years. She deserves the better times that everybody wishes her.

THE MOTOR VEHICLE LAW.

Secretary of State HUGO, who has the power, conferred upon him by the motor vehicle law, to suspend and revoke the license of an "operator or chauffeur" for cause, is coming to this city about Feb. 1 to discuss with Magistrate HOUSE of the Traffic Court, County Judge GIBBS of the Bronx, and representatives of the automobile clubs, amendatory legislation to prevent the licensing of men with criminal records and the physically unfit as drivers of motor vehicles. In 1918 the number of persons who lost their lives in New York City "through automobile accidents" was 528, an increase of 111 as compared with the list of the previous year. In the State outside of this city 441 persons in 1918 were killed or mortally injured, 416 of them between April 1 and Dec. 31, when the roads were not moybound, the total being a considerable increase over the figures of 1917. While the percentage of fatalities is heavily on the increase in the State of New York, it shows a marked decline in adjoining New Jersey, where a better automobile law is vigorously administered. In 1918 the number of persons killed in automobile accidents in New Jersey was 197, as compared with 245 in 1917.

Massachusetts and Connecticut, as well as New Jersey, have automobile laws that require both character and efficiency in chauffeurs and operators of motor vehicles and that facilitate suspensions and revocations for cause. The New York law in both these respects leaves much to be desired, and it needs drastic amendment. Any Magistrate of a traffic court will vouch for this statement from his experience in trying to enforce the law, and then there are these striking figures, a demonstration in themselves: Massachusetts revoked or suspended 2,300 licenses in 1918, Connecticut 1,100, New Jersey 480, and New York, only 30. Obviously, the New York law is defective, or its enforcement is lax or difficult. Then it should be amended.

Secretary HUGO is coming here to confer with County Judge GIBBS and Magistrate HOUSE because they declare, and they have the evidence to support their statement, that there are drug addicts, drunkards, and criminals driving motor vehicles in this city, the number of them being alarmingly large. With the aid of the Magistrates and the advice of automobile club representatives, Mr. HUGO should overhaul New York's backward motor vehicle law and recommend necessary changes to the Legislature. Unless it is amended without fear or favor, the death list from accidents in the State will steadily mount. New York cannot afford to have an inadequate motor vehicle law; it should have at least as good a law as any State in the Union.

SONNINO.

Let us look at Baron SONNINO, twice Italian Premier, for more than four years Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, in his private hours. Even the most ardent Jugoslav, or the most ferocious anti-Sonninista of the Italian radical press or Chamber of Deputies, may see some redeeming traits in this extra-official "SONNINO, Soli" of a Florentine Jew and an English mother, he has the calmness, the coldness, the phlegm, something of the morgue traditionally attributed on the Continent to Englishmen. He has perhaps the best private library in Rome, and he who has seen so much of men and affairs has read the books in it.

"Who can determine," asked a writer in New Europe, "the ancestry of an intellect that examines with equal eagerness and discusses with equal competence the latest discoveries of BONI, the wizard of the Forum and the Palatine, a difficult canto of the 'Divina Commedia,' the weak points of a budget, or a State bank return, the internal problems, doctrinal and administrative, of the Roman Church, the inner tendencies of socialism, and the logical flaws of an astute Austro-Hungarian diplomatic note?" SONNINO is not cold, those who know him best say, but afraid of being popular, shy, in the English way, hot inside.

Seven miles to the south of Leghorn, on a rocky headland, is his castle, named after the headland and appropriate to his habits, The Hermitage, an old Tuscan fort against the Barbary pirates. In a cave under its foundations is a sarcophagus of granite, inscribed, "SIDNEY SONNINO, 1847—." A strange man, a granite man, a man who likes to learn all things and fight difficulties.

THE EVER-HOPEFUL.

The war ended so suddenly that it is not surprising that advocates of certain lost causes whose perdition was not obvious a few months ago are still living in the land of dreams. Now comes Count KAROLYI, who was reported deposed by extreme Socialists some days ago, but was able to convince a Budapest correspondent so recently as Wednesday that he was still President of Hungary. His theme is the necessity of leaving Hungary territorially intact, that is, leaving a Slav and Latin majority under the rule, if a somewhat modified rule, of the Magyars. In view of the fact that the Slovaks, Rumanians, and Jugoslavs have already taken possession of the administration in those territories where they lived under the Magyar crown, his remarks are somewhat behind the times, but his Government is doing its best by very active propaganda in the Allied countries to restore the pleasant illusions about Magyar beneficence which were current a year or so ago, and evidently hopes to save something.

"By cutting up Hungary," he says, "the Allies will not only wipe out a people with a glorious past, who will not forget, but will break down the Hungarian economic system." The recent past of Magyarland is somewhat inglorious, and it might be well for Magyars to forget it as rapidly as possible. Tyranny and terrorism flourished in the land of KOSSUTH; an unwilling majority was sold into slavery to Pan-Germanism by the Magyar landed aristocracy. As to the economic system, that is a different thing. Hungary, reduced to its proper ethnographic limits, will be almost wholly agricultural; its mines and industries belong to other peoples, the peoples who inhabit territories from which the Magyars have now been driven out. What would be KAROLYI'S remedy for the hatred which half a century of oppression aroused toward his people? "Autonomy which will make these races ethnical entities similar to the Swiss cantons," but still a part of Hungary.

The Peace Conference is certainly not going to hand back ten or twelve million people to slavery, even a mitigated slavery. And if Hungary tries by her own strength to reconquer them she will have on her hands a war with the Czechoslovaks, the Jugoslavs, and the Rumanians, who will outnumber the Magyars four to one. The great objection to autonomy, even if there were any arguments for it, is that the lately subject races do not want it and will not have it. They have won freedom and they intend to remain free.

Economic arrangements can be made which will prevent the Magyar people from suffering unduly, and a Danube confederation such as KAROLYI talks of, and such as KOSSUTH once talked of, is not an impossibility. But KAROLYI can no more bring about such a confederation by continuing Magyar oppression of Slavs and Rumanians than KOSSUTH could. His argument about economic necessity forcing the peoples of the old Hungarian Kingdom to remain together makes one wonder why the Magyars had to reinforce this self-evident economic compulsion with every brand of administrative and military terrorism.

Another wanderer in the Land of Nod is NICHOLAS of Montenegro, who, from his court in Paris, which somebody is still paying for, continues to assure the Allies that his faithful subjects are rising to his defense, and that it is really rather kind of him to beg them to remain tranquil until the Allies "afford a true opportunity to the Montenegrin people to pronounce freely on the political form of their future Government." In view of the fact that a National Assembly, whose competence nobody but the King has questioned, some weeks ago met for the express purpose of deposing him and voting to join the United Jugoslav State, it is to be feared that NICHOLAS'S solicitude is much belated.

TWO DEMOCRATS.

All persons of good will look with a friendly eye upon the German Democratic Party, intelligent, well balanced, suggestion faintly our Whig Party brought up to date, respectable but progressive. Still, when that cynical aristocrat and letter writer, Prince MAX of Baden, sometime Chancellor, and the egregious Dr. SOLF, who bring to the new régime a more than doubtful allegiance, when this brace of Arcadians is registered in the German Democratic Party, that party needs to keep its eyes open. What are these retainers of the imperial machine doing in the new frame of Government?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A National Duty Undertaken.

Too much importance could hardly be, and by many not enough importance is ascribed to the prompt and competent performance of the tasks which are to be undertaken all over the country by the County and Community Councils of Defense. Their work is to be done under the direction or supervision of the United States National Council of Defense, and the object of it is the prompt return of demobilized soldiers and sailors to the normal activities of peace.

These millions of men are not children, of course, and a majority of them, perhaps, are quite able to take care of themselves. Even in their case, however, there are some difficulties to be overcome, for if they do not constitute a problem of unemployment, they create one by seeking and taking places that have been more or less satisfactorily filled while they were away. But in thousands and thousands of instances something more than self-help is required to effect the readjustment in industrial and commercial life of the returning soldiers and sailors. Even those of them who are in as good health as when they went away—or better—are not finding it as easy as they expected to get employment.

This is partly because, in several important trades, there is as yet little demand for workers, and partly because almost all of these men have come back with their ambitions as well as their abilities raised, and they want better jobs than they had before the war. This is an entirely commendable aspiration on their part, but as the higher positions are not as numerous as the lower, insistence on getting the former may lead to present idleness, with its attendant dangers.

Helped to Help Themselves

Where the members of the County and Community Councils will have to show the most of tact and wisdom is in dealing with the many thousands of men who are returning with some degree of physical disability, due to wounds received. In very few of these cases, however, does the disability make self-support impossible if there be a judicious education and training in the use of the remaining powers. In savage life a close approach to physical perfection is necessary to existence; but civilization is kinder, both in the emphasis it places on mental abilities and in providing employments, often well paid, that are within the capacity of men who could not live for a week if out in the wilds and dependent on their own resources.

The peril for these men is that they may not realize their own possibilities as workers, and in discouragement fall into the mood of willingness to become permanent recipients of a charity which, while it will be gladly and abundantly given at first, when the memories of the war are fresh, in time will become scanty, cold and grudging.

That is human nature, and that it should be so is not altogether regrettable, for it brings a needed pressure to bear on the men who otherwise would silence any compunctions they might feel about the acceptance of alms by telling themselves and others that their wounds entitled them to support for life. That is certainly true as regards men completely disabled, but all others, for their own sakes, should avoid, and be helped to avoid, descent into a condition from which they themselves will be the worst sufferers through moral degeneration. To save them from this is among the chief tasks confronting the councils, and that fact, fortunately, they thoroughly recognize.

Their Woes Were Self-Imposed.

A Berlin statistician has figured out that 500,000 deaths resulted directly in Germany from the blockade by which the Allies prevented or restricted the importation of food into that country. The computation may be approximately correct—in the very nature of the case no more than that reasonably could be claimed for it—but if half or a quarter of the stories that have been told about the starvation of Germans were true, this estimate, indeed, surprises rather because it is so low than because it is so high.

Admitting its accuracy, what conclusion should be drawn? The Germans, of course, see in the half million victims of hunger clear proof that the Allies waged cruel and ruthless war against women and children as well as men. In its defense, naturally, the excuse of military necessity, so dear to German logicians, cannot be invoked, and perhaps it is unkind to remind those whom this record horrifies and enrages that it is a very small one compared with that of the civilian deaths caused by German aggression on other lands than their own. The temptation to do so, however, is irresistible, not because it is a sufficient exculpation of one deed to say that it is less bad than another, but merely to show that it is not for Germans to condemn a form of military coercion so much milder than those to which they themselves habitually resorted.

As an "atrocity," too, the blockade differed from—well, from others, in that international law fully justified it as a familiar expedient of war and one which no civilized nation has ever refrained from using when it could.

A Survival Strangely Demonstrated.

A correspondent whose pleasure—and privilege—it is to turn his first name from "Patrick" into "Padraic" easily succeeded, in a letter printed on this page yesterday, in proving that the Gaelic language is not so "dead" that nobody uses it today as the habitual medium of daily communication. This is not a revelation that will be really or much startling to many, it being too well known by almost everybody to be, or to have been, denied with any chance of success.

Between dead and dying languages, however—that is, between those long since unspoken and those that precariously linger, awaiting their certain extinction—the difference, for practical purposes, is so small that its occasional ignoring is not without an explanation that goes far toward justification.

THE TIMES correspondent curiously enough, attempted to emphasize this difference, and to enlarge it by mentioning the fact that many children in many Irish schools devote daily a part of their study time to learning their country's ancient tongue. As proof that Gaelic is still a living language that does go a long way in the opposite direction, so far as concerns "learning the tongue," regard to whose animation there is no question are not so taught, anywhere—never have been and never will be.

MR. HARDING MISQUOTED.

The Senator Said: "The War Will Be in Vain If We Do Go Back to Old Conditions."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reporting some remarks by me in the Senate in your issue of Jan. 22, you quote me as saying: "The war will be in vain if we do not go back to old conditions." This is the very opposite of what I said. Literally I said, "The war will be in vain if we do go back." See Record, also other newspaper reports. I assume it was a reportorial or typographical slip. I am sure THE TIMES would not intentionally make such an error.

W. G. HARDING.
Washington, Jan. 23, 1919.

The Kaiser 15 Years Ago.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I inclose herewith copy of an article which was received by a friend of mine from London and which appeared in The London Daily Dispatch, Aug. 16, 1914. My curiosity, however, is aroused by so trite a prediction apparently having been published in some paper in this country fifteen years ago. It would, therefore, be considered an extreme courtesy to the writer if you could find it possible to trace the publication which this poem appeared in originally, and who the author is.

FRANK M. CHANDLER.
Troy, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1919.

[Inclosure.]

Extract from American paper of fifteen years ago. Reprinted Daily Dispatch, Wednesday, Aug. 19, 1914.

GERMAN EMPEROR.

Oh Me!
Oh My!!
And likewise I!!!
Sit still, my soul, while I orate.
Me, I, Myself, the Throne, the State,
I am the earth, the moon, the sun,
All rolled in one!
Both hemispheres am I,
Oh My!
If there were three, the Three
I'd be.

I am the Dipper, Night And Day,
The North and Southern Poles, the Milky Way.
I am they that walk or fly on wing,
Or swim or creep—I'm everything.
It makes me tremble like the aspen tree,
To think I'm Me!
And blink like stars up in the sky
To realize that I'm Myself.
And shrink in terror like a frightened elf

Ye blithering slaves beneath my iron heel,
What know ye of the things I feel?
Didst ever wake at dead of night,
And stand in awe of thine own might?

It took six days to make the land and sea,
But centuries were passed in making Me,
The Universe? an easy task! but I—
Oh My!!

All This Must Be Changed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following is taken from Paragraph 31, United States Navy Deck and Boat Book. This article deals with articles to be assigned to each lifeboat on board a ship of the navy and gives among such things as quinine pills, bicarbonate of soda, &c., "one bottle of whisky." I might add that if any of our far-seeing "dry" men ever had to pass the night on the ocean in the Winter in an open boat, half full of water, perhaps his ideas concerning prohibition might change, temporarily at least.

A NAVAL OFFICER.
New York, Jan. 23, 1919.

THE NEXT LIBERTY BONDS.

Advantages to Government and Investors if Tax Free.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The prices realized for Liberty Loan bonds at the Stock Exchange yesterday were:

First 3½s	99.30 to 99.50
Second 4s	92.10 to 92.30
Third 4½s	95.94 to 96.10
Fourth 4¼s	94.96 to 95.12

The stability of the 3½s is due to the income therefrom being nontaxable. The relatively low prices of the subsequent issues is due to the Government having reserved to itself the right to tax the income derived from those bonds without limit; that is, if Congress shall so decree, to the extent of the whole of such income.

Congress is considering a new Revenue bill, which will certainly not lessen the income tax to those who pay it, although it may add to the already numerous classes of exempts.

The Secretary of the Treasury last week told the New York bankers very plainly that the Fifth Liberty Loan is to be for $5,000,000,000 or $6,000,000,000, and may bear a higher rate of interest than 4¼ per cent.

Six billions of 4¼ per cent. bonds will entail an annual interest charge of $270,000,000, which is $60,000,000 more than the $210,000,000 payable on a like amount of nontaxable 3½s. That difference in interest charge, $60,000,000, amounts to more than one-fifth (to be exact, 22.22 per cent.) of the $270,000,000. Can the Government under the present law, or any conceivable law, collect as income tax that much of the interest promised on the faith of the United States to be paid?

To take a particular instance, the holder of $5,000,000 of 4½s would receive an income of $225,000, and, having no other taxable income, would under the present graduated income tax pay in respect thereto $60,812.75. Without considering the cost of disbursement or of collection, this would barely repay to the Treasury the difference of $50,000 between 4½ per cent. and 3½ per cent on $5,000,000.

In view of the many totally exempt classes—ranging from those whose incomes are less than $1,000, at one end of the scale, to labor unions and savings banks among the wealthy—the average of taxable holdings of Liberty bonds must be vastly below $5,000,000. All such holdings pay lowest and generally much lower rates of tax.

That the Administration at Washington, in the exigencies of the late war and in view of its possible indefinite continuance, erred in this matter is obvious, nor should the blunder be counted against them under the circumstances. But neither the Democratic majority in the present Congress, nor the Republican one in the next, nor, far less, Mr. Glass, the new Secretary of the Treasury, can afford to now repeat that blunder in respect to the impending Fifth Liberty Loan.

Lest it be said that the creation of $6,000,000,000 of bonds, nontaxable as to income, would play into the hands of the very rich persons and corporations, it must be remembered that they now have a rapidly growing and limitless field for such tax-free investments in State, city, and municipal securities. While there may be an objection to creating a class of tax-free investors, there can certainly be none to enlarging the already limitless class of tax-free bonds, provided that in so doing the Federal Government realizes at the outset, in the rate at which it borrows, all or more than the tax dam amount to.

Making the Fifth Loan tax free would attract subscriptions of individuals and organizations of relatively small means, who lack the knowledge and opportunity which the very rich enjoy with regard to State and municipal securities, and enable the Government to borrow at a much lower rate of interest.

STUYVESANT FISH.
New York, Jan. 15, 1919.

Rumanian and Polish Delegates.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has been officially announced that Belgium and Serbia will have three delegates instead of two, at the Peace Conference. The reason for this decision is probably because both countries are supposed to have suffered more than other small countries, which are represented by two delegates only. If this is the reason, the great Powers have done an injustice toward Rumania and Greland. For these countries have suffered by the havoc of the war as much as Belgium and Serbia.

But the decision is not justified also from the viewpoint of population. Both Belgium and Serbia, with the other Jugoslavs, do not number more than eight and ten million inhabitants, respectively, while Poland's and Rumania's populations amount to fifteen millions each. Besides this, the fact that Rumania has been in a certain sense the opponent of the Allies should entitle this country to a better treatment.

By allowing the two small countries the privilege of having three delegates, the Allies establish a distinction which is neither just nor fair. The distinction is likely to arouse resentment among the Rumanian and Polish nations.

NICHOLAS PETRESCU, M. A., Ph. D.
Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind., Jan. 20, 1919.

"WHERE THE TREE FALLETH."

"Where the tree falleth, there shall it be."

That great American and patriot,
Who voiced the ancient words, lies cold in death.
No regal sepulchre his resting-place,
But bare brown earth beneath the massed trees.
No martial music beat beside his bier,
But distant booming of the surge, that broke
The silence of the everlasting hills.
Thus he sleeps amid the things he loved,
And in a quiet grave in far-off France
His gallant son lies buried—splendid boy,
Who flew on eagle wings, untried, untrained,
Yet fearless mounted ever in the blue,
And there found glorious death and deathless glory.
On wings invisible his spirit soared,
And where his broken body fell, it rests.
"Where the tree falleth, there shall it be."

The fields of France and Flanders will be green
With buds of Spring, and myriad birds will sing
Above the crosses gleaming in the sun.
They sleep so quiet there, our soldier dead!
Shall we disturb their rest? Ah, say not so!
For we may love them there as well as here,
And Heaven will smile on them as graciously.
They gave so gladly of their glorious youth,
And now they proudly lie among their peers.
Disturb them not; their splendid work is done.
Wrapped in the starry flag they loved so well,
They sleep their dreamless, everlasting sleep.
The red of poppies marks each resting-place,
With white of lilies that they died to save,
And Heaven's own blue smiles from behind the stars.

VILDA SAUVAGE OWENS.

FORD'S ADVICE TO BOYS.

Doesn't Believe in Bank Accounts—Tells How to Spend Change.

Here is some advice from Henry Ford to the youth of this country, in the February number of The American Boy:

"Frankly, I do not believe in bank accounts for boys because they so often give boys a wrong idea as to how to get ahead. It is all very nice to save up for a rainy day when you grow up, but there is no reason why boys should wrap their foundation around their bank accounts. The coins I want to make is here.

"Invest your spare change in bits of mechanism—if you are a boy who has an inclination for mechanical things.

"Invest your spare change in good reading matter, if you are inclined to be studious.

"I do not mean, by this, to buy old bits of junk, take them apart, and then throw them aside. I do not mean for you to buy books, read them, and put them on the shelf without a thought of future reference.

"I mean to invest money wisely, and to get the maximum amount of good out of it.

"If you buy an old engine, study it. Get down to the base of things. Teach yourself the things that will come in handy later on. Learn why certain wheels that are put together in a certain way co-ordinate and work. Learn the principle of the thing—learn everything there is to learn about it. In other words, get more than your money's worth in knowledge—in practical knowledge—and you will gain a foundation in mechanics. You will have something to stand beside you later on, for the things you learn through your own labors are the things you learn well. They are the things that stay with you.

"If you read, read what is good and get all the good there is in it. Read to get your own conception of the author's meaning, and do some thinking on your own account; often you will find thoughts back of certain paragraphs which the author didn't express, which he couldn't express, because you will reason from facts you know and fit things into your own desires and ambitions. The art of digesting facts and retaining them, in youth, will remain.

"Get ideas.

"The men who command the largest salaries in the industrial life of the world today are the men who have ideas and who work them out to success."

WILSON ANSWERS APPEAL.

Says Cotton Exports to Enemy Lands Are Being Considered.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Replying to a request from members of Congress from cotton-growing States that all embargoes on cotton exports to non-enemy countries be lifted, and that shipments to Germany and Austria be permitted as soon as possible, President Wilson today cabled Senator Smith of South Carolina as follows:

"Referring to the telegram of Jan. 17 sent by yourself and other members of Congress, cotton may now be exported to all countries in amounts adequate for their needs. Further exports to or for account of enemy countries raise important questions of policy which are the subject of attentive consideration by the associated Governments."

After reading the President's message, officials of the War Trade Board said it evidently had been garbled in transmission. They declared that no cotton had been shipped to enemy countries, and that none would be until the question of the economic blockade of the Central Powers had been settled at the Paris Peace Conference.

Pointing out that the President's message referred to the fact that the question of this blockade now was being considered by the associated nations, these officials said the statement that cotton was being exported to "all countries" must have referred to the allied countries and neutrals. All restrictions as to cotton movement to these countries were removed some time ago.

Control over the destination of all ships leaving American ports was retained by the War Trade Board, it was said, through the system of licensing vessels. The board has insisted on the inclusion in the Peace Council of Versailles rulers of ports in enemy countries, it was declared. Even ships carrying food relief to southern Europe were required to proceed to Gibraltar, and their further movement was by agreement among the associated powers.

SUPPORT LANE'S LAND PLAN

Women's Committee of Defense Society Urges Favorable Action.

The Women's National Committee of the American Defense Society, of which Miss Elisabeth Marbury is Chairman, yesterday announced that it had telegraphed to the members of the Appropriations Committee of the House urging a favorable report on Secretary Lane's Land Settlement bill. The measure aims to provide land for returned soldiers, and is said to have had the approval of President Wilson.

"The Women's National Committee of the American Defense Society," the telegram read, "urges you as a representative of our interests, owing to the disturbing economic conditions now prevailing throughout the United States, to recommend without delay the passing of the Land Settlement bill. Providing, as this will do, for immediate and varied employment of the returning and demobilized troops, offering as it does the Government's assistance toward the establishment and the growth of homes, we cannot impress upon you too forcibly the need of prompt and favorable action so far as this practical solution of many of our present labor problems is concerned."

Miss Marbury issued an appeal to citizens to write their Congressmen along these lines.

Y.W.C.A. BUSY IN ARCHANGEL

Hostess House Entertains Soldiers —More Workers to Sail.

Nine Secretaries of the Young Women's Christian Association are managing a Hostess House, which has an average daily attendance of 300, in Archangel, Russia, helping in three canteens for soldiers in the city and two on railroads, and entertaining the soldiers in hospitals as part of their work, according to a cable dispatch received yesterday by the National Board of the Y. W. C. A.

The message contained a request for ten additional workers, stating that the need was imperative, as recreation work for girls had been almost abandoned in order to meet the needs of the American Expeditionary Force.

The Nine Secretaries, Miss Lillian Hull of Chillicothe, Ohio, Dr. Estelle Ford Warner of Portland, Ore., and Miss Helen Fair of Topeka, Kan., will sail next Tuesday for Russia. Two others left early this month and more are preparing to sail.

LISTS "SIR JOHN PERSHING."

British Who's Who Also Adds "G. C. B." to General's Name.

The British Who's Who, a copy of the 1919 issue of which has just been received here, lists the Commander in Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces in France as "General Sir John Joseph Pershing, G. C. B."

King George awarded the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath to General Pershing on July 17, 1918, and in August King George on a visit to France personally gave the decoration to him. The award of the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath to a British subject automatically makes a Knight of the recipient and gives him the right to prefix "Sir" to his name.

The decoration given General Pershing, however, was an honorary one, and it was said at the time that the American Commander would not receive the title of "Sir," as he was not a British subject.

URGES NEW METHODS TO GOVERN LABOR

R. J. Caldwell of Industrial Commission Wants Democratic Principles Applied.

WOULD ELIMINATE STRIFE

Pleads for the "Rule of Reason," Saying Industry Has Been Ruled as an Oligarchy.

E. J. Caldwell, head of the Connecticut Mills, and a member of the recently appointed United States Industrial and Economic Commission, which will sail today for Europe, where surveys of the industrial situation will be made, said yesterday in an address at a farewell luncheon given in his honor by friends and associates at the Lawyers' Club, that the people of the United States would aid in carrying on the work of binding up the wounds of the European democracies. Unless this was done, he said, the world faced the menace of Bolshevism. Continuing he said:

"In this cataclysm of social and political events, the happenings are too rapid for labor to adjust itself to them. In so vast a contest of prodigious elements any strife must be severe. Can we not eliminate the contest and the strife? Can we not apply the rule of reason here? In our Revolutionary War, the rule of reason was not applied. We were governed without our consent, and taxed without representation. We are relatively free from that condition now in politics—in theory at least. But all these years we have continued to rule our industry as an oligarchy. We regulate wages arbitrarily—save in a relatively few instances, where labor unions are able to intervene. We refuse to consult with the workers about their own working conditions. We have seen it here in this city in the waiters' strike.

"What harm can it do to extend the application of democratic principles to industry? They have proved themselves in government. Is it not reasonable to suppose that they will prove equally applicable to industry? The answer is—it has been so proved by the Standard Oil Company and others. It is the order of the day and must be; nothing else will suffice.

"Labor cannot longer be regarded as a commodity, which, like rubber and wheat, can be stored on the shelf or in the bin in slack season for times of greater demand. Working men and women are living souls—as hungry in times of famine as in times of plenty—and they have come to realize that they are souls, and not merchandise and must be treated accordingly. Every business must in times of plenty provide an insurance fund for times of famine, and every business must govern all of its members by the consent of the governed.

"When history is making so fast shall we be found lagging behind? I think not. In these strenuous times I believe America will not fall herself or her neighbors. Even though we may not be able to read our course entirely clear, still we shall press onward, doing the right as God gives us to see the right, realizing that whatever the future betides, the best of the conditions will never be less than right now."

W. Bourke Cockran, another speaker, in discussing European conditions, said: "A little over one hundred years ago at the Peace Council of Vienna, rulers met and after deliberating, felt they had settled the government of the people of the world forever; that there would never be a change or another war. At that time there were three forms of government—a new democracy in the United States, the aristocratic form in England and autocracy all over the rest of the world. Look at the changes today—autocracy swept from the face of the earth never to return and the Republican form in the ascendancy. Today we are faced with two extremes—republicanism and anarchism. I have always been a firm believer in the rule of the majority and I think that out of the chaos which now reigns in foreign lands there will come an equitable form of government. A Government which has ruled for hundreds of years cannot be torn asunder and a new form placed in control without some ill effects."

Others who spoke were John B. Stanchfield, George Gordon Battle, Congressman Simeon D. Fess of Ohio, Julea S. Backe, and Dore E. Felt.

BRITISH AIR FORCE LARGEST

Had 294,000 Officers and Men When the War Ended.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Great Britain was pre-eminent in aviation at the close of the war, when her air force was the largest in the world, according to a report made public today. It fought on more fronts than the air service of any other nation and its successes were proportionately greater, it is said.

In August, 1914, the British naval and military air services together mustered only 285 officers and 1,853 men of other ranks. In November, 1918, there were 30,000 officers and 291,000 men. At the outbreak of the war Great Britain had 166 airplanes, forty-five seaplanes, and seven airships, while at the close of hostilities she had 21,000 airplanes, 1,300 seaplanes, and 103 airships. Besides this there were 23,000 airplanes and seaplanes being built and 55,000 airplane engines under contract.

The Women's Royal Air Force, which was not in existence in 1914, numbered at the close of the hostilities 25,000.

DENY SECRET PRISON CAMPS

Despite Germans' Assertions, Allied Inquiry Still Continues.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Germany has no secret prison camps in existence and has never maintained any, her authorities have assured the Dutch Minister

BROOKLYN GREETS HER OWN SOLDIERS

Crowd Welcoming Boats to Go Out in 80-Mile Gale to Meet Old 13th Artillery.

OFFICERS PRAISE REGIMENT

Declare Organization Upheld Its Civil War Record in Fiercest Fighting of Present War.

The northwest gale which, according to the Weather Bureau, attained a velocity of eighty-four miles an hour at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, did not deter the enthusiastic Brooklynites from giving their soldiers a hearty welcome when they arrived from France on the United States battleships Louisiana and New Hampshire.

There were 1,818 officers and men in the 50th Coast Artillery, which was the old 13th New York Coast Artillery, divided equally between the two warships and there was fully that number of relatives and friends that went down the bay on the excursion boat Highlander and the Police Boat Patrol with bands, flags, and megaphones to greet them. Many had to be left behind because the Highlander was so crowded that the Captain would take no more on board because of the gale. The Patrol had about 300 on board.

The Patrol was first down the bay to greet the 390 sick and wounded troops on the hospital ship Mercy and accompanied her to Pier 45 North River and then steamed back to the Statue of Liberty to meet the 1,145 troops on board the Goentoer, which included the 102d Trench Mortar Battery, the first unit of the 27th Division to return home.

Louisiana Brings 928.

The Louisiana came up the Bay first with thirty-three officers and 887 men of the 59th Coast Artillery, including Batteries A, B, and part of C, the Headquarters and Supply Companies, and three casual officers and five civilians. As she neared the Patrol, a strong lunged young man with a megaphone took up a position by the rail and proceeded to call the members of the old 13th Regiment by name so that their folks could greet them.

"Is Bill Smith there?" he would yell.

Then the soldiers would summon Bill Smith to come up to the rail and form a half circle about the happy soldier while his relatives and friends greeted him.

After the Louisiana had been made fast the Patrol, followed by the Highlander, went down the bay again to meet the New Hampshire, which brought 24 officers and 874 men of the 59th, comprising Batteries D, E, and part of C, with 2 officers and 14 men of the medical detachment of the 59th Coast Artillery and 14 casual officers and civilians.

On board the Highlander were Borough President Edward Riegelmann, Colonel Clarence Wilbur Smith of the 13th Regiment, Dr. Charles C. Bishop, President of the Over Here Association, and Mrs. Sydney Grant, wife of Colonel Grant, who commanded the 59th Coast Artillery in France and who remains there in charge of a debarkation port. On the Patrol were Special Deputy Police Commissioner Rodman Wanamaker, Chairman of the Mayor's Welcome Committee; Colonel W. E. Wood, uniformed head of the New York Police Reserves; Mrs. John J. Hylan, John J. Sinnott, the Mayor's Executive Secretary, and many other city officials, with the Red Cross, K. of C., Y. M. C. A., and Salvation Army workers carrying comforts for the men.

Two Soldiers Die on Trip.

The Louisiana and the New Hampshire left Brest on Jan. 8 and had fine weather all the way. Two soldiers of the 59th died of pneumonia on the Louisiana on the voyage home—Private John W. Robinson, Battery A, 104th Gun Battalion, 85 Cannon Street; Private Vratsky, Company B, 106th Machine Gun Battalion, 85 Cannon Street; Private Athanasian Thannbonnaris, Company L, 310th Infantry, 262 West Twenty-second Street; Corporal Thomas C. Farley, Company E, 306th Infantry, 521 Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn; Private James Pines, Company B, 315th Infantry, 806 Lee Avenue, Brooklyn; Private Charles Knapp, 357 East 137th Street; Private William J. Cahill, Battery F, 12th Field Artillery, 2,369 Eighth Avenue, and Private Edward Sonnenahine, Battery E, 18th Field Artillery, 116 East 115th Street.

Among the 1,145 officers and men on the British transport Goentoer were four officers and seventy-six men of the 102d Trench Mortar Battery out of the original complement of five officers and 177 men who left Newport News on the 6th of June and went into action on Sept. 26 on the west bank of the Meuse, near Verdun with the 33d Division, and later crossed to the east bank and fought with the 79th Division. They were under the command yesterday of Captain Charles Pearson, Jr., of Buffalo, N. Y.

The 102d Trench Mortar Battery was composed of men from Troop I of the New York Cavalry and men from up-State cities, and is the first unit of the 27th Division to return home. There were also on board the Goentoer the Headquarters of the 40th Engineers, known as the Camouflage Corps, which was composed of 145 artists whose headquarters were at Dijon, France. They did not go into action, but three of their number were killed—Lieutenant Harry A. Thrasher, a sculptor, and Sergeants Herter and Wolf.

The transport Accomac brought in 27 casuals from various branches of the service, and the General Goethals arrived later in the day with 8 officers and 84 men of the 344th Division and 2 officers and 114 men of Casual Company 11 of New York and 37 casual officers of various branches, making 245 troops all told.

The Chicago of the French Line arrived from Bordeaux with 24 officers and 684 enlisted men, of whom 314 belonged to the 814th Pioneer Infantry (colored) and had been working with the Service of Supplies.

The transport Calamares, which also arrived yesterday after having been fog-bound for twenty-four hours, had 1,414 naval officers and men from the naval base at Pauillac, France, and thirty-six casual army officers and four civilians.

In addition to the troops arriving yesterday there were a number of Red Cross nurses. One of these was Miss Anne F. Hardon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Hardon of 144 East Fortieth Street and Wilton, Conn., who came back on the Chicago after being away for more than two years. After serving in a French military hospital Miss Hardon went to the American Ambulance Hospital and drove a hospital motor wagon for four months. In October last she was sent to the front line emergency hospital in the Verdun sector, where for some time she was the only nurse for 200 wounded.

New Yorkers Among Wounded.

Among the wounded New Yorkers on the Mercy was Private Arthur Atkins, Co. A, 61st Infantry, 5th Division, whose home is at 723 East 163d Street, who lost his left foot above the ankle at the Argonne on Nov. 6. He is only 23 years old. He said that the fighting was very hot that morning as his company was advancing over open ground on the Meuse, where there was no cover and the German machine guns were peppering them from a small hill. He fell at 9 o'clock in the morning and laid on the ground without aid until 8 o'clock that night.

Others wounded on board from the vicinity of New York were Lieutenant John F. Redfield, American Air Service, who lives with his mother in Curlock Park, Montclair, N. J.; Private Louis Vratsky, Company B, 106th Machine Gun Battalion, 85 Cannon Street; Private Athanasian Thannbonnaris, Company L, 310th Infantry, 262 West Twenty-second Street; Corporal Thomas C. Farley, Company E, 306th Infantry, 521 Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn; Private James Pines, Company B, 315th Infantry, 806 Lee Avenue, Brooklyn; Private Charles Knapp, 357 East 137th Street; Private William J. Cahill, Battery F, 12th Field Artillery, 2,369 Eighth Avenue, and Private Edward Sonnenahine, Battery E, 18th Field Artillery, 116 East 115th Street.

Says Old 13th Upheld Its Record.

Colonel Richard K. Cravens, former Commander at Fort Hamilton, who was in charge of the 59th Regiment, returned on the Louisiana, as did Major Edward T. Harris of 1,361 Seventy-seventh Street, Bay Ridge, an original officer of the old 13th Regiment, who came back with his battalion and said that the old 13th had upheld all its traditions dating back to civil war days. The regiment saw some of the fiercest fighting in the war, the officers said, but there were only twelve casualties on the battlefield, two killed and ten wounded.

The effect of the heavy barrage of high explosive shells fired by the regiment's guns at St. Mihiel was shown, said the officers, when the American troops crossed the lines to find not a German soldier left afive on the ground. The officers also stated that the 59th Coast Artillery was the first heavy artillery to cross No Man's Land in advance of the light artillery, and they believed that it was also the first time in the war.

The hospital ship Mercy brought 286 stretcher cases and 102 other sick and wounded from St. Nazaire, which she left on Jan. 7, taking the southerly course, calling at Bermuda on Jan. 21, where a stop of two days was made. The patients were all transferred to the Greenhut Hospital except the officers, who went to the Polyclinic Hospital. James Springs of Company B, 137th Infantry, of Seguin, Texas, a convalescent from peritonitis following gunshot wounds, died on the ship.

Four hours after leaving Bermuda on Jan. 23 the Mercy sighted the American schooner Anna Loretta of Elizabeth, N. J., flying signals of distress. The crew reported that the Captain was dead in his cabin, the mate was dangerously ill, and there was no one to navigate the schooner. The executive officer of the Mercy gave them the course by dead reckoning for Bermuda, and a wireless message was sent to the Navy Yard at Hamilton to send out a tug to tow the schooner in.

Among the wounded officers on board the Mercy was First Lieutenant Benjamin L. Atwater of the 99th Aero Squadron, who was decorated with the D. S. C. by General Pershing for extraordinary heroism on Oct. 5 last. He is suffering from a compound fracture of the right leg. After leaving the Polyclinic Lieutenant Atwater will go to his mother's, Mrs. Ella C. Atwater, of Red Bank, N. J., to recover.

The Ehrich Galleries
707 Fifth Ave., at 55th St.
ON VIEW
UNUSUAL PAINTINGS BY
OLD MASTERS
Including examples by such Masters as Van Dyck, Guardi, Romney, Lorenzo Lotto.
We have in preparation an important exhibition of EARLY AMERICANS which will be publicly shown during February.

Special Sale of
BOOKS
Through January
Fine Sets of Standard Authors, Art Books, etc.
at DUTTON'S
681 Fifth Ave., near 54th St.

The Putnam Bookstore
2 west 45 St. just west of 5 Ave.
A visit to the store during the
January Clearance Sale
will be more than worth while.
Thousands of good books in every branch of literature are being offered at surprisingly low prices, many at positive bargains.

ORGANIZE FOR WORK OF RECONSTRUCTION

A. I. Elkus Is Elected to Head Committee to Plan for the State's Activities.

SMITH OUTLINES PLANS

Governor, in Address at City Hall Meeting, Tells of New York's Pressing Problems.

Governor Alfred E. Smith addressed his recently appointed Reconstruction Committee last night at its organization meeting in the Aldermanic Chamber of the City Hall, outlining to the members the conditions for which it will be their duty to find remedies, and explaining what must be their relation to the State Legislature in order that effective measures may be enacted. He laid especial stress upon the taxation problems which must be solved before any progressive projects can be financed, and upon the primary necessity of promoting the health and morale of the people themselves.

Mayor Hylan read an address of welcome in which he told what the city had done to face the problems of the day, and offered every facility at the city's disposal for the work of the new commission. Abram I. Elkus, who was elected Chairman of the committee, appointed eleven sub-committees, which will begin work immediately. The other officers elected were: Vice Chairman, Gerrit Y. Lansing, Sarah A. Conboy, and Judge William M. K. Olcott; Secretary, Mrs. Henry Moskowitz, and Treasurer, Charles H. Sabin.

In welcoming the commission to New York, Governor Smith told the members that he had from his legislative experience come to the conclusion that when questions of broad public welfare had to be solved the best way of handling them was to appoint a commission, for it was absolutely necessary in order that the Governor and the Legislature might be in an intelligent position to deal with those questions, that they have the assistance of an outside body that has the opportunity to labor and study from the outside.

"If we are to make progress," the Governor said, "it will be necessary to do two things. First, gather the facts and the evidence as to what is required, and second, to work up public sentiment so as to see that these things are done.

Problem of Additional Revenue.

"One of the most important problems that we have to face is that of raising additional revenue, and the report of the Finance Committee of the Senate is not reassuring. For the fiscal year beginning July 1 next, the estimated resources are $37,287,873.86, while the estimated expenditures based upon the calculations of department heads, are $96,602,290.78, or nearly $39,000,000 in excess of the probable income. It is only fair to say, of course, that the estimates of department heads are always in excess of the actual expenditures, as they try to get all they can, but on the other hand, the proposed expenditures do not include any new projects.

"For instance, the State of New Jersey proposes that we join with her in building a tunnel under the Hudson River. We shall not have the money. We have not considered one cent for the construction of new hospitals for the insane, and I want to say that in the actual conditions of those hospitals were known by any considerable number of people we should have strong reason to be ashamed. The overcrowding is disgraceful, and something must be done about it. Before we can give a single dollar to it we must secure new revenue.

"Real estate cannot be burdened with any further taxes. When the new subway was planned, the assessment valuations were raised to 100 per cent. We know why that was done, and we shall have to let it pass. But the fact is that real estate is carrying all it can stand. As it is there are $13,341,078 for our debt service that will have to be met by a direct tax on real estate.

After mentioning the problems of military training and unemployment, Governor Smith laid stress upon the necessity of conserving and promoting the public health. "This question," he said, "should be given long and serious thought. The experience of the draft has demonstrated the necessity of immediate attention to it. Not much good can come to the State if great care is bestowed upon its material assets, its buildings, and its broad fields, unless back of it are the character and forcefulness of its people.

After wishing the members of the committee every success in their undertaking and offering them every help within the power of Governor Smith, he appointed Henry Evans, Alfred J. Johnson, and William M. K. Olcott a committee to nominate the officers of the Reconstruction Committee. When they presented their nominations, the names were approved unanimously.

Mr. Elkus then assumed charge of the meeting and outlined the activities to be followed by the committee, following this with an announcement of the personnel of the following sub-committee, the appointments not to be considered fixed but subject to the wishes of the members themselves:

Taxation and Retrenchment—George Foster Peabody, Chairman; Alfred E. Marling, Charles H. Sabin, Carleton A. Chase, L. J. Lowell, Thomas V. Patterson, Alfred J. Johnson, Thomas J. Quinn, V. Everit Macy, Henry Evans, and Michael Friedsam.

Housing—John Alan Hamilton, Chairman; Dr. Felix Adler, Mrs. William Good, Henry Evans, Peter A. Brady, Mrs. Lewis S. Chanler, V. Everit Macy, Arthur Williams, Alfred E. Marling, and M. Samuel Stern.

Unemployment—John G. Agar, Chairman; Charles F. Steinmetz, Mrs. Walter W. Steele, Norman Mack, L. J. Lowell, Sarah A. Conboy, Peter A. Brady, and Michael Friedsam.

Education, (including inquiry into military training, Americanization, &c.)—Dr. Felix Adler, Chairman; M. Samuel Stern, Mrs. Ella Hastings, George Foster Peabody, L. J. Lowell, Michael Friedsam, Mrs. L. S. Chanler, Charles F. Steinmetz, John G. Agar, and Sarah A. Conboy.

Resettlement of Land—Thomas V. Patterson, Chairman; Addison B. Colvin, L. J. Lowell, Arthur Williams, Mrs. Lewis S. Chanler, V. Everit Macy, and Mrs. Walter W. Steele.

Inquiry into War Emergency Measures, (exclusive of military training law)—W. M. K. Olcott, Chairman; Edward F. Boyle, and Richard S. Newcomb.

Public Health—Dr. Henry Dwight Chapin, Chairman; John G. Agar, John C. McCall, Mrs. Ella Hastings, Charles F. Steinmetz, and Peter A. Brady.

Business Readjustment—Alfred J. Johnson, Chairman; Charles H. Sabin, Gerrit Y. Lansing, Michael Friedsam, Thomas J. Quinn, Carleton A. Chase, George Foster Peabody, J. E. Beckley, Otto Shulhof, Alfred E. Marling, Bernard Baruch, and Addison B. Colvin.

Industrial Problems, Legislation, Strikes, &c.—V. Everit Macy, Chairman; Charles F. Steinmetz, Dr. Felix Adler, Alfred J. Johnson, Peter A. Brady, Carleton A. Chase, Norman Mack, and Sarah A. Conboy.

Committee on the Drafting of Legislation—Richard S. Newcomb, Chairman; Henry Evans, and John G. Agar.

Committee on Demobilization—Mrs. William G. Good, Chairman; Mrs. Walter W. Stella, Miss Sarah A. Conboy, Mrs. John J. Stuyvesant Chanler, John Alan Hamilton, Mrs. Ella Hastings, Michael Friedsam, Thomas J. Quinlan, Alfred J. Johnson, L. J. Lowell, and Addison B. Colvin.

Mr. Elkus announced that the city had given the committee offices in the Hall of Records, and had donated furniture for its use, so that with the appropriation which the Legislature will probably make for running expenses, the committee will be ready to open its offices on Monday morning. The first meeting of the committee will be held this morning at 10:30 o'clock in the committee room adjoining the Aldermanic Chamber, when Professor Howard S. Chapler of Columbia University will make an address on taxation. Upon adjournment the committee will be the guests of the Chairman at a luncheon at the Bankers' Club. Dr. George W. Kirchwey, New York State Director of the Federal Employment Service, will make an address on the subject of unemployment.

Religious Notices on Page 15.

WIND SHIP'S CLOCK TODAY.

Daniel G. Reid's Present to the City to be Formally Accepted.

Rear Admiral Josiah S. McKean, Chief of the Bureau of Operations of the United States Navy, will at noon today present to the city the ship's clock donated by Daniel G. Reid. The clock has been installed in the tower at the river end of Pier 1, North River.

Mayor Hylan will make a speech of acceptance, and it is expected that Governor Smith will be present and speak. Major General David C. Shanks, who is responsible for the safe arrival of troops and their distribution, will speak for the army, and Dock Commissioner Edward Hulbert will respond for his department.

One feature of the exercises will be the presence of the twelve Dock Commissioners who survive of thirty-five Commissioners who have served since the inception of the Dock Department.

Miss Woods to Wed Lieut. Conger.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Woods of El Paso, Texas, and 20 West Ninety-fourth Street, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Winifred Woods, to Lieutenant Walter C. Conger, a son of Willis N. Conger of Dallas, Texas, formerly of Oswego, N. Y. Miss Woods is a student at the American Institute of Applied Music. Lieutenant Conger, who is in the Motor Transport Corps, stationed at El Paso, was graduated from Cornell in 1912.

Cohn-Hoffman Wedding Jan. 30.

The wedding of Miss Terese Blanche Hoffman, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis L. Hoffman, and Herman Michaels Cohn of Rochester, N. Y., will take place on the evening of Jan. 30 at the Ritz-Carlton. Owing to the death of the bride's uncle, Lieut Sidney L. Spiegelberg, the guests will be confined to relatives. After a two months' honeymoon in Southern California the couple will live in Rochester.

Virginia Nursery Benefit Postponed

Owing to the illness of the Duchess de Richelieu the song recital and dance which was to have been given for the benefit of the Virginia Day Nursery on Feb. 1 at the Ritz-Carlton has been postponed until early in the Spring.

Gen. and Mrs. Vanderbilt Entertain.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt entertained at dinner last night at their residence, 640 Fifth Avenue, for their daughter, Miss Grace Vanderbilt. The guests were mostly of the younger set. Miss Vanderbilt's brother, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., has been at Camp Upton awaiting his discharge from service.

Charles R. Brown.

Charles R. Brown, financial and news editor of The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin, died yesterday afternoon at his home in Tenafly, N. J., of influenza. Mr. Brown was born in Warrington, England, March 25, 1864, and came to this country in 1871. At the age of 21 he joined the staff of The New York Commercial Bulletin, later The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin, and remained with the publication until his death. For the last thirty years Mr. Brown had been the New York correspondent of The London Financial News.

Bishop A. A. Blais.

QUEBEC, Jan. 24.—Word was received here today of the death yesterday at Rimouski of Mgr. A. A. Blais, Bishop of that place. Bishop Blais was born in Quebec 76 years ago and was educated in the Quebec Seminary. He was consecrated titular Bishop of Germanicopolis May 18, 1890, becoming coadjutor to the Right Rev. Jean Langevin, the first Bishop of the Diocese of Rimouski. On Feb. 6, 1891, he succeeded Bishop Langevin.

HARRY L. RICHARDSON DEAD.

New Yorker, Member of Y. M. C. A., Dies of Fever in Florence, Italy.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FLORENCE, Jan. 24.—Harry Leon Richardson of New York, a member of the Florence staff of the Y. M. C. A., is dead here of Spanish fever at the American Hospital. A memorial service will be held at the American Church. Harold Howland, Director of the Y. M. C. A. for the Florence region, said: "In the death of Richardson, the Y. M. C. A. lost a man notable for his indefatigability, devotion, and his irrepressible cheerfulness under conditions no matter how discouraging. It was a pleasure and honor to work with him. It was keen gratification to us, his associates, to have him with us as representative of the best American spirit and the highest American ideals."

FREDERICK A. DUNEKA DEAD.

Vice President of Harper Brothers, Publishers, Was Ill Four Years.

Frederick A. Duneka, Vice President of Harper Brothers, publishers, died yesterday morning at his home, 26 Hawthorne Place, Summit, N. J., after an illness of four years of spinal disease.

Mr. Duneka had been associated with the firm of Harper Brothers for the last nineteen years, leaving the position of city editor of The New York World to become Secretary of the company. He was later made general manager and four years ago he was elected Vice President. He was credited with having made a number of literary "discoveries." He numbered among his friends many prominent authors, including the late Samuel Clemens (Mark Twain,) Booth Tarkington, Rex Beach, Margaret Deland, William Dean Howells, and Gilbert Parker.

Mrs. Bella Blankfort.

Mrs. Bella Blankfort, wife of the Rev. I. M. Blankfort, and active in charitable work in this city, died yesterday at her home, 203 West 111th Street. She was for twenty-five years Treasurer of the Noshim Rachmonios Society; Director of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, and of the Ladies' Auxiliary of Beth Israel Hospital, and one of the founders of the Daughters of Jacob. She was also active in the work of the Chevra Mishnayes Kol Israel Anshei Poland, the Rabbi Jacob Joseph Yeshivah, the Ladies' Day Nursery, the Tomchai Torah, and Machzikay Yesomim of Jerusalem.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. JENNIE MILLER BEVIER, wife of Philip Hasbrouck Bevier, died yesterday at her home, 212 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, aged 50 years. She was a member of the Daughters of the Revolution and of the Ladies' Aid and Missionary Societies of the First Reformed Church.

Sergeant Major MORTIMER MAURICE NEWMAN, attached to the regimental headquarters of the 6th Battalion, Camp Upton, died of pneumonia on Thursday at his home, 820 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn.

LOUIS WALLER, President of the L. & B. Waller & Potters, horse dealers in Brooklyn, died on Thursday at his home 217 Keap Street, Brooklyn, of pneumonia. He was 52 years old.

Mrs. MARY E. BRIDGER, widow of Priestley Bridger, a hotel man of this city, died from heart disease on Thursday at her home, 189 Crown Street, Brooklyn, aged 69 years.

Mrs. HANNAH AUGUSTA BRENNEN, widow of John H. Brennen, died of apoplexy on Wednesday at her home, 976 Sterling Place, Brooklyn. She was born in Brooklyn seventy-three years ago, the daughter of the late James Powell, a builder. Her husband, who died in 1910, was former Deputy City Treasurer of Brooklyn.

Mrs. MAY BELL DUNBAR, 51 years old, widow of Boulden B. Dunbar, died at her home, 553 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday. She is survived by a son, Ralph M. Dunbar, connected with the Brooklyn Public Library.

WILLIAM JOSEPH McNICKLE, employed in the foreign department of the Standard Oil Company and well-known as a tenor player and oarsman, died on Thursday at his home, 83 Bay Twenty-fifth Street, Bensonhurst.

MICHAEL J. KENNEY, for thirty years in the liquor business in Brooklyn and a member of Brooklyn Lodge No. 22, B. P. O. Elks, died on Wednesday at his home, 228A President Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARIETTA RIDGE, 68 years old, widow of James Bradley Ridge, a real estate dealer, died at her home, 460 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday.

WILLIAM L. GRAY, 38 years old, general manager of the Biograph Film Company's laboratories at East 176th Street, died yesterday at his home, 875 West 180th Street. His wife is critically ill.

JOHN STRONG YATES, sales manager and Superintendent of the Michael Rand Manufacturing Company, died yesterday at his home, 279 West End Avenue. He was 28 years old.

JOHN H. GREER, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Knitting Mills, which he represented through the West, died yesterday at his apartment in the Hotel Breslin. He was 37 years old.

Miss ALICE PECKHAM GOSFORD, who before her retirement was an actress in motion pictures and in stock companies, died Thursday at her home, 128 Amsterdam Avenue. She was 31 years old.

WILLIAM HARWOOD KELLOCK, for more than twenty-five years superintendent of the Metropolitan Life Building in this city, died suddenly yesterday of heart disease in Roosevelt Hospital. He was 61 years old and a native of this city, but his home was at 3 Beaufort Place, New Rochelle.

PETER A. DEVEAU, manager of Edwards's Hotel at Rye Beach for thirty years, died yesterday in the hospital in Brooklyn. He served with the Union Army in the civil war as a member of a New York City regiment of heavy artillery. He was 75 years old.

Mrs. MARIE THERESA PLANT WILLIAMS, widow of William Williams, died yesterday at the home of her son, Gilbert Williams, in Stone Street, Greenwich, Conn. She was born in this city.

CORNELIUS TRACY, President of the Waterbury Rolling Company and of Tracy Brothers' Company, contractors of Waterbury, Conn., died at his home in that place yesterday of apoplexy. He was 65 years old and a former State Senator.

First Lieutenant JOHN WALSH, formerly assistant advertising manager of The New York Tribune, was killed in action in France Oct. 15 last. He was 24 years old.

Lieutenant DANIEL W. HAND, Jr., U. S. N., 21 years old, died at the Naval Hospital in Brooklyn Wednesday of pneumonia. He was the only son of Brig. Gen. D. W. Hand and Elizabeth Hand.

SEELY B. PATTERSON, eldest son of the late Henry A. Patterson, founder of the firm of Patterson Brothers, 27 Park Row, died Wednesday in Philadelphia following an operation. He was born in New York in the old 7th Ward and was graduated from the Free Academy, now the College of the City of New York, in 1864. He had been prominent in the iron business, retiring in 1915.

Dr. CHARLES H. RILEY, President of the Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital, Baltimore, and one of the leading physicians of that city, died suddenly in Baltimore Thursday night of complications following influenza. He was 62 years old.

POMEROY P. DICKINSON, lawyer of Rochester, N. Y., died at his home there yesterday at the age of 67 years. He was formerly prominent in Republican organization and for ten years was President of the Excise Department.

Mrs. JEROME B. MOORE, widely known throughout the State as an anti-suffrage leader and prominent in social circles, died suddenly at her home in Syracuse, N. Y., Thursday night.

GEORGE W. LITTELL, since 1890 with the firm of Martin & Co., bankers and brokers, 96 Broadway, died yesterday at his home at Cranford, N. J. He was born in Jersey City sixty-two years ago. He was for twelve years the Freeholder of Cranford Township.

Mrs. HENRIETTA HUMPHREYS CONSOLATION, wife of Vincent Consolation, died recently at her home, 33 Post Avenue, of pneumonia following influenza. She was a daughter of Edwin R. Humphreys, a civil war veteran.

Lieutenant ANSELM J. MAYOTTE of Quinebaug, Conn., died in France on Dec. 6 from disease. He was a chaplain and one of the first priests of the Connecticut diocese to go abroad. A few days before the armistice was signed he was severely injured by being thrown from his horse. Chaplain Mayotte was 27 years old.

PHIL LANG, a scenario editor of the Vitagraph Company, died last night in his apartment at 151 East Nineteenth Street of pneumonia. He was born in Xenia, Ohio, 32 years ago, and had lived in this city for nine years. He was formerly Vice President of the Kalem Company, and was a member of the Board of Governors of the Green Room Club.

WILLIAM H. STACY, a shoe manufacturer and President of the Stacy-Adams Company of Brockton, Mass., died there yesterday.

SOLOMON J. SILVERSTEIN, 73 years old, philosopher and author, died Tuesday in the Montefiore Home, Kingsbridge. He was born in Russia.

PEMBROKE JONES, FINANCIER, DIES

Shipbuilder and New York Social Leader Succumbs After an Operation at 60 Years.

AN UPBUILDER OF SOUTH

Ex-Member of War Trade Board to be Buried in Wilmington, Where He Owned Magnificent Estate.

Pembroke Jones, financier, who had been actively identified with railway and shipping interests in the South and prominent socially in New York and Newport, and owner in his home city, Wilmington, N. C., of a country estate, Airlee-on-the-Sound, one of the most magnificent in the South, died yesterday at the Post-Graduate Hospital, following an operation. The funeral will be held at 1 o'clock this afternoon at his town residence, 5 East Sixty-first Street, and his body will be taken to Wilmington, where interment will be made in Oakdale Cemetery.

Mr. Jones was born in Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 15, 1858, the son of Captain John Pembroke Jones and Jane London Jones. He spent a portion of each year on his estate, eight miles from Wilmington. He encouraged the development of Wilmington as a seaport and shipping centre. For many years he was engaged in the rice milling industry in Wilmington and New Orleans. Since coming to New York he had been interested principally in railway and other securities.

Last Winter and Spring, Mr. Jones was a member of the War Trade Board and in Washington and since then had been Vice President of the Carolina Shipbuilding Corporation, which is constructing for the Government at Wilmington, N. C., a number of steel ships.

For many years Mr. Jones had observed the custom of giving a Christmas tree at his country home, to which were invited scores of children of the first families of Wilmington, and each child came away laden with costly presents.

On June 19, 1917, Mr. Jones placed his town house, at 5 East Sixty-first Street, at the disposal of the Italian Royal War Mission, and the invitation was accepted.

President Wilson's Aunt Dead.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 24.—Mrs. Helen Sill Woodrow, 77 years old, an aunt of President Wilson, died today at the home of her daughter here. Mrs. Woodrow in 1880 married a brother of the President's mother. Mrs. Woodrow was frequently a guest at the White House.

Married.

MATHERS—HERVEY.—On Thursday, Jan. 23, 1919, Ruth Jean Hervey to Anthony Woodruff Mathers.

Engaged.

GREENBAUM—STERN.—Owing to a death in the family the engagement reception of Miss Queenie Stern, New York, and Miss Helen A. Stern of Far Rockaway will be postponed.

JEBSON—KULINSKI.—Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Kulinski of 3,166 Amsterdam Av., New York City, announce the engagement of their daughter Gabrielle to Mr. Frank Jebson of South Bend, Ind. Western papers please copy.

THIESS—MEYER.—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Meyer of 771 West End Av. announce the engagement of their daughter, Carlyn C. Meyer, to Mr. Benjamin R. Thiess of Brooklyn, N. Y. At home Jan. 26 from 3 to 6.

Died.

ALLAN.—Suddenly, on Jan. 24, Rachel Talbot, wife of John J. Allan. Funeral service private. Sunday, Jan. 26, 2:30 P. M., residence John C. Morrow, 590 Prospect St., Westfield, N. J. Central R. R. N. J.

ALLASON.—On Jan. 23, Clara, daughter of the late William and Susan Allason, at her residence, 1129 Castleridge Place, Brooklyn. Funeral services at her late residence Saturday evening, 8 o'clock.

ALPAUGH.—On Thursday, Jan. 23, Ida Stoll Alpaugh. Funeral services at her late residence, 52 North Clinton St., Trenton, N. J., on Monday, Jan. 27, at 2 P. M.

ANDRUSS.—Mary A., beloved wife of the late Commodore Henry C. Andruss, Jan. 23, 1919. Services at 132 Manhattan Av., Sunday, 8:30 P. M. Yonkers papers please copy.

AUBRY.—Henry. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St. (Frank E. Campbell's), Saturday, 1 P. M.

BARNES.—At her home, 222 East 17th St., New York, Jan. 23, 1919, Eleanor Barr Barnes, beloved wife of Edward Shippen Barnes. Funeral service 2:30 P. M., Saturday, Jan. 25, Calvary Church, 21st St. and 4th Av. Interment private. Boston and Philadelphia papers please copy.

BAYLEY.—On Friday, Jan. 24, 1919, Horace S. Bayley, in the 73d year of his age. Sidney St., Brooklyn. Notice of funeral later.

BEATTIE.—On Jan. 23, Elizabeth A., wife of Robert Beattie. Services at 2,643 Broadway, on Sunday, Jan. 26, at 4 P. M.

BEVIER.—Jan. 24, 1919, Jennie Miller, beloved wife of Philip Hasbrouck Bevier. Services at her late home, 212 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, Saturday, Jan. 25, 3 P. M. Interment Montgomery, N. Y., Sunday, 2:30 P. M. Please omit flowers.

BLANKFORT.—Bella, on Friday, Jan. 24, devoted wife of Isaac M. and beloved mother of Mrs. Bertha Millard, Bernard, Henry, Mrs. Philip Cohen, Joseph, and the late Mrs. Beckie Kramer. Funeral will take place on Sunday, Jan. 26, at 1 P. M., from her late residence, 203 West 111th St., New York. Interment at Washington Cemetery.

BLANKFORT.—Officers and members of the Noshim Rochmonioth Society are requested to attend the funeral of our dear sister and Treasurer, Bella Blankfort from her late residence, 203 West 111th St., on Sunday, Jan. 26, at 1 P. M., and at 2 P. M. at the home of the Daughters of Jacob, 301 East Broadway.

Mrs. S. SCHARLIN, Pres.

BLANKFORT.—Members and friends of the Institutional Synagogue are requested to attend the funeral of the mother of our director, Henry Blankfort, at the late residence, 203 West 111th Sunday, at 1 P. M. ISAAC SIEGEL, Pres.

VICTOR FRIEDMAN, Sec'y.

BOYE.—Amy H., on Jan. 23. Funeral services at Church of the Messiah, Saturday, Jan. 25, 2 P. M.

BROWN.—At Tenafly, N. J., Jan. 24, 1919, Charles R. Brown, news editor of New York Journal of Commerce. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BURKHARDT.—On Jan. 24, Hermann, beloved husband of Sarah, father of Rose, Bella, Tessie and Harry, and brother of Babette Spandau and Lotta Burkhardt. Funeral services Sunday, 9:30 A. M., from 1,217 Washington Av., Bronx.

COLEMAN.—Agnes M., at her residence, 414 St. Nicholas Av., beloved daughter of Annie Coleman (nee Dyer) and the late Patrick Coleman. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CORNELL.—Frank M., on Jan. 23. Funeral services at residence of his sister, Mrs. William F. McConnell, 2,418 University Avenue, Bronx, on Sunday, Jan. 26, at 3 P. M. Interment Woodlawn.

CZETO.—Jan. 22, aged 33 years, Emma, wife of Berilion Czeto and sister of Honore Frederick. Funeral Saturday, Jan. 25, from her late residence, 433 East 50th St.

FREDERICK.—Jan. 22, aged 36 years, Honore, wife of Vincent Frederick and sister of Emma Czeto. Funeral Saturday, Jan. 25, from residence of her sister, Emma Czeto.

DAVIS.—On Friday, Jan. 24, 1919, Lenora, beloved daughter of the late John T. and Ann Field and sister of Mrs. Mary A. Huntoon, in her fifty-sixth year. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services at residence of her sister, 433 Park Av., East Orange, N. J., Sunday, 2 P. M. Train leaving D., L. & W. R. R., Hoboken, 1:15 P. M.

DAVIDSON.—Jan. 22, 1919, Pamela Davidson. Services Stephen Merritt's Harlem Chapel, 204 West 128th St., Saturday, 10 A. M.

de BARRIL.—At her residence, 9 East 39th St., on Jan. 22, Maria, daughter of the late John Joseph and Manuella Lavarreta de Barril. Funeral services at St. Patrick's Cathedral on Monday, Jan. 27, at 10 A. M.

DILGER.—On Jan. 24, 1919, at her residence, 1 Avenel, 800 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y., Dorothea Dilger, widow of John T. Dilger. Funeral service at her late residence Monday, Jan. 27, at 11 A. M.

Died.

DINKEL.—Suddenly at Havana, Cuba, Tuesday, Jan. 21, 1919, George W. Dinkel, husband of Anne Whitpenn Dinkel, of 35 Highland Av., Jersey City. Funeral services private.

DOLL.—John, beloved husband of Louise Hadart, Jan. 24, of pneumonia. Services Monday at late residence, 217 East 106th St., Bronx, 2 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn.

DONNIEZ.—Marc Louis, on Thursday, Jan. 23, 1919, in his 68th year; beloved father of Louis, Harry, Arthur, Frank, and Alphonse Donniez. Funeral services at his late residence, 51 Waldo Pl., on Saturday evening, Jan. 25, at 8 o'clock. Interment Greenwood.

DUNEKA.—At Summit, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 24, 1919, Frederick Atherton Duneka, beloved husband of Lillian Duneka. Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

DUER.—In Rangoon, British India, Jan. 23, 1919, Caroline Blackstock Duer, wife of Colonel Charles Duer, U. S. S.

EMERY.—Mrs. Leonor, Jan. 24, in her 38th year. Funeral Monday, Jan. 27. Service at 2:15 P. M., St. John's Church, Murray Hill, Flushing Cemetery.

EVERS.—On Friday, Jan. 24, 1919, George D. Evers, beloved husband of Mabel G. Stoddard. Funeral services at his late residence, 266 Troy Av., Brooklyn, on Monday at 2 P. M. Interment private.

FINK.—Ernest Arthur, in his 8th year, son of Colin and Lottie Fink of Yonkers. Inter

Outside of Chicago

One of the best manufacturing districts in the country is located in the 13 counties surrounding Chicago.

The prosperity of this territory, served by the Public Service Company of Northern Illinois, is reflected in the Company's earnings, which are *over double interest charges* on its total funded debt.

Let us send you Circular TP describing the First & Ref. 5% Bonds of this Company, yielding

5.85%

A H Bickmore & Co
111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

COUPONS
Payable at our office
February 1, 1919

CREW LEVICK COMPANY
1st 6s, 1931

EMPIRE REFINING CO.
1st Mtge. & Coll. Tr. 6s, 1927

THE LORAIN CO ELEC CO.
1st Mtg. 5s, 1941

SPOKANE GAS & FUEL CO.
1st & Ref. Mtg 5s, 1944

WEBB CITY & CARTERVILLE GAS CO
1st Mtg. 6s

Henry L. Doherty & Company
60 Wall Street

Kirby Lumber
Common & Preferred
Guantanamo Sugar
National Sugar
Bought, Sold & Quoted
WEBB & CO.
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone Broad 3965.

Guanajuato Pow. & Elec. 6s
Michoacan Power 6s
Fries Mfg. Co. & Power 5s
W. Va. Trac. & Elec. 6s 1919
City Water Chattanooga 6s
HOTCHKIN & CO.
Incorporated
53 STATE ST.
Tel. Main 460. BOSTON Cable Tookin

We Will Sell & Buy
Liberty Bonds
FOR CASH
At prevailing market prices.
FRIEDMAN & CO.
67 Exchange Pl., N.Y. Phone Rector 834

Uptown OFFICE
Longacre Bldg. (Room 1009) 42d & Bway
Philadelphia Chicago

Texas Pacific Coal & Oil Stock
J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4000 to 4019 John. 26 Wall St., N.Y.

SMALL BANK ACCOUNTS INVITED
Write or call for booklet
BICELOW & COMPANY BANKERS
25 PINE STREET NEW YORK

Mark A. Noble Theodore C. Corwin
NOBLE & CORWIN
25 Broad St. New York
Corn Exchange Bank
Stock & Rights
Telephone 1111 Bread.

LIBERTY BONDS
BOUGHT FOR CASH
All Issues and Denominations
Bought at Stock Exchange Prices
DIDRICHSEN & CO.
Tel. John 3174-5-6-7. 34 Pine St., N. Y.

A Business Opportunity
Dealing in
Fractional Lots of Securities.

A Wall Street man who thoroughly understands this business and its organization seeks a connection with a firm contemplating taking up this branch of the security business. Address Fractional Lots, A 894 Times Annex.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF NEW YORK
130 EAST 15th STREET
January 6th, 1919.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees to serve during the ensuing year will be held at this office MONDAY, January 27th, 1919. Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close Saturday, January 18th, 1919, at 12 M., and reopen Tuesday, January 28th, 1919.

R. A. CARTER, Secretary.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Money Expectations Send Stocks Up—Loan Restrictions Removed.

The stock market was under the influence throughout the greater part of yesterday's session of anticipatory feelings over the Money Committee's action in respect to bank credits. The Street was filled with rumors about the action to come late in the day, ranging all the way from stories that a 20 per cent. increase would be allowed in brokerage house loans to others that all restrictions would be removed. The committee's decision went as far as the most hopeful follower of the market had looked for, at least in respect to the removal of formal restraints. It remains to be seen, of course, whether it was only the condition of credits which had kept the business in a quiet state for many weeks, but the brisk rise which occurred yesterday showed that speculators were willing to vent some of their enthusiasm over the prospect. Railroad and industrial stocks moved forward together and while the turnover was not large in comparison with really active days of bull markets, still it reflected a considerable increase over many recent sessions. Prices led off from 1 to nearly 3 points higher among many popular stocks with sharp bulges recorded here and there by specialties. Bonds reflected the pending credit changes only to a small degree.

The statement issued by the Money Committee after the close of business showed that the Stock Exchange authorities had carefully scrutinized speculative transactions and were convinced that no signs were in evidence of an outbreak of market activity great enough to disturb the credit structure before the Spring loan of the Government was floated. Having recourse to the records of Stock Exchange houses they presumably were able to trace the quality of buying for some months past. The situation of industry and trade would seem to support the theory that a widespread buying movement was hardly imminent, although it must be borne in mind that security prices usually forecast coming developments in industry and finance a long time in advance. Among the banks, it was learned, the attitude prevailed that credit demands for commercial purposes, although less than during the war period, promised to be great enough to absorb a large amount of bank credit in the period before the new loan appeared, and to preclude any greatly increased allowance for the stock market. Should speculation for the rise gain force, however, it stands to reason that competition for credit between the stock market and commercial demands might grow intensive enough to cause call money rates to rise to a level where the banks would find it profitable to expand their brokerage loans at the same time that commercial borrowing was held in check. From one point of view the removal of credit limitations will be in the nature of an experiment for some time to come. Neither the Treasury Department nor the banks are desirious of having any undue burden put on credits before the Victory Loan campaign begins. At the same time a feeling prevails that a free stock market, if accompanied by advancing prices, would make the public more favorably inclined toward investments in the big loan and thereby aid in its wide distribution.

The compilation of railroad earnings for 1918 as presented to financial circles in yesterday morning's newspapers bore out the prediction made before the end of last year that a deficit of close to $250,000,000 would be the final result. The wage increases, totaling $636,000,000 for a part of the year, showed that the expansion of wage costs for a full year at the same rate would have been close to $800,000,000. The Director General, with opportunity to revise earlier estimates since the end of December, is expected in some quarters to apply for an addition of more than $500,000,000 to the revolving fund for 1919. It is becoming more apparent as figures appear that net earnings this year will have a vital relation to the increase or decrease of traffic as compared with last year.

Prices Firm on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—Prices on the Bourse were stable today. Three per cent. rentes were quoted at 63 francs 10 centimes for cash, exchange on London 25 francs 98 centimes, 5 per cents' loan 93 francs.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans on Stocks and Bonds.

MIXED COLLATERALS.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
High	4¾	High	5¼
Low	4¾	Low	5¼
Renewals	4¾	Renewals	5¼
Last	4¾	Last	5¼

Call Loans on Acceptances.

Prime eligible acceptances.....4¾@4½

Time Loans.

ALL INDUSTRIALS MIXED COLLATERALS.	
Sixty days	5¼@5¼
Ninety days	5¼@5¼
Four months	5¼@5¼
Five months	5¼@5¼
Six months	5¼@5¼

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....4¼@4¼
Nonmember and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days.....4¼@4¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....5 @5¼

Commercial Paper.

30 to 90 days.....5 @5¼
4 to 6 months.....5 @5¼
Other Names.....
4 to 6 months.....5¼@5¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rates of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.7580	$4.7580	$4.7580	
Cables	4.7655	4.7655	4.7655	—.000125
France—				
Demand	5.45¾	5.45¾	5.45¾	..
Cables	5.45¾	5.45¼	5.45¼	..

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close—Demand	Yesterday's Close—Checks.	Cables.	Thursday.
4.8665 London	$4.7580		$4.7665	
5.1815 Paris	5.45¾		5.45¼	
5.1815 Belgium	5.07½		5.05½	
China—				
Hongkong	78.00		78.10	
Peking	129.00		129.25	
Shanghai	130.50		130.80	
40.29 Holland	41¼		41¼	
19.30 Greece	19.35		19.40	
93.44 India—				
Bombay	35.43		*35.73	
Calcutta	35.43		*35.73	
5.1812 Italy	6.37		6.35	
Japan—				
Kobe	51.40		51.50	
Yokohama	51.40		51.50	
19.30 Spain	20.07		20.15	
50.00 Philippine Islands—				
Manila	49.65		49.75	
26.80 Scandinavia—				
Stockholm	28.45		28.60	
Copenhagen	26.375		26.60	
Christiania	27.55		27.80	
South America—				
42.64 Buenos Aires	44.60		44.75	
54.42 Rio	23.35		23.50	
5.1812 Switzerland	4.85		4.85	
51.46 Russia, (currency)—	Bid.		Asked.	
100 rubles	16.20		16.50	
500 rubles	16.10		16.40	

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers— 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.75¾	$4.71¾	$4.75¾	$4.71

*Federal Reserve Bank selling rate for imports.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $620,526,-031; balances, $52,086,963; Treasury credit balance, $127,026; Federal Reserve credit balance, $40,140,716.

Domestic Exchange.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 25@15c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $20.6250 premium.

Silver Quotations.

Bar silver in London, 47 7-16d; in New York, $1.01⅛ official; Mexican dollars, 77½@80½c.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Lead	5.50		5.50	
Spelter	7.30		7.30	
Antimony	7.50		7.50	
Quicksilver	$105.00		$105.00	
Aluminium	*$3.00		*$3.00	
Iron, No. 1X, silicon	36.55		36.55	

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 21@25½c.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £ s. d.	Thursday. £ s. d.
Copper, spot	89 0 0	91 0 0
Copper, futures	83 0 0	85 0 0
Tin, spot	243 0 0	245 0 0
Tin, futures	242 5 0	244 0 0
Spelter	56 0 0	56 0 0
Lead	39 0 0	40 0 0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, JAN. 24, 1919.

	1919.	1918.	1917.
Day's sales	589,925	846,505	429,873
Year to date	9,118,430	11,446,804	14,454,164

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
45	46	200	Adams Express	46¼	46¼	46	46	—½
21¾	22¾	200	Advance Rumely	22½	22½	22½	22½	+½
71½	72½	1,500	Ajax Rubber	71½	73	71½	72½	+1½
3¾	3¾	600	Alaska Gold Mines	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	+⅛
2	2¼	100	Alaska Juneau	2	2	2	2	..
32	32¾	3,400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	31½	32¾	31½	32	+⅛
100	100½	500	Am. Agricul. Chem	100	100½	100	100½	+¼
69	69¼	1,900	Am. Beet Sugar	68	70	68¾	69½	+¾
47¾	47¾	5,100	Am. Can	46¾	47¼	46¾	47¼	+¼
101½	103¾	800	Am. Can pf	101½	101½	101½	101½	+½
90½	90¾	1,000	Am. Car & Fdry	90¾	91	90¾	90½	+½
42¾	43	700	Am. Cotton Oil	42½	43¼	42½	43	+1½
11	11¼	3,400	Am. Druggists	10¾	11¼	10¾	11	..
15	15¼	1,200	Am. H. & Leather	15¾	15¾	15	15	—¼
81½	82	7,200	Am. H. & L. pf	82½	83	81	81¾	+1¾
40	42	400	Am. Ice	38½	40	38½	40	+1½
54¾	56	400	Am. Ice pf	55¾	55¾	55	55	+1
54½	54¾	200	Am. International	54½	54½	54½	54½	+1½
49¾	49¾	6,400	Am. Linseed	47¼	49¾	47½	49½	+1½
91¼	92	2,200	Am. Linseed pf	89	91½	89	91¼	+2¾
81	81¾	500	Am. Locomotive	80¾	82	80¾	81¾	+1¾
102	103¼	200	Am. Locomotive pf	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	+1¾
1¾	1¾	500	Am. Malting	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
46	47	100	Am. Mlst pf. c of d	46	46	46	46	..
71¾	71¾	14,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref	69¾	71¾	69¾	71¾	+2¾
106¾	107	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	106	106	106	106	..
105	115	300	Am. Snuff	105	105	105	105	..
80¼	80¾	500	Am. Steel F'dries	79½	80½	79½	80¼	+1½
113	113½	500	Am. Sugar Ref	112½	113½	112½	113	+1
102	102¼	3,000	Am. Sumatra T.x d	102½	102¾	101½	102	+1¾
92	95	100	Am. Sumatra T. pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	+½
100¾	101	8,700	Am. Tel. & Tel	100¾	101¼	100¾	100¾	+½
196	200	400	Am. Tobacco	195	200	195	200	+6
101¼	104	200	Am. Tob. pf. new	102	102	102	102	+½
46¾	46¾	300	Am. Woolen	46	46¾	46	46	+½
33½	34	200	Am. Writing P. pf	34	34	34	34	+½
59¼	59¾	6,400	Anaconda Copper	56¾	59¾	57¾	59¾	+2
1¾	1¾	100	Assets Realization	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
22¾	22¾	800	Asso. Dry Goods	21¾	22¾	21¾	22¾	+¾
74	75	100	Associated Oil	74½	74½	74½	74½	+1½
92¼	92½	600	Atch., Top. & S. F	91¾	92¾	91¾	92¾	+¾
86¼	87½	300	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	87	87½	87	87½	+1¼
101¼	102¾	1,100	At. Gulf & West I	100¾	102¾	100¾	102¾	+1¾
70	70¾	11,700	Baldwin Loco	68¾	70¾	68¾	70¾	+2¾
47	47¾	4,000	Balt. & Ohio	46¾	47¾	46	47¾	+1
110¾	111	100	Barrett Co.	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	+¾
1¾	1¾	100	Batopilas Mining	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
60¾	61½	200	Bethlehem Steel	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾	..
61	61¼	36,500	Beth. Steel, class B	58¾	61¾	58¾	61	+2¼
102¾	103	800	Beth. Steel 8% pf	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	+¾
18	19¼	1,200	Booth Fisheries	18¾	19	18¾	19	+¼
20¾	20¾	4,900	Brklyn Rapid Tran	20¾	20¾	19¾	20¾	+¾
153½	154¾	200	Burns Brothers	153¾	153¾	153¾	153¾	+¾
6	6¼	100	Butte Cop. & Zinc	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	+¼
16	16¼	300	Butterick Co.	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	+¼
54	54¾	2,000	California Packing	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	+¾
24¾	24¾	2,700	California Petrol	24¾	25¼	24¾	24¾	+¾
69¾	69¾	2,700	California Pet. pf	67¾	70¾	67¾	69¾	+2¾
158½	159	500	Canadian Pacific	158	158½	158	158½	+½
56½	56½	800	Central Leather Co	56½	59¼	56½	56½	+½
31½	31½	300	Cerro de Pasco Cop	31½	31½	31½	31½	+½
55¾	56¾	600	Chesapeake & Ohio	54¾	56¾	54¾	55¾	+¾
6	6	200	Chi. Great Western	6	6	6	6	..
25	25¼	200	Chi. Great West. pf	25	25¼	25	25¼	..
39	39½	700	Chi., Mil. & St. P	38¾	39¾	38½	39	+¼
71	71¾	1,500	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	71¼	71¾	70¾	71¾	+¾
95¾	96	100	Chi. & Northwest	95¾	96¼	95¾	96¼	+¾
23¾	23¾	700	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	+¼
75	76	100	C., R. I. & P. 7% pf	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	..
63¾	64	300	C., R. I. & P. 6% pf	63	63½	63	63½	+½
17¾	18	4,000	Chile Copper	17½	18	17½	18	+½
33¾	33¾	1,300	Chino Copper	33	33¾	33	33¾	..
36¾	36¾	100	Col. Fuel & Iron	36	36¾	36	36¾	+¼
42	42¼	1,000	Columbia Gas & El	41¾	43	41¾	42¼	+¾
93	94	100	Consolidated Gas	93	93	93	93	..
69	70	200	Continental Can	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	..
48¼	48¾	5,100	Corn Products Ref.	45¾	48¾	45¾	48¾	+¾
102	103	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	..
102	103	90	Do odd lot	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	..
54¾	55	6,800	Crucible Steel	54½	55	53¾	54¾	+¾
24¼	24½	2,700	Cuba Cane Sugar	23¾	24¼	23¾	24¼	+¾
75¼	75¾	1,500	Cuba Cane S. pf	75¼	75¾	75¼	75¾	+¾
8	8	100	Den. & Rio Grande	8	8¼	8	8	..
6¾	6¾	200	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
		100	Det. Edison rights					
53	53¼	5,100	Distillers' Secur	51¾	53¾	51¾	53¾	+1¾
12	12¼	100	Dome Mines	12	12	12	12	..
16¾	16¾	1,300	Erie	16	16¾	16	16¾	..
26¾	26¾	500	Erie 1st pf	26	26¾	26	26¾	..
35	35	100	Federal M. & S. pf	35	35	35	35	..
29	29¼	1,700	Gaston, W. & W	28¾	29	28¾	29	..
149	150	100	General Electric	150	150	150	150	+1
123½	124	900	General Motors	123	128¾	123	123½	+1
1	1¼	902	Gen. Motors rights	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
61	61¾	2,100	Goodrich Co.	58¾	61	58¾	61	+2¾
72	74¼	400	Granby Consol.	72	74¼	72	74¼	+1¾
92½	92½	1,500	Great Northern pf	92¾	92¾	92½	92½	+¼
37¾	38¼	14,200	G. N. ctfs. for O. P.	37¾	38¼	37¾	38	+¼
44	45	400	Greene-Can. Cop	44	44½	44	44½	+¼
55	55	300	Gulf States Steel	55¾	55	55	55	+¼
42	43	300	Haskell & Barker	42	43	43	43	..
96	96½	100	Hendrik Manfg.	96	96	96	96	+1
44	45	4,800	Inspiration Copper	44	45	43¾	44¾	+¾
5¾	5¾	200	Interboro Consol	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	..
19	19½	1,000	Interboro Con. pf	19½	19½	19½	19½	..
13¾	13¾	100	Int. Agricultural	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	..
59	59	100	Int. Agricultural pf	59	59	59	59	..
113	116	300	Int. Harvester new	112¾	114	112¾	114	+1
24¾	24¾	1,000	Int. Mer. Marine	23¾	24¾	23¾	24¾	+¾
103¾	103¾	21,600	Int. Mer. Marine pf	102	104½	101½	103¾	+1¾
26¾	26¾	1,500	Int. Nickel	26¾	27	26¾	27	+¼
35¾	35¾	2,100	Int. Paper	35¾	35¾	35	35¾	..
62¾	63	300	Int. Paper pf. stamped	62¾	63	62¾	62¾	..
17¾	17¾	500	Kansas City Southern	17¾	18	17¾	18	—¼
75	76	5,600	Kelly Spring Tire	72¾	77	72¾	76¾	+1¼
32	36	100	Kelsey Wheel	34	34	34	34	—1
32¾	32¾	1,900	Kennecott Copper	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	+¼
23¾	24	100	Keokuk & Des Mo	23¾	24	23¾	24	+¾
96	96	500	Lackawanna Steel	96	96	96	96	+2
21¾	22	700	Lee Rubber & Tire	21¾	22¼	21¾	22¼	+¾
56¾	57	600	Lehigh Valley	56¾	57	56¾	57	—1¼
45¾	46½	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	45¾	46½	45¾	46½	+¾
96¾	98	100	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf	96¾	98	96¾	98	+1¾
69½	70	100	Maxim Co.	70	70	70	70	..
28	28	200	Maxwell Motors	27¾	28	27¾	28	+1
81¾	82	600	Max. Motors 1st pf	81¾	82	81	82	—1¾
166¼	171¾	44,800	Mexican Petroleum	166¼	171¾	166¼	171¾	+5¼
23¼	23¾	1,800	Miami Copper	23¼	23¾	23¼	23¾	+¼
42¾	43	2,800	Midvale Steel	42¾	43	42¾	43	+¼
4¾	5	600	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4¾	5	4¾	5	+¼
24	24¼	1,225	Missouri Pacific	24	24¼	24	24¼	+¼
30¾	30¾	100	Nat. Acme	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾	+¾
15	15	400	Nat. Cond. & Cable	15	15	14¾	15	..
43¾	43¾	1,000	Nat. Enam. & St	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	+¾
43¾	43¾	1,800	Nat. Lead	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	+¾
16¾	16¾	100	Nevada Con. Copp	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	+¼
200	200	200	N. Y. Air Brake	200	200	200	200	+¾
73	73¼	1,600	N. Y. Central	72¾	73	72¼	73	+¼
29¼	29¾	1,400	N. Y. N. H. & H	29	29¾	29	29¾	+¾
19¼	19¾	300	N. Y. Ont. & West	19¼	19¾	19¼	19¾	+¼
105	106	200	Norfolk & Western	105	105	105	105	+½
86	86	200	Nor. Am. Co. cash					
48	48	100	North American	48	48	48	48	+¼
91	92	1,000	Northern Pacific	91	92	91	91½	+½
53¾	53¾	250	Nova Scotia S. & C.	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾	+½
42	42¾	1,800	Ohio Cities Gas	42	42¾	41¾	42¾	+¾
8	8¼	8,600	Okla. Prod. & Ref	8	8¼	8	8¼	..
42	42	400	Pacific Coast 2 d	42	42	42	42	—3
36¾	36¾	200	Pacific Mail	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	+¼
67¼	68	5,900	Pan-Am. P. & T	67¼	68¼	67¼	68	—1½
120	121	100	Pan-Am. P. & T. pf	120	120	120	120	..
44¾	45¾	1,500	Penn. R. R	44¾	45¾	44¾	45¾	+¾
47¾	49	100	Peoples Gas, Chi	48	48	48	48	+2¾
64	64	100	Pere Marquette pf	63	64	63	64	..
40	40¾	900	Pierce-Arrow	40	40¾	40	40¾	..
17¾	18	6,900	Pierce Oil	17¾	18	17¾	17¾	+¼
46¾	46¾	500	Pittsburgh Coal	46¾	46¾	46	46¾	..
36	36¾	200	Pitts. & West Va	36	36	36	36	+¼
64	64¼	200	Pressed Steel Car	64¼	64¼	64	64	+1
91	91	900	Republic Service N.	91	91	90	90	—1¾
120	120	400	Pullman Co	120	120	119¾	120	—1
72	74	1,600	Railway Steel Sp	72	74	72	73¾	+1½
20¼	20¾	200	Ray Con. Copper	20¼	20¾	20¼	20¾	..
78	79	8,800	Reading	78	79	78¾	79	+1
73¼	74¼	3,700	Rep. Iron & Steel	73¼	74¼	73¼	74¼	+1
101½	101½	100	Rep. Iron & St. pf	101½	101½	101½	101½	..
76½	78¼	5,900	Royal Dutch r.	76½	78¼	75½	77¾	+3¼
12	12	100	St. Louis-San Fran	12	12	12	12	..
7¼	7¼	100	Saxon Motor	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	+⅛
175¾	176½	200	Sears, Roeb. & Co	175¾	176½	175¾	175¾	+¾
12	12¼	100	Shattuck-Arizona	12	12	12	12	..
33¾	35¼	3,700	Sinclair Oil Refin	33¾	35¼	33¾	35	+1¾
51	51¾	400	Sloss-S. Steel & I	51	51¾	51	51¾	+½
96¼	96¾	8,800	Southern Pacific	96¼	96¾	97	96¾	+½
27¼	27¾	5,200	Southern Railway	27¼	27¾	27	27¾	+½
68	68	100	Southern Ry. pf	68	68	68	68	..
38	39	700	Stromb. Carburetor	38	39	37¾	39	—½
45¼	46¾	14,900	Studebaker Co	45¼	46¾	45¾	46¾	+1½
48	49	200	Stutz Motor	48	49	48	49	+1½
32¾	34	200	Superior Steel	32¾	34	32¾	34	+1½
13¾	14	100	Tenn. C. & C	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	+¼
186	190	6,200	Texas Co	186	189¾	186	189¾	+2¾
16¾	17	1,500	Texas Co. rights	16¾	17	16¾	17	+¼
32¾	33¼	10,100	Texas & Pacific	32¾	33¼	32¾	32¾	—¼
290	290	10	Texas Pacific L. T	300	300	300	300	..
75	75¾	3,400	Tobacco Products	75	75¾	75	75¾	+½
103¾	103¾	100	Tobacco Prod. pf	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	+1¾
38	38	100	Transue & Wms	38	38	38	38	+¼
78	79	700	Union Bag & Paper	78	79	78	79	+3
127¾	127¾	3,500	Union Pacific	127¾	127¾	126¾	127¾	+¾
72¾	73	200	Union Pacific pf	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾	+¼
37¾	38	300	United Alloy Steel	37¾	38	37¾	37¾	+¼
114¾	114¾	4,300	United Cigar Stores	113¾	114¾	113	114¾	+1¾
16¾	18	100	United Ry. Inv. pf	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	..
15	15¼	2,300	U. S. Cast I. P. & P	14	15¾	14	15	+¾
45	45¾	400	U.S.C.I. P. & P. pf	45	45¾	45	45¾	+¾
102	102¼	4,600	U. S. Indus. Alco	99½	102¼	99½	102	+3
25	26	300	U. S. R. & Imp	25¾	25¾	25¼	25¼	—¾
76¼	76¾	7,400	U. S. Rubber	76¼	77	76¼	76¾	+1¼
108	111	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	106¾	109¼	106¾	109¼	+2¼
44	44¼	100	U. S. Sm., R. & M	44	44	44	44	+¼
92	92¼	139,100	U. S. Steel	90¾	92¼	90¾	92¼	+2¼
114¾	115	200	U. S. Steel pf	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	+¼
71¼	71¾	6,700	Utah Copper	70	71¾	69¾	71¾	+1¼
15¾	15¾	2,700	Utah Securities	15¼	15¾	15¼	15¾	+¼
52¾	53	200	Va.-Car. Chemical	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	+¼
111¾	113	200	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	+¼
84	84	100	Wabash	84	84	84	84	..
31¾	32¾	600	Wabash pf. A	31¾	32¾	31¾	32¾	—¼
19¾	21	100	Wabash pf. B	20	20	20	20	+¼
11	11¼	500	Western Maryland	11	11¼	11	11¼	..
17

OHIO COURT BLOCKS NEW PHONE RATES

Columbus Judge Assails Attempt by Burleson to Override State Rights and Laws.

ACTION IN MASSACHUSETTS

Service Board Begins Injunction Proceedings—Vermont Legislature Adopt a Resolution of Protest.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 24.—A temporary restraining order against the Ohio State Telephone Company prohibiting the collection of long-distance tolls established by Postmaster General Burleson was granted in the County Court today by Judge E. B. Kinkead, who denounced the action of the Postmaster General as a "ruthless attempt to override State rights."

Judge Kinkead said:

"The act of Congress does not authorize the Government custodian for war purposes to ruthlessly attempt to override State rights, State laws, and State officials to whom are committed the powers and duties relating to such matters by our own laws and statutes. A temporary restraining order may be allowed, and, so far as this court is concerned, the decree may be made permanent without further hearing."

BOSTON, Jan. 24.—The Public Service Commission asked the Supreme Court today to enjoin the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company from continuing in force the revised schedule of telephone toll rates instituted by Postmaster General Burleson until the reasonableness of the new rates could be determined by the commission. Assistant Attorney General Hitchcock represented the commission. The court issued an order requiring the company to appear on Tuesday next to show cause why it should not be enjoined.

The Public Service Commission, after a hearing on Jan. 17, at which protests against the new rates were made, ordered the telephone company not to put them into effect until the hearing of the commission had been concluded on Feb. 26.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Jan. 24. — The House of Representatives today adopted a resolution protesting against the "usurpation of Vermont's rights" in the continued Federal control of railroads, telegraphs and telephone systems. The resolution went to the Senate for action.

United States Senator W. P. Dillingham had previously addressed the Legislature on national questions in connection with which he opposed any extension of Federal control of public utilities.

WANT CREDITS RELEASED.

Bankers Urge Passage of Bill for Relief of War Contractors.

The Administrative Committee of the American Bankers' Association has passed a resolution urging upon the Senate the early passage of the Chamberlain bill providing for the relief of contractors engaged in war work. The association was moved to action, according to a statement yesterday, on the ground that bank credit was so tied up in contracts taken to assist the Government in the war that the business of the country was being retarded thereby. The resolution, signed by Robert F. Maddox, President, said:

Resolved, That the American Bankers Association earnestly urges the passage by the Senate of H. R. 15,274, as reported by Mr. Chamberlain on Jan. 20, with an amendment subject, however, to the important modification that wherever the right of suspension is given to the Secretary of Justice, such right be eliminated.

A provision of this nature places upon the Department of Justice a duty to investigate all contracts or orders now pending validation, adjustment, and final settlement, and will cause a serious and unnecessary delay of the great volume of business and will cause great financial loss to customers of banks and seriously interfere with the employment of labor.

We believe that there are adequate laws existing to protect the Government in the payment on contracts when validated and that Section 2 of the bill in question protects the Government in the validation of informal contracts and the completion of contracts to replace informal orders and agreements.

The association asserts that many corporations have necessary working capital engaged in contracts which must be released before they can go ahead on commercial work.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Protective Committee for the first mortgage bonds of the Colorado Springs & Cripple Creek District Railway has prepared a deposit agreement and announces that bond owners who desire to participate must deposit their bonds with the Central Union Trust Company not later than March 1.

J. Dudley Peterson of the firm of Bull & Eldredge has been elected a member of the New York Stock Exchange.

A. G. Becker & Co., Ames, Emmerich & Co., and the Continental Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago are offering $4,000,000 6 per cent. serial gold notes of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company, maturing in one to ten years, on a basis to yield from 6 to 6.30 per cent.

Lawrence L. Schneider has joined the advertising firm of Rudolph Guenther, Incorporated.

The Wall Street Division of the New York University School of Commerce will begin a special group of nine courses of instruction on trade and financial subjects during the week of Feb. 4.

Lindsey Hopkins of Atlanta and Charles E. Danforth of Van Emburgh & Atterbury have been added to the Executive Committee of the American Hide and Leather Company.

The period for depositing first mortgage bonds of the American Writing Paper Company with the Bondholders' Committee under the refunding plan has been extended to Feb. 25, over 80 per cent. of the $11,000,000 bonds have been deposited.

A. G. Becker & Co., Ames, Emerich & Co., and the Continental Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago have purchased $4,000,000 6 per cent. one to ten year serial gold notes of the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company. They will be offered to the public immediately at a price to yield from 6 to 6.40 per cent. The notes constitute the only funded debt of the company.

A dividend of 1½ per cent. has been declared on the preferred stock of the Standard Milling Company and also a dividend of 2 per cent. on the common stock.

William Van Sickle has been elected a Director of the Home Life Insurance Company.

Fred R. Bauer, formerly associated with Eastman, Dillon & Co., is now with Kissel, Minnicutt & Co.

The International Petroleum Company, for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 1917, reports net earnings of $1,009,017, equivalent to 14.9 on the stock. This compares with $905,614 earned in 1916.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.01	Hale & Norcross	.62
Alta	.02	Jacket	.03
Andes	.02	Mexican	.03
Best & Belcher	.01	Occidental	.40
Bullion	.01	Ophir	.10
Caledonia	.02	Overman	.01
Challenge Con	.03	Potosi	.05
Confidence	.04	Savage	.03
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.04
Con. Virginia	.03	Union Con	.08
		Mexican dollars	.77½

TONOPAH.

Belmont	2.60	Booth	.14
Brougher Divide	.25	Florence	.13
Cash Boy	.04	Goldfield Cons	.20
Gold Zone	.01	Goldfield Merger	.05
Halifax	.16	Great Bend	.03
Jim Butler	.35	Jumbo Extension	.13
McNamara	.26	Kewanas	.05
Midway	.04	Lone Star	.06
Mispah	.05	Rescue Eula	.04
Montana	.14	Spearhead	.10
North Star	.08	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Rescue	.07	Manhattan Cons	.04
Tonopah Divide	3.52½	Nevada Hills	.08
Tonopah Extension	2.20	Packard	.25
West End	1.27½	Rochester	.25
West Tonopah	.15	Round Mountain	.32
GOLDFIELD.		United Eastern	4.25
Atlanta	.04	White Caps	.16

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	.44	.5	Isabella	.5¼	.6
Dr. Pepper	.4	.5	McKinley	.2½	.3
Elkton	.5	.6¼	Portland	.97	1.05½
El Paso	.14	.20	U. Gold M.	.15	.16½
Golden Cy	.117	.118	Vindicator	.40	.45
Gemini	.15½	.16	Rose Mach.	.12	.13½

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	61.43	60.29	61.20	+ .35
25 industrials	83.07	81.34	82.96	+1.79
50 stocks	72.25	71.21	72.10	+1.07

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Jan. 25	71.34	70.56	71.07	+ .48
Jan. 22	70.92	70.18	70.55	+ .38
Jan. 21	70.99	69.73	70.27	— .63
Jan. 20	71.65	70.79	70.90	— .63
Jan. 18	72.02	71.38	71.53	— .39
Jan. 17	72.80	71.71	71.92	— .92
Jan. 16	73.51	72.67	72.84	— .35

MONTHLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
Jan.					
*1919.	74.99	Jan. 3	69.78	Jan. 21	72.10
†1918.	69.00	Jan. 31	64.12	Jan. 15	66.38
1917.	90.46	Jan. 1	84.71	Jan. 31	85.21
1916.	91.83	Jan. 3	84.47	Jan. 31	85.17
1915.	94.88	Jan. 22	80.07	Jan. 2	92.37

YEARLY RANGE OF 50 STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919.	79.99	Jan. 3	69.78	Jan. 21	72.10
†1918.	68.37	Jan. 3	64.12	Jan. 15	66.38
			Full Years.		
1918.	80.16	Nov. 13	64.12	Jan. 15	73.39
1917.	90.46	Jan. 4	57.43	Dec. 20	65.83
1916.	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.22
1915.	94.13	Oct. 22	56.90	Feb. 24	91.33

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

BONDS.

YESTERDAY'S CLOSE.

	Net Change— Day.	Month:	Year.
40 issues	77.76	—.07	—1.38 +.93

DAILY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

Jan. 23	76.82	+.05	Jan. 16...78.59 —.05
Jan. 22	77.78	—.15	Jan. 15...78.04 —.03
Jan. 21	77.93	—.17	Jan. 14...78.67 —.15
Jan. 20	78.19	—.35	Jan. 13...78.82 ..
Jan. 18	78.45	—.09	Jan. 11...78.82 —.15
Jan. 17	78.49	—.11	Jan. 10...78.97 —.01

YEARLY RANGE OF 40 BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1919.	79.01	Jan. 3	77.76	Jan. 24	77.76
†1918.	77.26	Jan. 3	76.64	Jan. 24	76.82
			Full Years.		
1918.	82.36	Nov. 13	75.65	Sept. 27	78.78
1917.	89.48	Jan. 29	74.24	Dec. 29	74.54
1916.	89.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 29	88.64

*To date. †To corresponding date last year.

NEW DECLINE IN COTTON.

South Sells Freely, with Local Traders Joining the Movement.

As was to be expected after Thursday's bad break, yesterday's cotton market started very irregular and displayed signs of extreme nervousness. Near months especially felt the strain and after a none too good opening, continued the decline until prices stood at levels 30 to 55 points under the previous night's closing. The new crop months did somewhat better, but even they acted in an uncertain manner and showed nothing to encourage the bulls during the forenoon. The South sold freely and some of the local traders joined in the selling movement. Liverpool was more or less of a negative quantity.

Reports that Japanese interests have been selling heavily recently are not taken seriously at the authors of the reports might desire. In conservative circles, it is believed these reports are considerably exaggerated and little importance is attached to them. There is heavy selling for other foreign accounts, however, and from time to time there probably is a certain amount of speculation against local holdings.

In the forenoon dealings yesterday there was some good buying; good in the sense that it came at a time when the bears were about exhausted and not able to offer any sustained resistance. The result was a general strengthening of the whole list, and at the close prices were unchanged to 60 points above the previous night's closing figures.

Less was heard of labor troubles yesterday, the report from Lawrence, Mass., that there will be no strike among textile workers for the present being the most encouraging to be received in some days.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. day.
Jan.	22.25	22.85	21.00	@ ..	22.85
Feb.	..	..	..	21.75	21.75
Mar.	21.40	21.95	20.95	21.61@21.71	21.56
April	..	..	..	20.62	20.53
May	20.80	20.95	20.00	20.77@20.79	20.40
July	20.35	20.35	19.15	19.92@20.15	19.80
Aug.	18.60	..	..	19.23	18.80
Sept.	..	18.10	18.10	18.93	18.40
Oct.	..	18.75	18.87	18.02	18.25

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged at 25.60c middling upland; sales nil.

Southern markets were: Galveston, 28.25c; New Orleans, 27.50c; Savannah, 31.00c; Augusta, 25.00c; Memphis, 28.00c; Houston, 26.75c; Little Rock, 26.75c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	20,109	19,875	14,817
Exports	12,154	25,195	7,800
Exports, season	2,333,363	2,162,293	2,389,156
N. Y. stocks	50,732	51,288	137,486
Port stocks	1,408,596	1,454,353	1,404,510
N. Y. arrivals	5,004	8,550	

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton showed small inquiry at 15.84d for middling, and 19.41d for good middling. Sales, 5000 bales, of which 3000 American. Imports nil. Futures opened irregular 34 to 59 points lower and closed unsettled, 54 to 73 points off. Prices: January, 16.85d; February, 15.17d; March, 13.90d; April, 12.11d. Manchester: Yarns and cloths were easier.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

CORN.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January	1.32	1.29	1.31	1.32¼	..
February	1.29¾	1.19	1.23	1.29¼	1.27¾
March	1.27	1.19	1.22¼	1.26¾	1.26¾
May	1.23¾	1.17¾	1.18	1.23¼	1.25
July	1.19¾	1.14¾	1.15¾	1.19¾	..

OATS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January	.62¾	.58	.58½	.62¾	..
February	.63¼	.58¾	.59	.62¾	..
March	.63¾	.59	.59¾	.63½	.82
May	.64¾	.59¾	.60	.64	.79½
July	.65	.57¾	.57¾	.61¾	..

In the local cash market standard was quoted at 70c; No. 2 white, 70¾c; No. 3 white, 70c; No. 4 white, 67¼@69½c; ordinary clipped, 69@70c.

PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
January	$22.12	$22.75	$22.75	$23.17	$24.57
May	23.32	22.92	22.92	23.42	24.87
Pork—					
January	..	..	..	23.87	23.65
May	21.95	21.42	21.42	21.92	24.25
Pork—					
January	..	..	..	44.50	47.12
May	39.45	38.60	38.60	39.60	46.82

COFFEE.

Range of prices:	High.	Low.	Bid.	Closing Prev.
May	13.55	13.55	13.50	13.55
July	13.30	13.27	13.35	13.40
September	13.20	13.20	13.25	13.25
December	13.15	13.05	13.10	13.10

RYE.

	High.	Low.	Last.
January	$1.50	$1.50	$1.56
May	1.49	$1.44	$1.44½

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER—Receipts yesterday, 8,088 packages. More buying interest, part of which is speculative, and prices have recovered about 1 cent on the finer grades of fresh table butter. Other qualities are slow and unimproved. Creamery, higher than extras, a pound, 50½@67c; extras, 92 score, 65¾@66c; firsts, 86 to 91 score, 62@64½c; seconds, 85 to 87 score, 49¼@61c; lower grades, 47@44¾; unsalted, higher than extras, 58@65¾c; extras, 67@67½c; firsts, 63@66c; seconds, 59@62c. State dairy, tubs, finest, 53¼@64½c; good to prime, 50@53c; common to fair, 46@49c; renovated, extras, 51@52c; firsts, 49@50c; lower grades, 42@47c; imitation creamery, extras, 46@47c; ladles, current make, firsts, 42@44c; seconds, 41@41½c; lower grades, 39@40½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 41c; No. 2, 39@40c; lower grades, 36@38c.

EGGS—8,506 cases. The tone of the market is still irregular and sensitive. Continued light receipts and some disposition to cover short lines gave a firmer tone. Exchange sales were at 58½@58c for firsts, the latter price bid at the close. Offerings appear to be about sufficient for urgent needs. More liberal receipts of California white eggs have given a better supply and the market for States and nearby whites is easier. Fresh gathered, extras, a dozen, 61@62c; extra firsts, 60@60½c; firsts, 58½@59c; seconds and poorer, 55@56c; dirties, No. 1, 54@55c; No. 2 and poorer, 50@53c; checks, good to choice, dry, 48@49c; under grades, 43@47c; refrigerator, 39@51c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, Western, henery whites, fine to fancy, 60@70c; ordinary to fine, 64@ 69c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 64@ 69c; mixed whites, 62@64c; Pacific Coast white, extras, 70@72c; lower grades, 64@ 69c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 62@67c; States, Pennsylvania and nearby browns, 64@66c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 60@62c.

STEEL PLANT SHUTS DOWN.

Nova Scotia Company, with Bookings Low, Closes for Repairs.

The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company has temporarily closed down its plants and mines. This is one of the important Canadian corporations engaged in the steel business, and considerable local interest was aroused by the cessation of operations, which became known yesterday through dispatches sent by D. H. McDougall, President, to Directors here.

"It is well known that the several plants of the company," said Mr. McDougall, "have, during the last four years, been operated at high pressure. The present moment, when the cancellation of munition contracts has left the tonnage on the company's order books at a lower point than at any time during the last four years, is considered an excellent opportunity for carrying out necessary repairs and renewals which could not have been done during the strenuous years when all efforts were being bent on increased production without consideration of cost. New business is offered to a very limited extent and at prices which are not at present attractive to the Nova Scotia Company."

The company is working on plans for additional development, said Mr. McDougall. Net current assets, he stated, were $10,000,000 and more, which indicated ample working capital. The corporation raised $5,000,000 new funds in 1917 through a sale of stock, which was handled in part by Hayden, Stone & Co., who represent the American interests in the Canadian concern.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered	97½	99	3s, Panama, '61, reg...	89	92
2s, coupon, '30	97½	99	3s, Panama, '61, coup..	89	92
2s, Panama, '38, reg...	97½	98½	3s, Fed Land Bk, '35...	101⅝	103⅛
2s, Panama, '38, coup..	97½	98½	4½s, Fed Land Bank...	100	100⅝
3s, registered, 1946....	88	92	4s, registered, 1925....	104½	105¼
3s, coupon, 1946....	88	92	4s, coupon, 1925....	104½	105¼
3s, conversion, 1947....	88	92			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Thursday. Bid.	Ask.
4½s July, 1967	100⅝	101	100⅝	101
4½s June, 1965	100⅝	101	100⅝	101
4½s Mar., 1963	100⅝	101	100⅝	101
4½s Nov., 1957	100⅝	101	100⅝	101
4½s May, 1957	100⅝	101	100⅝	101
4½s Mar., 1960-30	96¾	97¼	96¾	97¼
4½s Mar., 1964	96¾	97¼	96¾	97¼
4½s Apr., 1966	96¾	97¼	96¾	97¼
4½s Mar., 1963	96¾	97¼	96¾	97¼
4½s Sept., 1960	96¾	97¼	96¾	97¼
4s May, 1959	91	92	91	92
4s Nov., 1958	91	92	91	92
4s Nov., 1957	91	91½	91	91½
4s Nov., 1956	90½	91½	90½	91½
4s Nov., 1955	90½	91½	90½	91½
4s Nov., 1936	93	94	93	94
4s May, 1919	99¾	..	100¾	..

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Prices were strong in an active market yesterday on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Final quotations were about the highest for the session and represented net gains from one to three points in the active issues, with several stocks showing even greater advances. Securities were in active demand during the greater part of the session. Occasional reactions represented but limited profit taking or the activities of professional operators, but had only a temporary effect on prices.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
50 Alaska-J	2¼	2¼	2¼
170 Allis-Chal	33½	31¾	32¾
440 Am Ag Ch	47¾	46½	47¾
120 Am C & F	91	90	90¾
50 Am Cot Oil	43	43	43
30 Am H & L	15¾	15¾	15¾
500 Do pf	82¾	80¾	81¾
140 Am Linseed	49¾	48½	49½
30 Am Loco	59¾	59¾	59¾
630 Am S R	71¼	69¾	71¼
30 Am Steel F	80¾	80¾	80¾
130 Am S Tob	102½	101½	102¾
50 Am T & T	100¾	100¾	100¾
280 Ana Copper	58	57	58
10 A, T & S. F	92½	92½	92½
820 Bald Loco	70	68½	70
160 Balt & Ohio	47¾	45¾	47
2,150 Beth Steel B	81¼	80¾	81¼
960 Brook R T	20¾	19¾	20¾
340 Cal Pet	25	23	24½
10 Can Pacific	157¾	157¾	157¾
30 Cent Leath	50¾	50¾	50¾
30 C, M & P	38¾	38¾	38¾
70 C, R I & P	23¾	23¾	23¾
110 Chile Copper	17¾	17¾	17¾
30 Col Gas	84¾	84¾	84¾
10 Con Gas	136½	136½	136½
50 Corn Prod	48¾	47¾	48¾
340 Cru Steel	55	54	55
30 Cuba Cane S	24¾	24¼	24¾
10 Dist Sec	53¾	51¾	53
20 Erie	16½	16	16½
80 Goodrich Co	80¾	80¾	80¾
380 Gt North Pf	81¾	81¾	81¾
150 Insp Copper	44¾	43¾	44¾
2,330 Int M M pf	104¾	101¾	104¾
40 Intb Con pf	19¾	19	19¾
10 Kansas C S	18	18	18
90 Ken Copper	32½	32	32½
20 Lack Steel	63¾	63¾	63¾

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
6,540 Mex Pet	111¾	103¾	111¾
30 Minni Cop	23¾	23¾	23¾
205 Midvale S	42¾	42	42¾
120 Mo Pacific	24¾	24½	24¾
20 Nat Conduit	15¾	15¾	15¾
20 Nat Enam & S	48¾	48¾	48¾
60 Nat Lead	68½	68¾	68½
130 N Y Cent	73¾	72¾	73¾
20 N Y N H & H	28¾	28¾	28¾
10 Ohio C Gas	42	42	42
740 Okla Oil	9	8¾	9
720 P A P & T	60½	60¾	60¾
40 Pierce	40¾	40¾	40¾
200 Pierce Oil	17¾	17¾	17¾
30 Ray Con	20¼	20¼	20¾
280 Reading	79¾	78¾	79
70 Rep I & S	74¾	73¾	74¾
10 Royal Dutch	77¾	77¾	78
230 Sinclair Oil	35¼	33¾	35¼
750 South Pac	90	87¾	90
50 Southern Ry	27¾	27¾	27¾
1,100 Studebaker	49¾	47¾	49
10 Texas Co	189¾	189¼	189¼
350 Texas & Pac	32¾	32¾	33¾
321 Tob Prod	74¾	74¾	75¼
440 Sears-Roe	176	175¾	175¾
295 Stewart-W	87	86¾	87
959 Swift Int'l	44¼	43¾	44¼
907 Swift & Co	123¾	122¼	122¾
1,245 Union Carb	57¾	56¾	57½

Bonds.

$7,000 Pub Service of Nor Ill 5s	87½	87¼	87½

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
100 Bald Loco	70	70	70
10 Gramp	82	82	82
5 Elec Stor B	52½	52½	52½
8,152 Gen Asph	61	58	58
3,515 Do pf	90½	90½	90½
129 Ins Co N A	27½	27½	27½
7,720 Lake Super	20¼	19¾	20¼
149 Lehigh Nav	72¾	72	72
11 Lehigh Val	54¾	54	54¾

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
20 Lindsay Lt	13¾	13¾	13¾
10 Public Serv	92	92	92
20 Qua Oats pf	102¾	102¾	102¾
445 Sears-Roe	176	175¾	175¾
295 Stewart-W	87	86¾	87
959 Swift Int'l	44¼	43¾	44¼
907 Swift & Co	123¾	122¼	122¾
1,245 Union Carb	57¾	56¾	57½

Bonds.

$18,000 L Sup Inc	61	60½	61
18,000 L V C 5s	100	100	100
3,400 P El 1st 5s	95	93¾	94

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
235 Atlantic Pet	2¾	2¾	2¾
45 Con Coal	81½	81½	81½
10 Cont Trust	160	160	160
30 Cosden	7¼	7¼	7¼
100 Do pf	4	4	4

Bonds.

$1,000 Cosden 6s	89½	89½	89½
5,000 Con Power 5s	97½	97½	97½

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
50 Am Zinc	11¼	11¼	11¼
5 Anaconda	58	58	58
325 Ariz Com'l	11¼	11¼	11¼
150 Butte & Bal	29	29	29
42 Cal & Ariz	60	59½	59½
4 Cal & Hecla	434	430	430
430 Cop Range	42¾	41¾	42¾
100 Davis-Daly	3	3	3
50 East Butte	9½	9	9
50 Island Creek	45	45	45
50 Kerr Lake	5¾	5¾	5¾
205 Lake Cop	5¾	5½	5¾
10 Mariposa	29¾	29¾	29¾
210 Mohawk	51¾	51	51¾
10 Nipissing	8½	8½	8½

Railroads.

5 Bos & Alb	134	134	134
228 Bos Elev	68	67	67½
50 Bos & Me	97	97	97
10 Bos & Low	92½	92½	92½
5 Bos & S pf	10	10	10
39 Fitchburg pf	58	57	57

Miscellaneous.

250 Am Ag Ch	100¾	100¾	100½
45 Do pf	98¾	98	98
15 Am Sugar	113¾	113½	113½
11 Do pf	115	114¾	115
305 Am T & T	101¾	100	101¼
63 Am Wool pf	95	94¾	94¾
180 Art Metal	20¾	18¾	20¾
225 Booth	19½	19¼	19¾
100 Century	14¾	14	14¾
100 Cuban P C	13	12¾	13
37 East Bos Ld	5½	5	5½
6 Edison	168	168	168
235 Fairbanks	54½	53	54½
160 Gordon	20¾	20	20¾
4 Gen Elec	150	150	150
1,020 Island Oil	8¾	8¼	8¾
8 Mass Gas pf	70¾	70	70

Bonds.

$1,000 New England Telephone 5s	92	92	92
5,000 United States Steel 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
100 Armour pf	101¾	101¼	101¼
350 Booth Fish	19½	19	19½
25 Do pf	79½	79½	79½
60 Chi C & C pf	94	94	94
95 Cudahy	103¾	103¼	103¾
148 Do rights	¾	¾	¾
30 Deere&Co pf	96½	96	96
100 Hart, S & M	77½	77	77½
953 Libby	21¾	21¼	21¾

Bonds.

$7,000 Pub Service of Nor Ill 5s	87½	87¼	87½

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
100 Bald Loco	70	70	70
10 Gramp	82	82	82
5 Elec Stor B	52½	52½	52½
8,152 Gen Asph	61	58	58
3,515 Do pf	90½	90½	90½
129 Ins Co N A	27½	27½	27½
7,720 Lake Super	20¼	19¾	20¼
149 Lehigh Nav	72¾	72	72
11 Lehigh Val	54¾	54	54¾

Bonds.

$1,000 A G & E 5s	87	87	87
1,000 City 4s '45	97	97	97
1,000 Do '41	97	97	97

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Hold. of Record.
Am. Brass	1½	Q	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Do	1½	Ex	Feb. 15	Jan. 31
Am. Railways pf	1½	Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Am. Soda Fountain	1½	Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Kellogg Sw. & Sup	2	Q	Jan. 31	Jan. 25
Ludlow Mfg	$1.50	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 1
Do	$1	Ex	Mar. 1	Feb. 1
Monon v. t. r. pf	1½	—	Feb. 20	Feb. 1
Penn. Coal & Coke	2	Q	Feb. 10	Feb. 6
Pepperell Mfg	$4	SA	Feb. 1	Jan. 22
Union Bag & Paper	2	Ex	Feb. 15	Feb. 5
U. S. Cast I.P.&T. pf	1¾	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 1

*Payable in Liberty bonds.

EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1919-'27	4 @4½	5.85	5.50
Buffa. R. & Pitts.	1919-'23	4½@5	6.25	6.45
Canadian Pacific	1919-'28	4½	5.95	5.50
Ches. & Ohio	1919-'27	4½	6.00	5.55
Chicago & N. W.	1919-'27	4½	6.05	5.55
Chi. R. I. & Pac.	1919-'27	4½@5	6.75	6.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1919-'24	5	5.95	5.45
Chickasaw Rat	1919-'21	6	7.70	7.25
C., C., C. & St. L.	1919-'29	5	6.10	5.60
Delaware & Hud.	1922	4½	5.85	5.60
Erie Railroad	1919-'27	4½@5	6.05	5.65
Illinois Central	1919-'26	4½@5	5.80	5.35
Louis. & Nash.	1919-'22	5	6.80	5.50
Michigan Central	1919-'30	5	5.85	5.55
Minn. & St. Louis	1919-'27	5	6.30	5.75
Mo., K. & Tex.	1919-'23	5	7.00	6.00
Missouri Pacific	1919-'22	5	7.00	6.60
Mobile & Ohio	1919-'27	4½@5	6.25	5.80
N. Y. Central	1919-'32	4½@5

THORNE URGES CURB IN RAILROAD LAW

Shippers' Representative Asks Power for Courts and State Commissions.

WANTS CHECK ON RATES

Tells Senate Committee That Shippers Are Strongly Against Federal Management.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The assertion that Government operation of railroads is so distasteful to the shippers of this country that if they had an opportunity to vote upon it the Federal plan would be overwhelmingly rejected, was made today by Clifford Thorne, who represents various shippers, to the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee.

"If the members of Mr. McAdoo's staff," said Mr. Thorne, "had deliberately planned to double-cross the Director General, and thereby to make Government operation so unpopular that it would tend to kill any possible movement toward Government ownership, they could not have adopted any more effective methods than those which actually have been adopted.

"I do not think for an instant that these railway officials have attempted to double-cross Mr. McAdoo, for they are honorable men. Unquestionably the emergency demands of the war were largely responsible for the existing situation.

"There are some good things which Mr. McAdoo and his associates have accomplished, that must be saved out of the wreckage. To do this intelligently and efficiently will require several months of discussion, and the careful drafting of laws that will make some very important changes in our present statutes. During this interval the shipper wants protection against a business organization having powers that are autocratic and despotic in character."

Mr. Thorne said that it was of "paramount importance" that the full powers of the courts and of the State Commissions should be restored at once and that this could be done simply striking out a few lines and inserting one or two sentences in the present railroad control law.

"We are gravely apprehensive as to whether we can command your attention to this subject sufficiently to get immediate action, but unless this is taken the shippers of the country will suffer incalculable injury," he said. "We may differ on many things, such as the relative functions of the State and Federal Governments, the pooling of earnings, mergers, and consolidations which may tend to eliminate competition in service, the control of capitalization by the Federal Government or by the State, but I believe I am safe in saying that the vast majority of the shippers of the United States are united in urgently petitioning for immediate action on the proposition which I have stated.

"We believe that all other discussion might well be temporarily suspended for a few days so as to make possible the immediate consideration of this issue. Unless you decide to do this nothing will be accomplished by the present Congress.

"The transportation problem forced upon us at this time will inevitably become one of the leading issues, if not the greatest, before the American people during the coming twelve months."

Mr. Thorne asserted that the Director General of Railroads "has decided, and is now proposing to decide, controverted issues between the shippers and the railroads involving millions of dollars, without any semblance of a hearing before a disinterested body. He is now considering wholesale disturbances of rate relationships upon which business has been built up and established during the last generation without any hearing before a disinterested tribunal before the new rates become effective."

These things, said Mr. Thorne, created uncertainty and confusion among the shippers of the country. He asked the Senate Committee to restore to the suspension powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, to strike out the clause "which attempts to make the acts of the President superior to State and Federal law and the common," and to insert a clause requiring the Director General to pay final judgments against common carriers under his control and charge them to operating expenses.

Mr. Thorne will resume the stand on Monday.

FOUND IN PRISON CAMP.

Soldier Reported Killed Is Traced by Y. M. C. A. Representative.

Given up as dead, and his Government insurance paid to his family, William F. Lynch of 468 Second Avenue has been found by the Y. M. C. A.'s system of checking up gifts sent to our soldiers in German prison camps. Through this system it was not only established that Lynch was living, but his recent whereabouts—the prison camp at Rastatt—with positive identification, was furnished to his mother and brothers.

Lynch is a member of Company I, 308th Regiment. On the date on which he was captured, as proved later by the "Y" records, the War Department listed him as killed in action. This report came in due time to the family. The Government made its investigation and paid the insurance claim.

Meanwhile Conrad Hoffman, the Y. M. C. A.'s American representative in the German prison camps, visited Rastatt, where most of the American prisoners were held. About seventy-five men asked him to send word of their safety to their families. One of these boys was Lynch. Hoffman communicated with the New York Headquarters, and the Lynch family was notified.

Early the next morning one of Lynch's brothers rushed into the Y. M. C. A. Headquarters with the "Y" letter in his hand. Initials, military unit, date of capture, and even mother's name, all in the "Y" records, proved beyond doubt that Lynch was safe. Later a receipt, dated Nov. 2, arrived from Lynch at Rastatt, acknowledging "two books, for which I thank you very much." Other former prisoners from whom the Y. M. C. A. has received cards acknowledging gifts forwarded to them in Germany are:

Luca Centempo, 2,727 West Fifteenth Street, Coney Island, dated Rastatt, Oct. 29; G. S. Brown, 93 Wright Street, Stapleton, S. I., Rastatt, Nov. 4; Harry Marattos, 30 Madison Street, Manhattan, Rastatt, Nov. 4; Allen Oshinsky, 133 West 113th Street, Manhattan, Rastatt, Nov. 2; B. Shipatchok, 7 Allen Street, Manhattan, Remchin, Nov. 7; Daniel Marley, 256 Lewis Avenue, Brooklyn, Rastatt, Nov. 2, and E. Sakowicz, 305 Avenue A, Manhattan, Remchin, Nov. 7.

LEFT $5,000 AT NEWS STAND

Disclosures Follow Mason's Attempt to Reclaim Package.

When Henry Mason was told on Tuesday to leave the home of his parents, at 341 East 152d Street, he gathered together $5,000 and on his way downtown checked the package of money at the subway news stand at 149th Street and Third Avenue. The clerk, William Ward, not knowing the value of the package, tossed it under a shelf.

Mason went back for his package yesterday. He said he had lost the check for the package, but that it was important that he get it back, as it contained money. The clerk sent him to the office of Ward & Gow to make his claim. Mason explained there that the package contained money and that he had lost the check. The management communicated with the Morrisania police station and a detective was sent to the subway station to be present when Mason got the package. When the transfer had been made he took the young man to the police station there to explain how he had $5,000, mostly in one dollar bills.

After Mason had told what the police considered to be conflicting stories they sent for his father, John F. Mason, a hardware manufacturer. The result of the conference that followed was that the father charged his son with grand larceny. The police said that young Mason told his father that for five years he had been failing to turn in a part of the money collected on orders and instead had been concealing it in small packages about the house. After his disagreement with his father and the latter told him to leave he had packed up the money with the intention of buying a farm with it.

Mason justified his action by saying that he had worked for his father without pay and he thought it no more than right that he should have taken his wages out of money that he should have turned in.

Mills Heads Tax Association.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 24.—Major Ogden L. Mills of New York, at present in France, was elected President of the New York State Tax Association at the closing session today. Major Mills was formerly a State Senator. Other officers are: Vice Presidents, Edwin R. A. Seligman, New York; John J. Merrill and Charles J. Tobin of Albany, and William J. Wallin, Yonkers; Secretary and Treasurer, Leo Day Woodworth, New York.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 24.—Forty-nine new corporations, with an aggregate capitalization of $5,226,500, were chartered today. They include:

Kolicewood Lumber Co., Fultonville, $40,000; V. Henry, S. Hodge, J. W. Lepert, Fultonville.

Hudson River Lighterage Co. of New York, Eddyville, $120,000; W. G. Decker, J. B. Mackie, A. W. Dillman, 15 Broad St.

Orange Cup Co., Brooklyn, syrups, and deal in goods, wares and merchandise, $50,000; R. Helmy, L. Miller, H. Fox, 238 Christopher Av., Brooklyn.

H. Lichtenberg, Inc., Manhattan, importing and exporting, $50,000; J. S. Garfinkle, H. and H. Lichtenberg, 790 Riverside Drive.

The Attica Farms Products Co., Attica, $12,000; G. F. Seligman, J. E. Winchester, C. F. Eastman, Attica.

Semi-Indirect Lighting Co., Manhattan, mining and mercantile business; Holloway, P. L. Woodward, W. L. Post, 50 Church St.

Ritter Pattern and Woodworking Co., Manhattan, and H. Lichtenberg, 790 Riverside Drive.

The Attica Farms Products Co., Attica, $12,000; G. F. Seligman, J. E. Winchester, C. F. Eastman, Attica.

Semi-Indirect Lighting Co., Manhattan, mining and mercantile business; Holloway, P. L. Woodward, W. L. Post, 50 Church St.

Ritter Pattern and Woodworking Co., Manhattan, $50,000; J. S. Garfinkle, H.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

Baptist

CAVALRY BAPTIST CHURCH,
Fifth St. between 3d and 4th Aves.
Rev. JOHN ROACH STRATTON, D.D., Pastor.
11—"THE WORLD'S CRY FOR HELP."
11:30—SUNDAY SCHOOL AND MEN'S BIBLE CLASS.
8:00—"MUSIC'S THE GREAT FEAST."
ORDINANCE OF BAPTISM AT THE EVENING SERVICE.
MISS MARY FULTON GIBBONS, THE WELL-KNOWN VIOLINIST, WILL PLAY.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH,
E. S. corner 3d St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. CORNELIUS WOELFKIN, D.D., Minister.
11—"THE GLORIOUS HOPE OF JESUS CHRIST."
8—"HAS THE REST OF THE NATION A RIGHT TO FORCE PROHIBITION ON NEW YORK?"

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
4 to 6 West 46th St.
Dr. CORNELIUS WOELFKIN at 11.
Howard Ardrey, Leader, Men's Class, 9:40.
Mrs. Merrett, Leader, Women's Class, 10.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Broadway and 70th Street.
PASTOR, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.
11 A. M.—"Mustard Tree and Woman with Leaven; or, Outward Expansion of Professing Christianity and Inward Doctrinal Corruption." Dr. Haldeman will teach that LEAVEN is not the Gospel, but FALSE DOCTRINE.
8 P. M.—"NIGHT FAR SPENT AND DAY AT HAND."
God calls this time of death and bitter opposition at us to prove the night time of earth. Our Lord Jesus Christ is coming to put an end to this night time of death and bring in the day time of life and immortality. Are the present perilous times not the shining out-flames of prophecies the COCK CROWING which heralds the dawn?
Friday Night, Jan. 31, 8 o'clock, "Forty-three Bible Names for Antichrist."

JUDSON MEMORIAL, Washington Square South.—11 A. M., A. RAY PETTY, Pastor, "IMITATIONS OR COUNTERFEITS."
8 P. M., WM. C. FREEMAN, Author of "A Thousand Talks on Advertising," "TAKING STOCK."

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
MADISON AVENUE, COR. 31ST ST.
DR. CHARLES A. EATON, PASTOR.
Will preach at 11 A. M.
"THE SPIRIT OF PEACE."
THE CANADIAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK WILL BE PRESENT IN A BODY.
8 P. M.—REV. CLINTON WUNDER, "PEACE WITH HONOR."
Bible class for Men, 10 A. M., led by Mr. Webster. Women's Bible Class, 10 A. M.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH,
Rt. 4 between 126th and 127th Sts.
JOHN HERMAN RANDALL,
Minister.
11—"The Feast of the Great Commission."
8 P. M.—"The Soldier and Reconstruction."

WADSWORTH AV. BAPTIST CHURCH,
178-180th Sts. Rev. E. S. HOLLOWAY, Minister.
11—"Jesus Christ, the Same."
8—"The Life that Counts."

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH,
Fort Washington Av. and 160th St.
Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D.
11 A. M.—"The Light is Come."
7 P. M.—Musical service. Gounod's "Gallia."

Christian Science

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES:
Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Mother Church—Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church—Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church—125th St. & Madison Av.
Fourth Church—47th St. & Madison Av.
Fifth Church—Aeolian C. Hall, 34 W. 43d St.
Sixth Church—1,065 Anthony Av., Bronx.
Seventh Church—56 W. 58th St., 9:30 A. M. only.
Church Christ, Scientist—Lex. Av. & 86th St.
Second Free Society—2,562 Briggs Av., on Sunday, 11 A. M. only.

Congregational

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
BROADWAY AND 56TH ST.
Dr. Jefferson preaches 11 and 8.
11—"Building a Better World."
8—"What the War Has Taught Us."

MANHATTAN CHURCH,
Broadway, near 76th St.
Dr. MERLIVEEN at 11 and 8.

Disciples of Christ (Christian)

CENTRAL 142 West 81st St.
CHRISTIAN Dr. Finis Idleman, Pastor.
11 A. M.—"Reaches at 11 A. M."
6:6 P. M., Soldiers' Supper and Social.

Divine Science

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE,
Grand Ballroom, Waldorf-Astoria.
Services 2:30 P. M.
Speaker: Rev. W. JOHN MURRAY, Pastor.
Subject: "Claiming Our Rights."
ADULT BIBLE CLASS, 10 A. M.

Ethical Culture

ETHICAL SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE
of New York. Founded 1876.
CENTRAL PARK WEST AND 64TH ST.
Sunday Morning, Jan. 26, at 11 o'clock.
Speaker, DR. FELIX ADLER.
Subject: "RELIGION AND THE JOY OF LIFE."
Sunday Evening, Jan. 26, at 8 o'clock.
Speaker: MR. ALFRED W. MARTIN.
Subject: "AMOS AND THE NEW NOTE IN RELIGION."

Interdenominational

METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE,
Corner Broadway and 104th St.
Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP, Minister.
11 A. M.—"The Prayer Passion."
8 P. M.—"The Impotence of the Church."
(A Revival Sermon.)
Tuesday, Bible Training Classes.
7:30—Passage in New Testament Greek.
8:20—The Laws and Leaders of Revivals.
Thurs., 8 P. M., Mid-Week Bible Study.
Subject: "The International Sunday School Lesson."

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.
Service in the Chapel, Claremont Av., between 120th and 122d Sts., at 11 o'clock.
Preacher, the Rev. Principal R. BRUCE TAYLOR of Queen's University, Kingston, Canada.
The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH,
46th St. and 8th Av.
Rev. Dr. B. SIMPSON, Pastor.
Services 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Rev. R. J. Richards, Home Secretary of the Christian and Missionary Alliance, will preach morning and evening.

NATIONAL BIBLE INSTITUTE,
214 West 39th St.
DON O. SHELTON, Pres.
4:15 P. M.—"A Call to New Warfare Under the Command of Jesus Christ."

Jewish

FREE SYNAGOGUE.
CARNEGIE HALL, SUNDAY, at 10:30 A. M., ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL SERVICE.
RABBI ADOLPH SANDER, Presiding.
RABBI ABBAM I. ELKUS WILL PRESIDE.
SPEAKERS:
SENATOR WILLIAM M. CALDER,
SENATOR WILLIAM E. BORAH,
HERMANN HAGEDORN, Esq.
SPECIAL MUSICAL SERVICE.
ALL ARE WELCOME.

FREE SYNAGOGUE FORUM,
44 WEST 68TH ST., SUNDAY AT 8:15 P. M.
SPEAKERS:
LEONARD WAILSTEIN, Esq.,
HERMAN H. BAERWALD, Esq.
SUBJECT: "HOW CAN WE SAVE THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH?"

TEMPLE EMANU-EL,
FIFTH AV. AND 43D STREET.
REV. DR. SAMUEL SCHULMAN,
SATURDAY MORNING (SHABBAT), 10:15.
SUNDAY MORNING SERVICE, 10:30.
"THE SPIRITUAL SIGNIFICANCE OF AMERICANIZATION."

INSTITUTIONAL SYNAGOGUE,
Mount Morris Park West and Fifth Av.
Sunday, 10:45 A. M., Dr. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER on
"RECONSTRUCTION AND EDUCATION."

CENTRAL SYNAGOGUE, Lexington Av. and 55th St.—Dr. MAAS lectures (clap.) 10 A. M. Sunday, 11 promptly. Subject: "ZIONISM."

Lutheran

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT,
Broadway at 93d St.
Rev. A. STIRLING H. D. D., Pastor.
Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
20th St. and Third Ave., West.
11—Rev. Charles J. Smith, D. D., preaches.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 126 St.—Dr. Romenaider at 11.

Methodist Episcopal

CALVARY, W. 129th and 7th Av.—11 A. M., Dr. C. E. HARRIS, 7:30, the Caruso, Oratorio Entertainment, Dr. Gallington, "God's Dominion." Illustrated.

Methodist Episcopal

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH,
Sunday, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Special Services Thursday evening, (Jan. 30.) Address by Bishop Luther B. Wilson on "The Church in the New Age."

MADISON AVENUE CHURCH, 60TH ST.
Rev. RALPH W. SOCKMAN, Ph. D., Pastor.
11—"Unused Power."
8—"Christianity Among Nations."
MENDELSSOHN'S "ELIJAH OF PRAISE."
8—Social Fes. Soldiers and Sailors.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 14th St. & 7th Av.
Rev. FRANK CHALEY, S. T. D., Minister.
11 A. M.—"The Ungetatonable Sin."
8 P. M.—"Educated Eyes."

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST,
76th St. near Columbus Av.
11 A. M.—Sermon.
8 P. M.—CAPT. BEARDSLEE, New York.

ST. JAMES, Madison Av. and 126th St.
8 P. M.—VICTORY MUSICAL SERVICE.
Flags of Allies in procession. Soloists, choir of 60 voices, Harry Fleehr, violinist, J. Fletcher Shera, Director of the Music.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH,
Weehawken Avenue and Grove Street,
Rev. RAYMOND J. FORMAN, Pastor.
11:00 A. M.—"The Upper Springs."
3:00 P. M.—"Caught in the Net."
10:15—Men's Bible Class. SOLDIERS AND SAILORS INVITED.

UNION M. E. CHURCH,
46TH ST., WEST OF BROADWAY.
Sunday Sabbath, 10 A. M.
Preaching by Rev. HALFORD E. LUCCOCK.
11 A. M.—"Morals in Everyday Life."
8 P. M.—"Where Reconstruction Begins."

New Church (Swedenborgian)

NEW CHURCH,
35th St., between Park and Lexington Avs.
Rev. JULIAN K. SMITH, Pastor.
Sunday School, 10:45 A. M. Service, 11.
The Pastor will preach. Subject:
"ARE THE YOUTHS OF TODAY READY FOR THE NEW TASKS?"
Men in U. S. service especially welcome.

New Thought

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE,
227 WEST 72D STREET.
Sunday, 11:15 A. M., EDITH A. MARTIN, Speaker. Subject: "Power."
8:30 P. M., ANNA C. NOLLE, Lecturer of Your Spoken Word." Experience Meeting.
8:15 P. M., HOME RALLY, W. T. MEAD, ELLA WATTS, ANNA C. NOLLE, SHERIDAN DEL MAR, GEORGINA H. MANDIOLA.
Monday, 8:15 P. M., EDITH A. MARTIN.
8:15 P. M., THE LIFTED CHRIST.
HELEN VAN ANDERSON GORDON.
Tuesday, 2 P. M., JULIE M. COOKE.
8:15 P. M., LAURA G. CANNON.
8:15 P. M., HARRY GAZE.
Wed., 8 P. M., Healing, Mrs. CANNON.
8:15 P. M., MARY ALLEN.
8:15 P. M., Mrs. VANCE CHENEY.
Thurs., 8 P. M., Healing, ELLA NOLLE.
8:15 P. M., LAURA G. CANNON.
Friday, 3 P. M., Healing, Mrs. CANNON.
8:15 P. M., Dr. O. S. MARDEN.
Sat., 8:15 P. M., SUCCESS FORUM.

To-morrow at 4 P. M.
What Prayer Really Is.
By ELSE BL.
(Only personal pupil of the late Judge Troward)
AT COHAN THEATRE,
Broadway and 43d Street.
Doors open at 3:30 P. M.
SCHOOL OF THE BUILDERS, INC.
FREE DAILY LECTURES
Bretton Hall, 86th Street and Broadway, every morning at 11 o'clock
(except Saturdays and Sundays).
Friday Evenings at 8:30 o'clock
At Bretton Hall.
Subject Free Friday Evening Lecture,
INDIVIDUALITY.

"CHURCH OF SILENT DEMAND,"
The Business Church of New York City,
Hotel McAlpin. (Green Room.) 11:15.
THEODORE G. NORTHRUP,
The second of a series of ten lectures,
"ALL IS GOOD; MAN MADE."
The first lecture, "THE CREATION," was a revelation and the absent missed a rare opportunity. Come and learn the true progress of man.
Sunday evening at 8:15, (Room A.) same hotel, Mrs. Hadley will speak. Subject:
"Ye Are the Temple of the Living God."
Admission Free. Good Music.

THE BUSINESS CHURCH
of New York City,
Hotel McAlpin (Green Room), 11:15.
THEODORE G. NORTHRUP,
The Business Man and Master Workman in Science.
Sunday evening, 8:15, (Room E.) same Hotel, MRS. G. F. HADLEY will speak.
Everybody welcome to these meetings.
Mrs. Amy Sewards, Soloist.

SOCIETY OF THE INNER LIFE
23 West 73d St.—Sunday, 9:30 A. M., Sabbath School. 11:15 A. M., WALTER NEWELL WESTON. Subject: "Attainment Thro' Intuition." 8:15 P. M., LEONARD D. CLEVELAND. Subject: "Healing Our Troubles." P. M., JULIE M. COOKE, Mondays and Fridays, 8:15 P. M., ADA RAINEY, "Law of Prosperity." Wednesday, 3 P. M., JULIE M. COOKE, Meeting at 3 and 8:15 P. M. Daily, except Saturday.
WALTER NEWELL WESTON, Advanced Lectures, Thursday, 3 and 8:15 P. M.

THE FIRST CHURCH OF
LIFE AND JOY,
HARRY LAZER, Messenger.
Sunday Morning, Jan. 26, at 11.
GOLD ROOM OF THE CHALIF STUDIOS,
Opposite Carnegie Hall, 163-5 West 57th St.
"HOW TO MAKE LIFE AN INSPIRING SUCCESS."
All Invited. Bring Your Friends.

SEARS PHILOSOPHY
a religious interpretation of religion, makes its Noble Here and Hereafter.
Nothing like it anywhere.
Not better—Not worse—But Different.
Criterion Theatre, Broadway at 44th St.
Sunday, 11 a. m. F. W. Sears, M. P., Orator.
Never mind the subject. It will be a wonderful lecture by a BIG man.

Presbyterian

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
Ministers { JOHN HALSEY WOOD,
Theodore Ainsworth Greene.
DR. MERRILL preaches at 11 and 4.
Bible School at 9:45.
Men's Bible Class at 10.
NOONDAY SERVICE daily at 12:30.

BROADWAY
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 114th Street.
Rev. W. Duncan Buchanan, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 55th St.
Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D.D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Rev. Wilton Merle-Smith, D. D.
4:30 P. M.—Special Musical Service.

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Fifth Av. and Forty-fifth St.
Rev. James Palmer, Ph.D., Associate Pastor.
Service at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Rev. JOHN DOUGLAS ADAM, D. D., will preach at both services.
Offering for Assembly's General Board of Education.
Bible School at 9:45. Men's Class at 10.
Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. in the Chapel, Rev. E. A. DUNSEITH, D.D., of Pittsburgh.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
Founded 1716.
Old First, University Place, Madison Square, Foundation.
FIFTH AVENUE, 11TH TO 12TH STREET.
11 A. M.
Rev. Dr. HUGH BLACK.
8 P. M.
Rev. Dr. CHARLES F. PAGNANI.
Wednesday Evening, 8 P. M.,
INSTALLATION
of the
Rev. Dr. GEORGE ALEXANDER,
as Associate Minister
Rev. Dr. HARRY E. FOSDICK.

FORT WASHINGTON
Broadway at 181st St.
Rev. Daniel Stevenson Gregory, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—"The Church in the New Era."
7:45 P. M.—"Is Christ Coming Soon?"

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West End Av. and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor.
Dr. Work preaches 11 and 8.

HARLEM NEW YORK 11 and 8.
125th St. and Mount Morris Park West.
Rev. WILSON ALLEN, D. D., will preach at both services.

LABOR TEMPLE,
Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue.
OPEN FORUM—2 P. M.
"Making Democracy Safe for Humanity."
3.—The League of Peoples."
Speaker—RICHARD ROBERTS of London.
LECTURE—8 P. M.
"Heine: The Jewish Voltaire."
DR. WILL DURANT.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Northeast Corner of 73d St.
HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor.
ROBERT E. SPEER, LL. D., D. D.,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
8 P. M.—Evening Prayer.
4:45 P. M.—Instruction on Christian Doctrine.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
153 West 115th St.
11 A. M. and 7 P. M., Dr. Mackay.

PARK AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Park Av. and 86th St.
Rev. TERTIUS VAN DYKE, Pastor,
will preach at 11 and 4.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 73d St.
Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. WILLIAM HIRAM FOULKES, D. D., preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. NICHOLAS AV. PRESBYTERIAN, Corner 141st St.—Services 11 and 8.
Rev. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D., Pastor.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN,
Amsterdam Av. cor. 105th.
Dr. A. Edwin Keigwin preaches 11 and 8 P. M. "The Lost Chord," (requested—320 times many.) with musical interpretations by Hans Kronold, 'cellist.

WEST PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Amsterdam Av. and 88th St.
Rev. ANTHONY H. EVANS, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—DR. EVANS will preach.
8 P. M.—Special Musical Service.
Mendelssohn's "St. Paul" by Choir.

Protestant Episcopal.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE.
Amsterdam Avenue and 112th Street.
8 and 10 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
10 A. M.—The Holy Communion. (Chimes.)
11 A. M.—Preacher, Dean Howard C. Robbins.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. F. W. Drowne.
Daily Services, 7:30 A. M.; 5 P. M.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH,
West End Av. and 81st St.
Rev. S. Ten Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector.
Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M.
Morning Prayer and Sermon (Rector) ..... 11 A. M.
Evensong, (Rev. W. J. D. Thomas) ..... 4 P. M.
Strangers Welcome.

ASCENSION, 5TH AV. AND 10TH ST.
Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector.
11—"How to Make Life Worth While."
(Rector.)
—Music, Gounod's "St. Cecilia Mass."
8—Parish, LIEUT. COL. CHAS. F. WHITLESEY, Commanding 77th Div., will be installed." Subject: "The Returning Soldier."

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE,
Fifth Av. and 59th St.
Rev. HENRY H. BARBOUR, D.D., Rector.
Services at 7:30, 10, 11 A. M. (Rev. JOHN AGWORTH, 4 P. M.)
MENDELSSOHN'S "ST. PAUL" will be sung by the Choir at 4 o'clock, accompanied by VIOLIN, 'CELLO, HARP, and ORGAN. All welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH,
4th Av. and 21st St.
Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector.
Services 8, 10:15, and 11 A. M. (Rector.)
8 P. M.—Procession of Guilds. (Dr. Lloyd.)

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway at 71st St.
The Rev. JOHN R. ATKINSON, D.D., Rector.
Services and Sermon, 11 A. M.
8 P. M., Lieut. Frank Conness,
"THE TRUTH ABOUT RUSSIA."

GRACE CHURCH,
Broadway and 10th Street.
Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D., Rector.
Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M.
Service and Sermon, (The Rector) ..... 11 A. M.
Service for Colonial Dames (Rector) ..... 4 P. M.
Later Evensong (Rev. C.M. Douglas) ..... 8 P. M.
Daily Noon-day Service at 12:20.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST,
Fifth Av., above 45th St.
Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, D. D., Rector.
Services, 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.
11, Rev. CHARLES P. TINKER, D. D., Superintendent of the City Mission Society.
8 P. M., Musical Service.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION,
20th St. and 6th Av.
Always Open and Free to All.
8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Mottet.
12:00 M.—Holy Communion.
8:00 P. M.—Speaker, Dr. Samuel Train Dutton.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION,
Madison Av. and 35th St.
The Rev. HORACE PERCY SILVER, Rector.
7 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Holy Communion, Sermon, (Rector.)
8 P. M.—Choral Evensong.
ADDRESS BY RECTOR.
SPECIAL MUSIC—VIOLIN AND ORGAN.
Prayers and Intercessions, address, daily except Saturday, 12:20 to 12:40.
Sunday School at 9:45 A. M.

CHAPEL OF THE INCARNATION,
240 East 51st St.
Rev. E. M. P. KNAPP, Vicar.
Holy Communion every Sunday at 8 A. M.
Morning Prayer and Sermon at 11 A. M.
Service and address, 4:30 P. M.
Evensong and Sermon at 8 P. M.
Sunday school every Sunday, 9:30 A. M.
Intercessions Friday evenings, 8 o'clock.

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION, (Trinity Parish,) Broadway and 155th St.—Rev. M. H. Gates, D. D., Vicar. 8, 9:45, 11:45 A. M., 4 P. M. Popular Vespers, 8 P. M.) Leo Rich, Recital. Organist. Hans Kronold, 'Cellist. 11 A. M., Dr. Gates preaches; subject, "What the Episcopal Church Stands For."

ST. ANDREW'S, 5th Av. and 127th St., Rev. GEO. R. VAN DE WATER, D. D., RECTOR.
Preaches at 11 A. M. on "LIFE'S TROUBLES." At 4 P. M., address by Rev. CHARLES J. MASON, Curate; Organ Recital.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH,
Park Av. and 51st St.
The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D.D., Rector.
8:30 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
Dr. Leighton Parks will preach.
5:00 P. M.—Sunday School.
4:30 P. M.—Evening Prayer and Address, (Rector.)

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH
is on 16th St., east of 2d Av.
Rev. KARL REILAND, D. D., Rector.
SUNDAY SERVICES,
8, 11 (Rector.)
Evening Service and Sermon, Rector Preacher.
SPECIAL MUSIC.
Laura Tappan Safford, Child; H. T. Burleigh, Baritone; Wm. Wheeler, Tenor.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH,
West End Av. and 87th St.
Rev. WILLIAM FIFE McGUNN, Rector.
Masses—7, 8, 9:30, 11.
Vespers and Benediction, 4.

ST. JAMES CHURCH,
Madison Avenue and 71st Street.
Rev. FRANK WARFIELD CROWDER, Rector, 8 A. M., 11 A. M. (RECTOR.) 4 P. M., (Rev. D. M. NIMFFR.)

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH,
Convent Av. and West 141st St.
Rev. WM. T. WALSH, Rector.
8, 11, (Bishop Lloyd.) 8 P. M. (Rector.)

ST. MARK'S IN-THE-BOUWERIE,
Tenth Street and Second Avenue.
WILLIAM NORMAN GUTHRIE, Rector.
11 A. M.—Service and Sermon by the Rector, "A Man Master of His Faith."
4 P. M.—Lecture by Dr. Guthrie on "The Spiritual," Eugenics on the stage in fairy play disguise.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN,
139 West 46th St.—Low Masses 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rev. Edward D. Evans of Baltimore, Md.) 10:45. Evensong and Sermon, (Rev. S. P. Delany, D. D.) 4.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN,
139 West 46th St.—Low Masses 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rev. Edward D. Evans of Baltimore, Md.) 10:45. Evensong and Sermon, (Rev. S. P. Delany, D. D.) 4.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN,
139 West 46th St., Sunday 25; at 10:30 A. M.—Ordination of Mr. Stephen Thaw, by the Bishop of Pittsburgh.

ST. MARY'S, Lawrence St., (128th and Amsterdam.)—Rev. FREDERIC W. GOODMAN, Rector. 8 and 11 A. M., 7:30 P. M.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 28 W. 84th St.
Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, D. D., Rector.
Services, 8, 11, and 8.

ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL,
Broadway and Fulton Street.
Services 8, 10:30 and 8. Also A FREE PREACHING SERVICE P. M.
During Jan. Feb.—Soloist of St. John Evangelist (Dewey Potters)
Father Burton, S. S. J. E.

ST. STEPHEN'S, 69th near Broadway.
Rev. MATHIAS MEAGLE, D. D., Rector.
SERVICES, 8, 11, and 4 o'clock.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH,
5TH AV. AND 53D ST.
Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning Service and Sermon, (Rector.)
4 P. M.—Evensong and Address, (Rector.)
8 P. M.—Hour of Organ Music.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION,
1 East 29th St.—DR. HOUGHTON, Rector.
Services—7, 8, 9, 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M.
SERMON and TOTE'S MASS, 10:30 A. M.

Protestant Episcopal

TRINITY CHURCH,
Broadway and Wall St.
7, 8, 9—Holy Communion.
10:30—Litany.
11—Holy Communion and Sermon.
Preacher, Rev. Dr. S. Marquis.
8:30—Choral Evensong and Sermon.

TRINITY CHAPEL,
West 25th St., near Broadway.
8 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.
3 P. M.—Sunday School.
4 P. M.—Instruction on Christian Doctrine.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY,
Madison Av. and 99th St.
8, 11. (Rev. F. Burgess.) 5. (Rev. F. Burgess.)

Reformed

COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF NEW YORK.

THE MIDDLE CHURCH,
Nos. 2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. EDGAR FRANKLIN ROMIG, Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE CHURCH,
5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D.D., Minister.
Services, 8 and 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS,
Fifth Av. and 48th St.
MALCOLM MacLEOD, Minister.
Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Dr. MacLeod will preach at both services.

THE WEST END CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
At 4:30 P. M., Special Music,
"The Wilderness," Sir JOHN GOSS.

THE FORT WASHINGTON CHURCH,
Fort Washington Av. and 181st St.
Rev. IRVING H. BERG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Sunday School at 9:30 A. M.
All Seats Free.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. and 24th St. Rev. E. DUSTER, D. D., Minister, will officiate. Services, 11 o'clock.

HAMILTON GRANGE,
Convent and 149th, near Amsterdam Av.
Rev. John A. Dykstra, Minister. 11 and 8.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM,
125th St. and Lenox Av.
Rev. EDGAR TILTON Jr., D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meeting, 11 o'clock, 144 East 20th St., Manhattan; Lafayette & Washington Aves., Brooklyn.

Spiritualist

CHURCH OF DIVINE INSPIRATION,
Carnegie Hall,
Fridays, 2:30 P. M.
Services Sundays, 8 P. M.
Speaker, Rev. Dr. Charles R. Struble.
Message bearer, Mrs. Holmes.

FIRST SPIRITUALIST CHURCH,
Pabst Building Circle, 42d St. and 8th Av.
Sunday, 11 A. M., Morning Service.
LEARN THAT SPIRIT COMMUNION IS TRUE.
Mrs. M. E. Wilkins, Inspirational Speaker, will lecture. Messages given.

SPIRITUAL AND ETHICAL SOCIETY, 142 West 125th.—Helen Temple Brigham, morning and evening. Evening Subject: "Spiritualism's New Champions."

Theosophy

MR. A. P. WARRINGTON,
NATIONAL PRESIDENT, American Section Theosophical Society, will give three Public Lectures on the fundamental problems involved in the present industrial and international crisis.
Jan. 26, Evening, 8:15, Ballroom,
Hotel McAlpin, Broadway & 34th St., Subject, "PROBLEMS OF RECONSTRUCTION."
Jan. 28, 3:15 P. M., Ballroom, Hotel McAlpin, (19th St.) Theosophical Room. Subject, "Does Theosophy Solve the Problems of Life?"
Jan. 28, Evening, 8:15, Ballroom, Hotel McAlpin, 34th St. Subject, "AGE OF UNIVERSAL FRIENDSHIP."
Free. All are welcome. Collection.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, (Independent.)
25 West 45th St.—Public lecture Sun. Eve., 8:15, "True Fairy Tales," Mrs. Henry F. Tuso.

Unitarian

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH,
Corner 115th St. Services at 11 A. M.
"THE PERSONAL REVELATION OF JESUS."
Rev. Marie St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.
Forum 8 P. M. CHILDREN'S HOUR.
Bureau of Industrial Research, Washington
"THE PEOPLE'S PART IN PEACE."

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK AV. and 34th St.—A. J. JOHN HAYNES HOLMES, THE REIGN OF LOVE (8.) LOVE, THE METHOD OF GOD." 8:15 P. M.—DR. GEORGE E. VINCENT, "WAR AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH."

ALL SOULS, 4th Av. at 20th St.
Dr. WILLIAM L. SULLIVAN, Minister.
11 A. M.—"The Universe: Our Tomb or our Sanctuary."
A CORDIAL WELCOME TO ALL.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian.)
Pierrepont St. and Monroe Pl., Brooklyn.
11 A. M., Rev. JOHN HOWLAND LATHROP.

Universalist

THE CHURCH of the DIVINE PATERNITY,
(Central Park West and 76th St.
FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor,
will preach at 11 A. M.
"IN THE DAYS OF THY YOUTH."
A Sermon for Young Peoples' Day.

Y. M. C. A.

"WORLD PROBLEMS AND MINE."
DR. FRANK CRANE,
West Side Y.M.C.A., 4 P. M., 318 W. 57th St.
MEN ONLY.

PROFESSOR WM. E. GUTHRIE—Professor of the Pacific Coast Conference, Washington Heights Y. M. C. A., 4:30 P. M., 551 West 155th St., near Broadway.

"LEAGUE OF NATIONS."
Dr. J. HERMAN RANDALL,
234 St. Y.M.C.A., 318 W. 57th St., Sun., 4 P.M.

Dr. EDWARD M. POTEAT, Sunday, Jan. 26th, 3:30 P. M., Bronx Y. M. C. A., 754 East 161st St.—"Money, Prosperity and America."

Y. W. C. A.

CENTRAL BRANCH, Lexington Av. (53d St.) 4 o'clock, "ALL THINGS NEW."
Miss HELEN SANDERS, Speaker.
7:30 P. M., "CHILD LABOR and PEACE"
Miss J. FRANK, Nat. Child Labor Com.

HARLEM BRANCH, 340 Lenox Av.
SPECIAL SPEAKER on RECONSTRUCTION
VESPERS—4:30 P. M.

WEST SIDE BRANCH, 5th West 125th St.
4 P. M., A NEW SENSE of RESPONSIBILITY, Miss LAURA PARKER, Speaker.

BRONX BRANCH, 329 East 170th St.
4 P. M., "WITH THE Y. M. C. A. in FRANCE."
REV. MAITLAND BARTLETT, Speaker.

STUDIO CLUB, 25 East 22d St.
MR. WILLIAM A. COFFIN, Veteran Speaker.
Feb. 4 to 8 P. M. Service at 3 P. M.

Other Services

MOTION PICTURE FEATURE FILM,
"THE PROPHET."
Sunday, 3:30 P. M. MEN Only.
Address by
C. WALLACE PETTY.
"The Average Man and the New Age."
EAST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 143 East 86th St.
Lexington Av. Express Subway Stop.

SHARS PHILOSOPHY
a religious interpretation of religion, makes its Noble Here and Hereafter.
Nothing like it anywhere.
Not better—Not worse—But Different.
Criterion Theatre, Broadway at 44th St.
Sunday, 11 a. m. F. W. Sears, M. P., Orator.
Never mind the subject. It will be a wonderful lecture by a BIG man.

BROADHURST THEATRE,
Middle of Broadway,
Between 44th and 45th Sts.
Pastor R. S. FRANKE.
Sunday, Jan. 26, 3:45 o'clock. "God's World Drama—Its Actors, Producer, Director and Purpose fulfilled. Bible prediction. Proof given. Seats free. Doors open 7:15.

ORDER OF CHRISTIAN MYSTICS
Rev. and Mrs. F. HOMER CURTIS
Sun., 11 A. M., The Baptism in the Jordan. West End Av. cor. 76th St.
8 P. M., "The Dulls Bored, its Uses and Dangers." Public Healing Service Daily at Noon, 206 West End Av., cor. 74th St.

THE WHOLE CHRISTIAN WORLD
Will Hear a Vital Question Discussed by eminent lecturer, Prof. G. Eversden, Casino Theatre, 39th & B'way. Sun., 3 P. M. Lecture Sunday night instead of New York Free.

Other Services

Dr. and Mrs. Jenne Porter Mills hold Guest-Host Sundays at 11, 246 Lexington Av., near 34th. Subject: "The Divine Birthright of Health and Intellectual Knowledge to be Realized Through a New Order of Meditation."

GOD'S COMING KINGDOM.
Lecture by J. G. Keenan.
Sunday, 3 P. M., Berean Bible Class,
Carnegie Hall, Studio B.
144 West 57th St., New York City.
All welcome. Seats free. No collection.

A. A. LINDSAY, M. D., PRACTICAL PSYCHOLOGY—LECTURES resuming at Hotel Alamac, Sunday, 3:15. Seats free. Subject: "THE KEY to MYSTICISM." Dr. Lindsay is author of extensive library of psychology books.

DOERS STREET.
5-7—Rescue Society. 213 Chinese Theatre
Wide Awake Gospel Services nightly 10 P. M.
2 p. m. Noonan, Superintendent.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. & 43D ST.
Sunday, 11:15, Dr. JOSEPH SILVERMAN, on "Social Reconstruction." All welcome.

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 50 WEST 67th St.
Swami Bodhananda, "Superman," 8 P. M.

BROOKLYN

Congregational

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
Hancock Street, between Bedford and Franklin Avenues. (Near Public School "1.")
Pastor, Rev. E. PARKES CADMAN, D. D.,

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

AV. A, 1,079 south floor and cellar; Katherine Reinhardt to Henry Fleck, on the premises, 8 years from March 1, 1919; attorney, Thomas W. McKnight, 103 East 125th St. $384

BARCLAY BROADWAY, 166, first and second floors; Nathan & Hurwitz to Gershon Lebansky and Julius Rosenblum, 140 East Broadway, 10 years from April 1, 1919. ..... $1,800

7TH AV, e s, from 32d to 33d St, 197.6; 300; also 32d St, n s, 200 ft e of 7th Av, 100x197.6, to s s of 33d St, contains 79,000 square ft, suppl 2.27 'e lease of April 27, 1916; Pennsylvania Realties Real Estate Co. to Franklin J. Machette, Milwaukee, Wis., 21 years from 20 days after completion of building; taxes, &c., and ground rent, 3 years of such, $4,000,000 and additional rentals of 6 p c upon cost of new building, less deductions agreed upon; attorneys, O'Brien, Boardman, Parker, Harper & Fox, 120 Broadway. .....

SAME PROPERTY; assignment of lease; Franklin J. Machette to New York Hotel Statler Co., Inc., Jan. 20, 1917; attorneys, same ..... -

Bronx.

FORDHAM ROAD, n w corner of Hoffman pl; John T. Dooling to Charles L. Moore, 200 West 79th St, 3 8-12 years from Dec. 1, 1918, option 5 years' renewal; attorneys, Wesselman & K., 55 Liberty St.... $1,800 to $2,100

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

82D ST, 452 West, mtg $17,000; 100th St, s s, 375 ft w of 100th St (7), mtg $15,000; Rivington St, 125, mtg $27,000; John J. Wynne, et al., trustees for Marie Marshall, to J. Frederic Kernochan and another for Marie Marshall; attorney, Henry F. Miller, 44 Pine St; 3 assignments, each $1

82D ST, 145 to 151 East, mtg $7,500; Thomas E. Lane to James V. Graham, 25 Franklin Place, Flushing, Borough of Queens; attorney, J. V. Graham, 55 Liberty St.... $1

40TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 1st Av; mtg $16,000; Columbus Av, 631, mtg $17,000; J. Frederic Kernochan, as comm. to J. P. Kernochan and another, as comm. of Marie Marshall; attorney, Henry F. Miller, 44 Pine St; 2 assignments, each $1

178TH ST, 709 and 711 West; Helen N. Sprague to John Burlinson, 583 West 142th St; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway. $11,800

Bronx.

KELLY ST, 1,036 and 1,058; Maria Theurer, individually and as executrix, to Auguste Witte, 413 East 156th St; attorney, O. A. Deffos, 3,013 3d Av. $1

LOTS 19, 20, 37, 39, 26 to 31, 70 to 85, 51 to 54, 41 to 44, 21, 22, 35, and 36, map of 85 lots, estate of Louisa Dash; John S. Dash and another, executors, to Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $1

PUGSLEY AV, w s, 125 ft n of Benedict Av, 23x942; also Washington St, e s, 905 ft n of Railroad Av, 100x148x50x140; also Washington Av, e s, 150 ft s of Halsey Place, 50.6x92.5x50x100.5; also Dean St, e s, 150 ft n of Barkley Av, 50x100; also 2d Av, e s, 300 ft s of 2d St, 83.4x100, and 3d Av, e s, 200 ft n of 1st St, 40x100, Olinville; United States to Arthur P. Wille; attorneys, Mapes & R., 370 East 149th St, (assignment of 5 mtgs) $9,361

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 1,879 to 1,885; William F. Kenny Realty Corporation, 217 Broadway; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $1

SAME PROPERTY; Olds Holding Corporation to Bernard Spector, 14 West 87th St; same attorney $1

146TH ST, 250 and 256 East; Harlem Savings Bank to Daniel Yessler, trustee, 109 East 112th St; attorneys, Pierce & R., 220 Broadway, (assignment of 2 mtgs) $7,053

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

BLEECKER ST, Nos 150 and 152; Metropolitan Life Ins Co against Bryant Real Estate Co et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Butcher, Tanner & Foster.

BARROW ST, n s, 102.6 ft w of Bleecker St, 22.6x97.4; Metcalf B. Hatch against James H. Newman et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, A. C. Troy.

GREENWICH AV, Nos 97 and 99, and 12th St, No 238 West; Prudential Iron Works against Domenico A. Cardozo et al, action to foreclose mechanic's lien; attorney, M. Gollubier.

ST NICHOLAS AV, e s, 42 ft n of 148th St, 18.11x125; Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U S against Rebecca M. Vander Beek et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Alexander & Green.

87TH ST, No 318 East; 122d St, No 123 West; 45th St, n s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.5; 39th St, Nos 424 and 426 West; 45th St, n s, 225 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.5, and Lexington Av, e s, 46.10 ft n of 106th St, 27x82.9; John R. Halleran against Matilda Fitzsimons et al., action to appoint receiver, &c.; attorney, J. G. Cuneen.

96TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Mira A. Bowie against Lena Geninger et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Baer.

82D ST, n s, 275 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Frederick G. Potter, trustee, against Lena Geninger et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Baer.

91ST, n s, 407.5 ft w of 8th Av, 17.6x102.2; City Real Estate Co against Hamilton H. Salmon & Co. Inc, et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

92D ST, n s, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 19.9x102.2; M. Orme Wilson et al. against James A. Campbell et al.; foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, A. H. Hickey.

112TH ST, Nos 314 and 316 East; Edwin C. F. Lord et al. against Alexandra Ciofft et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, E. Lord.

117TH ST, No 215 West; Henry Chamberlains against Rudolph Kaiser et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, C. B. Meyer.

142D ST, No 476 West; Henry Loffie against Christine Diemand et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. E. Phelps.

Bronx.

STEBBINS AV, Nos 1,270-1,272; Edmund Francis Realty Co against George W. Poultney et al., action to enforce specific performance of agreement; attorneys, Scott, Gerard & Bowers.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

8TH ST, 411 to 417 East; Friedman Contracting Co., Inc., against estate of Mary Griffin, owner; 8th St. Garage, Inc., contractor $12,171.40

12TH ST, 119 to 123 West; Norwalk Lock Co. against Lustgarten Co., Inc., owner and contractor, (renewal) $1,000.00

63D ST, 124 East; East River Mill and Lumber Co. against John F. Mulgrew, owner; Lenox Contracting Co., Irving Singer, contractors $383.25

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

BOWERY, 304-306; American Elevator and Machine Corp. against Leopold Barth et al., Dec. 12, 1918 ..... $535.75

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$45 MONTH and small quarterly payment buys California type Comfort Home. Garage, sleeping porch, etc.; beautiful street. Two minutes west of Kings Highway Station. See Beach Subway from Times Square. (Pamphlet.) JOHN F. CHURLO, 1778 West 11th St., Brooklyn.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Kew Gardens
Long Island.
16 Minutes from Penn. Station.
Kew Gardens Construction Co. is
Now Building Houses
for sale or on order
from plans of distinction
Edgeworth Smith, Sales Manager, 1 W. 34th St. Greeley 8250.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FOR MAY FIRST

A Modern Colonial Stucco House of 10 rooms, 2 tiled baths and servants' bath; 4 fireplaces; white enamel trim; large halls; sleeping porch; plot 80x200. Well known residential colony. A bona fide bargain at $18,500. Come out and see it or send for photo.

WILLIAM E. MORRELL, Inc.
Depot Square, White Plains, N. Y.

SPECIALISTS IN

WESTCHESTER AND NEARBY CONNECTICUT PROPERTIES. INSURANCE.
Fish & Marvin 527 5th Av.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

AT MERRICK.

Beautiful semi-bungalow, 9 rooms, 2 baths; hot water heat; enormous sun parlor; two-car garage; chicken house and run; large corner plot, frontage on three streets; five minutes' walk to station; near Great South Bay; value $12,000; out-of-town owner offers for $10,000. This is a real bargain. H. J. McCord, 176 Pine St., Freeport, L. I.

VIRGINIA—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Virginia Ore Property.

Estate anxious to sell Virginia iron ore property; large acreage with abundance of ore. Furnace has been operated. Reports in our possession will furnish complete information. Railroad and full equipment included. Very low figure for quick sale.

J. T. JACKSON CO.
Chestnut & 12th Sts., Philadelphia.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Manhattan.

Private houses for sale, 5 stories, 15 rooms, 5 baths; magnificently furnished; refined location; suitable doctor, dentist, business or furnished rooms; valuable leasehold; lifetime opportunity. Owner, 62 West 51st St.

Queens.

At Elmhurst.—One-family houses, $5,900, $7,000, $8,400 up; two-family, $8,000, $7,000, $10,000. Builder, George Johnston, 75 Kingsland Av., near Elmhurst Bridge, Elmhurst.

Long Island.

Forest Hills Gardens.—Cozy seven-room detached house; first floor has large living room with fireplace, dining room, kitchen and porch; second floor four bedrooms and bath; also bath in cellar; excellent heating plant; plot is large enough for garage; genuine bargain, $13,000. Address J 207 Times.

Bayside.—For sale and to rent; attractive houses, 7 and 8 rooms with bath; near station; immediate possession. Bayside Home Co., Inc., 47 W. 34th St. Greeley 6806.

New Jersey.

For sale, attractive 7-room house, large living and sleeping porches; fine view; lot 100x150, with barn; fruit trees and grapes in bearing; ten minutes' walk from Millburn Station, D. L. & W. R. R.; price $7,800; terms to suit purchaser; monthly payments if desired. Apply to owner, F. B. Jewett, 426 Wyoming Av., Wyoming, N. J., or any agent.

Suburban residence; stucco house, fireproof roof, situated corner plot, 53x125, 7 rooms and bath; every improvement; hardwood floors, open fireplace; 5 minutes' walk from station and trolley; 35 minutes from New York; price reasonable. Address Box 33, Maywood, N. J.

Attention—Six-room house, all modern improvements; plot 75x141; near school, church, railroad station and trolley car; price $4,200. This requires quick action. Bergen Realty Co., 197 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

Harrison, N. J.—Beautiful home, 9 rooms and bath; centrally located. Further particulars from Waverly Realty Co., care A. Fink & Sons, 127 Belmont Av., Newark.

Englewood.—$5,000 bargain; 8-room house, garage; improvements; 50x150; easy terms. Epstein, 120 Liberty St., N. Y. ....0 Rector.

Houses Wanted.

A house of six rooms or more and barn wanted; commuting distance city; near shore preferred; small acreage desired; rent not over $50, with option of purchase in one year. J. B. Morris, 261 Broadway, 9860 Barclay.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Fifty cents an agate line.

WE HAVE FROM $1,000 to $3,000 to loan on second bond and mortgage improved property in Mount Vernon, Yonkers, New Rochelle, Bronxville, or Pelham. Cooley Realty Company, Mount Vernon, N. Y. Phone 3400.

REAL ESTATE.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

LESSEES.—Just purchased several apartment houses; will lease immediately; great bargains; never before offered. Browning, 110 West 40th.

$2,000 cash will purchase my dwelling and lot, near 23d St. and 4th Av. Address Anderson, 238 Times Downtown.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Manufacturing building, 30x83; high ceiling; now equipped with 40 sewing machines, 10 h. p. gas engine, with motor. Singer and Singer machines; will sell or rent; building is located in Brooklyn, near Prospect Park; plenty of help to be gotten; will sacrifice. Phone Bushwick 2600, care Pacific, 221 West 82d St., New York.

For sale, Brooklyn residence, located on Fort Hamilton Parkway; bargain, $12,000; terms reasonable. J. H. Glancy, 300 New Main St., Yonkers, N. Y.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

SIXTY-THREE ACRES,
BETWEEN FLUSHING AND JAMAICA.
RIPE FOR DEVELOPMENT.
TROLLEY PASSING.
JOHN J. WHITE,
917 WEST END AV., 9088 RIVERSIDE.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—Beautiful new suburban home and garage goes for $350 and monthly payments less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 8c. commutation fare; 9 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, paneled dining room, bedrooms in white enamel, hardwood trim; large front porch, glass enclosed porch; trees, paved streets, steam heat, sewers, gas, electricity; handsome fixtures, concrete basement; attic; ample space for garden; near fine schools and churches; train daily. John A. Middlewin, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y. Tel. John 5047.

Harrison, N. J.—Splendid fish factory, fully equipped, up-to-date machinery, &c. Full particulars Waverly Realty Co., care A. Fink & Sons, 127 Belmont Av., Newark.

Attention—Six-room house, all modern improvements; plot 75x141; near school, church, railroad station and trolley car; price $4,200. This requires quick action. Bergen Realty Co., 197 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

Harrison, N. J.—Beautiful home, 9 rooms and bath; centrally located. Further particulars from Waverly Realty Co., care A. Fink & Sons, 127 Belmont Av., Newark.

Englewood.—$5,000 bargain; 8-room house, garage; improvements; 50x150; easy terms. Epstein, 120 Liberty St., N. Y. ....0 Rector.

Houses Wanted.

A house of six rooms or more and barn wanted; commuting distance city; near shore preferred; small acreage desired; rent not over $50, with option of purchase in one year. J. B. Morris, 261 Broadway, 9860 Barclay.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Fifty cents an agate line.

WE HAVE FROM $1,000 to $3,000 to loan on second bond and mortgage improved property in Mount Vernon, Yonkers, New Rochelle, Bronxville, or Pelham. Cooley Realty Company, Mount Vernon, N. Y. Phone 3400.

REAL ESTATE.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

LESSEES.—Just purchased several apartment houses; will lease immediately; great bargains; never before offered. Browning, 110 West 40th.

$2,000 cash will purchase my dwelling and lot, near 23d St. and 4th Av. Address Anderson, 238 Times Downtown.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Manufacturing building, 30x83; high ceiling; now equipped with 40 sewing machines, 10 h. p. gas engine, with motor. Singer and Singer machines; will sell or rent; building is located in Brooklyn, near Prospect Park; plenty of help to be gotten; will sacrifice. Phone Bushwick 2600, care Pacific, 221 West 82d St., New York.

For sale, Brooklyn residence, located on Fort Hamilton Parkway; bargain, $12,000; terms reasonable. J. H. Glancy, 300 New Main St., Yonkers, N. Y.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

SIXTY-THREE ACRES,
BETWEEN FLUSHING AND JAMAICA.
RIPE FOR DEVELOPMENT.
TROLLEY PASSING.
JOHN J. WHITE,
917 WEST END AV., 9088 RIVERSIDE.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—Beautiful new suburban home and garage goes for $350 and monthly payments less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 8c. commutation fare; 9 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, paneled dining room, bedrooms in white enamel, hardwood trim; large front porch, glass enclosed porch; trees, paved streets, steam heat, sewers, gas, electricity; handsome fixtures, concrete basement; attic; ample space for garden; near fine schools and churches; train daily. John A. Middlewin, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y. Tel. John 5047.

Harrison, N. J.—Splendid fish factory, fully equipped, up-to-date machinery, &c. Full particulars Waverly Realty Co., care A. Fink & Sons, 127 Belmont Av., Newark.

NEWARK, N. J.

Four tenement brick buildings, with two stores on first floor, all rented, centrally located for business. Particulars from Waverly Realty Co., care A. Fink & Sons, 127 Belmont Av., Newark.

NORTH CAROLINA—SALE OR LET.

For Sale: "Lakewood"

1,276 acre estate of late Walter M. Holt, six miles from Fayetteville, N. C., in Pinehurst belt, situate on high plateau; cool all Summer, balmy in Winter. Contains pretty 100 acre lake, well stocked; good dwelling. Land excellent for peaches, tobacco, other crops. One mile frontage on main line railroad; station on property. One of the finest places in North Carolina for an estate. Price $30.00 acre. Address L. J. Duffy, Greensboro, N. C.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

TEMPLE COURT
5 BEEKMAN ST., COR. NASSAU.
LIGHT CORNER OFFICES
1,620 SQUARE FEET; RENT $2,800.
SMALL OFFICES SINGLY OR TOGETHER FROM $240 TO $400.
RULAND & WHITING-BENJAMIN CORPORATION,
ON PREMISES. CORTLANDT 1132.

STORE $65
5 W. 16th
FIFTH AVE. Phone Chelsea 3106.

Store and Basement
at 36-38 EAST 20TH ST.
45x95; fireproof; inside fire alarm system; elevators. Possession Feb. 1st. Low rental.
APPLY ON PREMISES.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia Store.

High-class Chestnut Street shop. Right in the heart of the best business centre. Size 22 feet by 103 feet, through to rear street. Satisfactory rent and lease to right party. Get in touch with us.

J. T. JACKSON CO.,
Chestnut & 12th Sts., Phila., Pa.

BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE.

ELIZABETH, N. J.

Fully equipped beef house. Railroad siding; next to Armour & Co., Morris & Co., and Swift & Co. Further particulars, Waverly Realty Co., care A. Fink & Sons, 127 Belmont Ave., Newark.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

59th St. & Lexington Ave.
(740 Lexington Ave.)
NEW STUDIO APARTMENTS
2 Rooms Kitchenette and Bath. $50
Per Month.
Ready for Immediate Occupancy.
Apply week days only to private office, 6th floor.
BLOOMINGDALES,
59th St. and Lexington Av.

REAL ESTATE.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

245 ACRES, SELDEN, 18-ROOM HOUSE. Orchard; good level land; $30,000; free and clear. Fish, 149 Nassau, New York.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

For sale, Yonkers residence; fine location; plot 100x100; garage; price $11,500. J. H. Glancy, 300 New Main St., Yonkers, N. Y.

FARMS.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale—Farm, 21 acres, six acres orchard; fine opportunity for poultry; 4 miles from Cape May City, N. J.; 7 miles from Wildwood; five-room house, electric lighted; $4,000 cash. Inquire Box 636, Freehold, N. J.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

EXCEPTIONALLY LIGHT SUITE OF OFFICES FOR RENT ON ONE OF THE HIGHEST FLOORS OF FIRST-CLASS BUILDING NEAR GRAND CENTRAL. CUSHMAN & WAKEFIELD, INC., 50 EAST 42D ST., CITY.

Owners will build to suit tenant on corner plot 50x100 feet, five minutes from Grand Central Terminal, situated at Jackson Avenue subway station, Long Island City; reasonable terms. Wm. Richenstein, 64 Jackson Av., Long Island City, New York.

Meeting rooms at 4 Columbus Circle, (formerly Pabst's); large, fully equipped lodge rooms with organ, for lodges, societies or rehearsals. Arrangements by the day, month, or year. Agent on premises, or Walter J. Salmon, 17 West 42d. Phone Vanderbilt 47.

138 WEST 72D ST.
MODERN BUILDING, SUITABLE FOR PHYSICIANS AND DENTIST SUITES.
SINGLE AND DOUBLE SUITES.

Desirable private office room, furnished or unfurnished; splendid location; excellent service. Potter Building, 38 Park Row, Room 508.

Lofts, (two,) light corner building, 40x80; freight elevator, power. Harrison Fixture, 59 Harrison Av., Brooklyn, near Williamsburg Bridge.

Mail privileges, $3; excellent service; telephone attendant. Duane, 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Business space, stores, lofts, buildings, all sizes, localities. Tell me your requirements. Ephraim Buchwald, 113 East 129th St.

Studio for rent, 817 Carnegie Hall. Call evenings, between 7 and 8.

Offices, $20 to $100; 30-story building. 119 West 40th St., Room 1203.

STORES.—2 large, light showrooms, near subway station. 110 West 42d St.

50th, 3 West.—Stores for high-class retail business. Inquire Superintendent.

Madison Av., 785, (67th.)—Parlor floor; $100; basement store, $85; suitable tearoom.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted—Small apartment hotel or building suitable for bachelor apartment, furnished or unfurnished, for couple of years, between 6th and Park Avs., below 50th; responsible person; no brokers. Rafael de Florez, 402 Madison Av.

Wanted—By Feb. 1, to sublet or rent an office, furnished, or unfurnished, in Woolworth, Equitable, Singer, or building of same standard, below Bridge; give particulars. S 609 Times Downtown.

We desire to rent a one-story brick factory building, suitable for the iron business, size about 9,000 square feet, with adjoining lot. Box V V 614, 1,265 Broadway.

Office space not exceeding 1,200 feet in modern building, by engineering firm, near Times Square; give full particulars and plan in first letter. L 167 Times.

Desk room wanted in Hudson Terminal Building, 50 or 50 Church St., by responsible firm. Address K 277 Times.

Wanted, part or half of loft, with show room privilege, to cloak and suit jobber, from 27th to 30th St. R 229 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—West Side.

30TH ST., (163 Lexington Av.)—Attractively furnished two rooms and bath, including electric service; $30 weekly up; also one room and bath with meals; $22 weekly up; women only; complete hotel service. Hotel Rutledge. Telephone Madison Square 6140.

48TH ST., 25 EAST.—Handsomely and luxuriously furnished; two very large rooms and bath; $200 a month.

40TH, 146 EAST.—Three-room apartment, with kitchen, fully furnished; immediate possession; $125 per month. Apply Apt. 24.

60TH ST., EAST, 6 rooms, kitchen and bath; luxuriously furnished; immediate possession; service; $400. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 527 5th Av. Murray Hill 1782.

60TH ST., 133 EAST.—High-class house-keeping apartment, three rooms, bath, kitchenette, $125 per month. Plaza 9190.

APARTMENTS, bungalows furnished, east, west side; choice buildings; long short leases. Clark Realty, 347 Madison Av. Vanderbilt 1450.

Furniture and appointments for sale in elegant, modern six-room apartment with lease; will not sublet, unless interested in buying furniture. Can be seen from 2 to 4:30 at 120 East 60th St.

MADISON AV., 726.—Attractively furnished apartment; two rooms, bath, elevator, telephones. Sterling 1175.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 1,053.—Large light front room; private family; modern improvements; $6 per week; telephone; references. Schellburg.

Furnished—West Side.

42D ST., 228 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished parlor, bedroom and bath; $25 per week; free hotel service.

45TH, 341 WEST.—New elevator building; cleanliness; furnishings unequaled; 2-3 rooms, bath, shower; tiled kitchenette; no questionable applicants; highest references; $55-$100 monthly. Tel. Bryant 8255.

57TH ST.—6 rooms, 2 baths, duplex apartment, luxuriously furnished; maid accommodation; $900 per month, three months lease. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 527 5th Av., Murray Hill 1782.

57TH, 140 WEST.—4 bright rooms, 2 baths, high class building, 10th floor.

59TH, 100 WEST.—Overlooking Park, exquisitely furnished apartment, 3 rooms, kitchenette. Manod.

67TH ST., 2 WEST.—Beautifully decorated new studio apartment, kitchenette; opposite Cafe des Artistes. Apartment 4-G.

69TH ST., 245 WEST, (the New West End.)—Two, three-room apartments; $60 up; latest improvements; completely furnished.

71ST, 10 WEST.—THREE LARGE, SUNNY, MAGNIFICENTLY FURNISHED ROOMS; OPEN FIREPLACES, LUXURIOUS BATH, ELECTRIC CABINET, NEEDLE SHOWER; BREAKFAST AND MAID SERVICE OPTIONAL. UNUSUAL.

82D, 55 WEST.—3 rooms, new apartment, new furnishings; every convenience and comfort; rent $125.

82D, 66 WEST.—Large front room, bath; kitchen privileges; ground floor; $35 month.

90TH ST., near Central Park, beautiful floor. Apply 202 West 106th; ground floor.

96TH ST., 307-311 WEST.—Hotel Schuyler Arms; subway to 96th, two blocks up and one block west; leases are not required, but references, are; newly furnished suites of two, three, four, five, and six rooms, from $75 to $180 a month, with or without kitchens; maid service, gas, electricity, kitchen equipment, &c., included; in the heart of the best residential section of New York City; restaurant of quality.

A handsomely furnished 5-room apartment, tile bath, maid's room, $125 per month, from Feb. 15 until Oct 1. Inquire Janitor, 59 West 10th St., N. Y. City.

APARTMENT HOMES.

MISS ISABEL DAINTRY OF LONDON and PARIS has solved the problem of making Furnished Apartments synonymous with HOMES. She has a few choice ... APARTMENT HOMES, centrally located. RENTALS $100 to $1,800 MONTHLY. Office, 60 West 56th St. Tel. Circle 3090.

APARTMENT SEEKING SIMPLIFIED. Choice furnished apartments, east, west sides; season, year. Wickliffe Gray, Apartment Specialist, 239 West 75d. Col. 3974.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 370.—Studio apartment, 4 rooms, fireplace, player piano; $200. Crane.

CHOICE FURNISHED APARTMENTS, E. K. Van Winkle, 166 W. 72d. 9077.

HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS for rent. Call for particulars. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 165 WEST 72D ST.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 460.—Artistically furnished seven-room apartment, complete; Steinway grand piano. For appointment, Mrs. Orr, Bryant 7730.

TWO very large rooms, foyer and bath; on fire floor; remodeled private house; rent $1,100. 616 West 113th, or Thomas J. O'Reilly, Broadway at 108th St. Telephone Academy 1000.

TWO ROOM, also four-room apartment; new, high-class elevator building; near Plaza; will sublet to party purchasing furnishings. Mrs. Hall, Plaza 6080.

WEST END AV.—High grade 10 rooms, 3 baths, beautifully decorated, grand piano, Victrola; long, short lease to responsible tenant. Miss Pantling, Morningside 2900.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 60.—Small apartment; lease to Oct. 1, 1919; heat, electric light, hot and cold water, service.

5 ROOMS, bath; rent reasonable. Apply 300 West 30th St., Apartment 52, Grant.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—Brooklyn.

FLATBUSH, BROOKLYN.
Comfortable furnished bedroom; private home; bath; tennis; quiet; gentleman; $7.50. G. 751 Times Downtown.

Furnished—Westchester County.

Warm, beautifully furnished 7-room apartment in Pelham; only those who will appreciate exceptional surroundings considered; three bedrooms, two baths. Telephone Pelham 2091.

Three large, sunny, attractively furnished rooms, kitchenette, private bath, (entire upper floor); steam heat; electricity; 7th Bruce Av., E. Yonkers; 45 minutes Times Sq.

Unfurnished—East Side.

54TH, 58 EAST.—Elegant 3-room kitchenette and bath; every improvement; best convenient location; near Vanderbilt Hotel; $60 monthly.

89TH, 20 EAST.—3 rooms, bath, service; $100. Rhinelander 3179, or superintendent.

Unfurnished—West Side.

56TH, 17 WEST.—Studio apartment, skylight, two rooms, bath, open fireplace; new building; $125. Apply on premises.

94TH ST., 308 WEST.—8 rooms, 2 baths; near Riverside. Broadway subway.

181ST ST., 606 WEST.—Doctor's office; 2 rooms and laboratory; rent $30 ground floor premises; in the busiest centre of upper Manhattan.

FOR RENT.—370 CENTRAL PARK WEST, corner 97th St., from Feb. 1. 7 rooms and 3 baths; unusually large rooms and closets; open fireplaces in living room; $155. Call Superintendent.

SEVEN room apartment covering one floor, unfurnished. 78 Irving Place. Telephone Gramercy 3311.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Furnished apartment wanted, until about June 15th; five or six rooms on West Side, from Sixtieth to Ninetieth Street. Must be nicely furnished, for responsible tenant. N. G. Loeb, 302 West 86th Street.

Furnished apartments wanted for our clients; Send particulars to Slawson & Hobbs, 165 West 72d St.

Wanted—Small apartment until May; two refined adults; give excellent care; highest references; state lowest price. L 123 Times.

Wanted—By couple, modern furnished apartment, complete, kitchen and 2 or more rooms. Telephone Bedford 8255.

Apartment wanted, 4 or 5 rooms, furnished or unfurnished. K 285 Times.

Wish to lease for few years apartment in small hotel. 182 Times.

Unfurnished.

Army officer returning to New York desires immediately six or seven room apartment within ten blocks of East 66th St. and within three blocks of 5th Av. Address Captain Maynard, Hotel Plaza.

Small, unfurnished, modern kitchen or kitchenette apartment wanted; below 125th St.; about $30. 283 Times.

Unfurnished housekeeping apartment, three rooms, bath; $40-$50. Bryant 8255, Apt. 215.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

117TH, 112 EAST.—Three charmingly furnished front rooms, with use of kitchen. Phone Steinway 4000.

30TH, (163 Lexington Av.)—Rooms, sunny; telephone, elevator; well furnished; excellent service; $10 weekly up; including elegant meals, $16 weekly; front rooms, with running water, $8 weekly; with bath, $23 weekly; refined women. Hotel Rutledge.

30TH, 110 EAST.—Large, small rooms, nicely furnished; modern conveniences; gentleman.

MADISON AV., 174.—Two plainly furnished rooms in good dwelling; refined surroundings; $20-$50 per month; references exchanged.

THE HOTEL BELMORE,
northeast corner 25th St. and Lexington Av., 2 blocks subway station; special, permanent weekly rates, $7 week up. Madison Sq. 501.

THE HOTEL BELMORE,
northeast corner 25th St. and Lexington Av., 2 blocks subway station; special, permanent weekly rates, $7 week up. Madison Sq. 501.

West Side.

74TH, 245 WEST.—Fine old mansion; large, elegant parlors; steam heat; private bath; suitable studios. Telephone 904 Chelsea.

218TH, 216 WEST.—Room; all conveniences; gentleman, $5; only roomer. Duffy.

68TH, 44 WEST.—Parlor floor, private bath; room for doctor or dentist; also connecting rooms with running water; newly furnished; $4 to $10.

71ST, 62 WEST.—VERY LUXURIOUSLY FURNISHED DOUBLE ROOM; PRIVATE BATH; CAN BE USED AS PARLOR; ELECTRICITY; KITCHENETTE PRIVILEGE; WEEKLY, MONTHLY.

72D, 22 WEST.—Delightful single room, running water, electricity; also front basement room.

72D, 106 WEST.—Newly furnished residence; large rooms; shower bath; electricity; telephone; $16.

73D, 263 WEST.—Newly furnished large front room; southern exposure; on bath floor.

74TH, 33 WEST.—Light, steam-heated single room; private home; $5; breakfast.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Large, medium rooms, $10-$12; electricity; parquetry; exclusive home; gentleman.

75TH, 162 WEST.—Newly furnished room in modern apartment.

76TH, 147 WEST.—Attractive, large, medium rooms, $10; electricity; perfectly appointed; business man.

76TH, (344 West End Av.)—Select house, front parlor; also skylight room; steam; electricity.

76TH, 110 WEST.—Very attractive large rooms; private bath.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Comfortable, large room; running water; adjoining bath; phone, electricity; reference.

78TH, 113 WEST.—Cheerful, well-heated room; private house. Schuyler 4063.

81ST, 27 WEST.—Exceptionally large elegant room, bath, dressing room; four windows facing parks; private house.

82D, WEST.—Desirable room; select apartment; gentleman; private family. Phone Schuyler 6588.

83D, 66 WEST.—Two large connecting rooms; private bath; every convenience.

88TH, 340 WEST.—Comfortable, furnished room; southern exposure; all conveniences; references.

92D, 40 WEST.—Beautiful large room, dressing room, bath adjacent, $12.

93D, 253 WEST.—Elegant room for one or two; refined; central.

103D, 15 WEST.—Clean, homelike room, 1 flight; all conveniences; gentleman; references. Stokes.

105TH, 29 WEST.—Large front room; private house; gentlemen. Phone 1000 Academy.

113TH, 517 WEST.—Attractive, quiet room, private bath; business woman; references. Apartment 64.

113TH, 524 WEST.—Beautiful, large, sunny room; every convenience; private American family.

113TH, 621 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room, third floor, bath adjoining; $12.

138TH, 501 WEST.—Apartment, 4 outside sunny rooms, southern exposure; all conveniences, adjoining bathroom. Mrs. Selmer.

140TH, 409 WEST.—Handsomely furnished front room; exclusive private house; gentleman; reference.

147TH, 606 WEST.—Large, comfortable room in fine, private house, convenient subway.

156TH, 601 WEST.—Well-furnished room, private family; breakfast optional. 8861 Audubon.

160TH, 736 Fort Washington Av.)—Apt. 64.—Two bright double rooms, near bath; gentlemen; breakfast optional; convenient subway.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 478, (103th.)—Attractive, warm room; running water; adjoining bath. Sheppard.

COMFORTABLE front room, bath; very private elevator apartment; business lady only; subway, bus. 9175 St. Nicholas Apartment 601.

DESIRABLE room, bath; near subway; small private family. Ellis. Phone Morningside 211.

LARGE, newly furnished and decorated room; Protestant family; refined gentleman. Riverside 8878-J.

LARGE, front room on Riverside Drive, facing the Hudson, with private family; all conveniences. Telephone Audubon 8054.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (84th.)—Beautifully furnished single room, bath. Phone 9881 Riverside. Apart. 52.

RIVERSIDE.—Large room and bath; private residence; references. Phone Schuyler 9448.

WEST END AV., 822, (75th.)—Two nice, small front rooms; private house; references.

WEST END AV., 812.—Beautiful newly furnished studio suite and single rooms.

ROOMS WANTED.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Business couple will ... quiet room, with bath, running water, board; bath, room and board; refined home; references; serve breakfast if desired. Riverside 406.

ROOMS WANTED.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

Room wanted, West Side, between 40th and 60th St.; must be nicely furnished, with private bath; references furnished; gentleman; $7.50. G. 751 Times Downtown.

Business woman, highest references, two rooms, near bath, without board, in strictly private house; state terms. Box 256 Times; 3 Reckjer St.

Married couple desire one of two furnished rooms or small furnished apartment in vicinity Columbia University. L 452 Times.

Clean, attractive room with private or adjoining bath; desired, Telephone Miss Stock, Barclay 2905 Saturday morning.

Jewish young man, college graduate, wishes room with refined family; moderate; references; Yorkville or Harlem. R 217 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, 463 Lexington Av., (50th St.).—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than boarding or keeping house? Suites for persons desiring extra service; complete hotel service; homelike; including meals; $36 weekly up. Tel. Madison Square 6140.

West Side.

72D ST., 215 WEST.—PRIVATE BATHS; ELECTRICITY; STEAM HEAT; TABLE BOARD. COL. 6866.

74TH,

HELP WANTED—Male.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

DRAFTSMAN.

Experienced on motor truck parts and body design. Apply Mr. Smith.

AMERICAN RAILWAY EXPRESS CO.
218 EAST 44TH ST.

DRAFTSMEN and designers; must be first class, experienced; about men; those with automobile experience preferred; good salary and excellent opportunity for advancement. Apply, giving full particulars, or call in person between 9 and 4, Room 407, 220 West 42d. Bryant 3014.

ENERGETIC man with selling ability who is looking for an opening; moderate remuneration to start, but future to right man; first-class house; inside work. B 503 Times.

FASHION ARTIST wanted, experienced; to man who can adapt himself to figure and commercial work; between seasons a steady position is guaranteed; a good start and splendid prospects for the right man; permanent and state salary desired. Grip Limited, Toronto, Canada.

GLASSWARE SALESMAN.

Wine and restaurant glassware; to an experienced man with a following will offer an exceptional salary and bonus proposition on our exclusive line. The Dicker Corporation, Lyon Times Bldg.

GOLF AND SPORTING GOODS SALESMEN.

FREDERICK LOESER & CO., BROOKLYN, REQUIRE A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED GOLF AND SPORTING GOODS SALESMAN ONE FAMILIAR WITH THE GAME OF GOLF AND CAPABLE OF ASSISTING MANAGER OF DEPARTMENT. APPLY ANY HOUR OF THE DAY TO SUPERINTENDENT, 4TH FLOOR.

INKMAKER, EXPERIENCED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF LITHOGRAPHIC INKS; STATE AGE AND FORMER EXPERIENCE. ADDRESS B 164 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.
require the services of
a number of
SALESMEN
for
MEN'S CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.
Apply Superintendent's Office,
Fifth Floor,
38th St., Employees' Entrance.

KNOTTER OPERATORS, union, above scale for close; fast operators; night side. J. J. Little & Ives, 425 East 24th.

MAN WANTED, THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED IN MANUFACTURE OF SILK HOSIERY AND SILK UNDERWEAR; MUST KNOW THE MANUFACTURING OF SEAMLESS TO-DAY. THIS INQUIRY IS MADE BY A MANUFACTURING CONCERN ALREADY ESTABLISHED IN AN OTHER LINE OF MANUFACTURE; UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT MAN. GIVE SOME PARTICULARS REGARDING SELF AND EXPERIENCE IN ANSWERING THIS AD. B 946 TIMES ANNEX.

MAN wanted; a thorough detail man with determination, staying power; one who is not exclusively a salesman, but can manage, supervise an office force, and get work done; he should have had experience in flavoring extracts; possibilities good; state age, experience; salary expected. All first communication. C. F. Sauer Co., Richmond, Va.

MAN—A large manufacturer with office and salesroom on 5th Av., New York, has an opening in its sales department for a college man who would be willing to serve a short apprenticeship in its factory and salesrooms before taking up an active position in the sales organization. B 240 Times.

MAN.—Electrical, high-class, experienced office man; familiar with factory cost accounting, wanted by manufacturers large line motor and control apparatus. Write briefly Cutler, Hammer, Main Dr., 144th St. and Southern Boulevard.

MAN wanted, competent, to take charge of alteration department in women's large out-of-town specialty store; must be experienced and furnish best of references; a good opportunity for right party. R 279 Times.

MAN.—Young, energetic man with some experience at shipping, packing and care of stock; state qualifications, references, and salary desired. K 223 Times.

MAN to assist in fine mechanical work; one with some experience preferred, but bright beginner considered; state experience and salary in writing. B 287 Times.

MAN, bright, to verify and trace credit accounts. Mr. Herzenberg, care of Menter Co., 220 west 125th St.

MANAGER.—Man wanted as superintendent of warehouse. B 608 Times Downtown.

MASSEUR Wanted.—Expert; licensed; steady employment; good wages. Apply Room 107, 30 Broadway.

MESSENGERS.—Wanted, by large downtown bank, young men as messengers; between the ages of 16 and 19 years. R 548 Times Downtown.

MESSENGERS.—Wanted, by large downtown institution, boys as interior messengers. R 542 Times Downtown.

MILLINERY MANAGER FOR LARGE EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY STORE IN PITTSBURGH; ONE WHO IS THOROUGHLY VERSED IN EVERY BRANCH OF THE BUSINESS AND UNDERSTAND ADVERTISING NEED APPLY; SALARY $75 WEEK WITH GOOD PROSPECTS. APPLY A. FRUCHTER, 315 57TH AV.

MODEL.—Young man; perfect 36, English, for large city clothing house; applicant possessing experience preferred. Call between 11 and 12 p. m. Monday, William F. Boldman & Bros., 12 East 14th.

OFFICE BOY, American, one who lives in Washington preferred; real estate office; no experience necessary; opportunity for advancement; apply in own handwriting, stating salary, education, &c., H. B. 201 Times Building.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Level-headed, clean-cut gentleman as office assistant; preference given to man having motion picture office experience; state experience and past salaries. B 333 Times.

OFFICE BOY in insurance office; state qualifications, experience, and salary expected. B 296 Times Downtown.

PANTS MANUFACTURER, proved executive and manufacturing ability, to take complete charge of manufacturing department of large pants house; a rare opportunity for a responsible capable man, who can handle successfully a large proposition; in strict confidence; give full particulars. Address Pants, 228 Times Downtown.

PRICER IN DRUG LINE.

Excellent chance for young man with some experience in this work. A 159 Times Downtown.

RECEIVING-DELIVERY CLERK.—Must be reliable, honest, and have good references. B 586 Times.

SALESMEN

Wanted for All Territories for
HANDKERCHIEFS, LACES, CURTAIN DRAPERIES AND WHITE GOODS.
Liberal arrangements on commission basis or drawing account against commission will be made with man familiar with the line and good following with retail trade, or can be carried as a side line on strictly commission basis. Address with full particulars as to territory covered and references, J. K., 242 Times.

SALESMAN, resident, or traveling salesman that calls on the men's furnishing trade and department stores; we have to offer line of men's neckwear of exceptional value; give territory on commission basis. X 573 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Energetic young man to represent a leading New York paint house with large connection their long established, high trade line; developed; permanent, progressive position; state references, salary, and experience. X 606 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Energetic salesman to solicit orders for printing; a splendidly equipped New York lithograph plant for New York and vicinity; liberal commission basis. R 619 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, covering West at present, with following among domestic buyers, to handle well-known brand embroidering, pillow cases, scarfs &c., as side line; commission. R. B., 605 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Good proposition for one familiar handling photographic mounts, to call on studio trade; must travel; commission basis with drawing account; give full particulars. X 243 Times Annex.

SALESMEN wanted, notion or ribbon, in each State to carry on commission as side line our Hair Bow Holder, which every department store carries. Goldsmith & Harrison Mfg. Co., Lowell, Mass.

SALESMAN for popular-price skirt line for office trade only; splendid opportunity for man who can prove satisfactory results; commission basis. Protection Skirt Co., 14 West 18th St.

SALESMEN wanted to call memorial tablets; splendid opportunity for widewaake man; commission and drawing account; apply in own handwriting. X 386 Times Annex.

SALESMAN to call on shoe manufacturers in New York City and Brooklyn; New York with a line of shoe laces; commission basis only. A 448 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

SALESMEN.—A grand opportunity is open right now to 2 men who take life seriously and want to sell rights to the best ups our first demand is good character and plain common sense, then a willingness to follow instructions; honest offers on your part will bring immediate returns and an early advancement to managerial position; we are underwriters of a proposition that is on a dividend paying basis, and we desire additional help to sell stock, securities to commission. Room 1707, 52 Vanderbilt Av.

SALESMAN, with knowledge of Automobile offered excellent opportunity with large corporation; salary or commission basis; in replying give full details, and applications will be treated in strictest confidence. Address B 552 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted for New York and district by New York manufacturers of specialties window and store fixtures, which are commanding big sales from coast to coast and stocked by all leading display fixture houses around the country; only men of experience need apply; high commission and exclusive territory to the right man. B 466 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN Wanted.—Services of first-class, sensible salesman of pleasing personality for Eastern representative of well-established Middle West Barton and label printing house; give references, with full detail of age, experience, and salary or commission expected, also whether or not employed at present; excellent opportunity. X 532 Times Annex.

SALESMEN wanted to sell caps in the Western territory; must have experience in selling this line; we have two established territories; a good opportunity for first-class men only; state in your first letter your past experience; commission, traveling expenses, and drawing account. Empire Cap Mfg. Co., 908-10 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.

SALESMEN to cover department stores of New York City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington with a line of pleatings and boudoir caps; only high-class man thoroughly acquainted with the trade and lines will be considered; no others need apply; commission basis. Freydberg, 85 5th Av.

SALESMAN wanted; live experienced salesman to represent us in New York City, and one in Boston and New England states, selling STEK-O pasts and our other adhesives; salary or commission; give age, experience and references. Clark Paper & Mfg. Co., Rockford, Ill.

SALESMAN, to call on retail trade of Boston, Worcester, Springfield, and Providence, with a line of pleatings and boudoir caps; good opportunity to make big money; no objection to one other line; commission basis. Freydberg, 85 5th Av.

SALESMAN, by prominent manufacturer; handle their lines decorative art linens, pillow cases, and infants' wear for following territories: South and Coast; can be handled conjunction with non-conflicting lines; commission basis. C. F., Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, experienced, calling on retail grocers, bakers, butchers, &c., for paper and woodenware house; state salary and particulars. S 607 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, tailors' trimmings, for Greater New York; must be thoroughly familiar in the piece goods and commission. B 859 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN for city on salary and commission; electrical. Alfred Tahl, 404 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

SHIPPING CLERK for large stationery establishment; must have good executive ability; understand routing shipping, and laying out of stock; must give results to hold position; good salary. Box G 741 Times Downtown.

STATISTICIAN.—Gentleman who has experience in preparing statistics and presenting them; review past experiences and salaries. B 331 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.

Young man, 17 to 19 years of age, who can qualify as a competent stenographer for work in the credit department of a Wall Street bank; splendid opportunity. Box A 436 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, quick, accurate and willing, for detail work in export department of large cotton goods house; knowledge of export shipping and routine preferable, but not essential. Call between 1 and 2 P. M. Saturday. Taylor, Clapp & Beall, 109 Worth St.

STENOGRAPHER and general assistant for afternoon and evening work in Young Men's Hebrew Association; write stating qualifications and salary expected to Superintendent, 1,251 Franklin Ave., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER, Spanish-English; must be capable translate legal work; excellent opportunity for right person. Reply in own handwriting to E. J. D., Room 2006, Liberty Building, City.

STENOGRAPHER.—Pay $15 week, board and room. Call 146 East 28th St. today at 4 P. M.

STOCK BOY wanted for wholesale linen house. Apply stating age, experience and salary expected to Box 787 Times Downtown.

STOCK KEEPER.—Wanted, for 42,000 line; fourth floor; 40 to 45 hours. B 521 Times Downtown.

TEACHER.—Commercial subjects; main subject bookkeeping; refined, cultured, experienced; bring references. Apply Mr. Becker, Room 1, 20 East Tremont Av., Bronx, Saturday, 12 to 2 P. M., or Monday, 3:30 to 4:30 P. M.

WINDOW TRIMMER, advertising man, floor man, small Western town; only experienced young men need reply; state age and ambition considered; apply immediately. K 271 Times.

YOUNG MAN wanted; bright, energetic; high school graduate with at least two years' banking experience; one familiar with this work preferred; man must have good personality; splendid chance for advancement; application in own handwriting; state salary expected; no letters of references required. Address B 246 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN WANTED AS ASSISTANT BUYER; MUST HAVE EXPERIENCE AND ACQUAINTED WITH STATIONERY AND PRINTING SUPPLIES; PERMANENT POSITION; GIVE WRITING STATE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY WANTED. X 395 TIMES ANNEX.

YOUNG MAN, about 16, to assist in office; wholesale cotton firm; experience unnecessary; good references required. B 500 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN to make himself generally useful in hosiery mill office. Himwich Hosiery Mills, 467 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN.—Useful; light, inside, clean work; over 16. B 521 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

Forty-two cents an agate line.

LEARN MECHANICAL DENTISTRY. Men wanted to learn a paying professional trade. Mechanical Dentistry, splendid opportunities for trained men. Practical work throughout. Perfectly equipped laboratories. Call or write. West Side Y. M. C. A. School of Mechanical Dentistry, Dept. B, 23 West 44th St., New York City.

FRENCH AND SPANISH.

Beginners' classes in CONVERSATIONAL French and Spanish taught by native instructors. Every day vocabulary, business terms, and correspondence featured. Registration now open for early February classes. Write or telephone (Cortlandt 1405) for Bulletin B. Berlitz School of Languages, 30 Church St., N. Y.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1856,) Broadway at 72d St.

AMBITIOUS MEN ought to know what an exceptional future is in store for the "A. COUNTANCY-TRAINED man. Send for "Your Market Value" and Bulletin 35, which gives details of training needed. Page a Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

ACCOUNTING is a high-grade, well-paid profession; rapid advancement and honors for Walton-trained men; evening classes or correspondence. Call or phone for Bulletin. Room 707, Singer Bldg., Cortlandt 4563.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 306 West 57th.

MOVING-PICTURE operating taught; positions free; day or evening. 644 5th Av.

AGENTS WANTED.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LIBERAL COMMISSION to export agents; standard motor truck; immediate delivery for export trade. For interview address X 288 Times.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Fifty cents an agate line.

ALCO seven-passenger touring, new tires, slip covers; just overhauled, repainted; every possible extra and equipment; must be seen to be appreciated; owned by estate. G 718 Times Downtown.

APPERSON 1918 SPORT.
BIDDLE 1917 4-passenger.
CADILLAC 1918 7-Pass. Touring.
CUNNINGHAM 1918 6-passenger.
CUNNINGHAM 1917 4-passenger.
HUDSON 1918 4-PASS. SPEEDSTER.
HUDSON 1917 4-PASS. SPEEDSTER.
MERCER 1918 Roadster and Speedster.
PACKARD 1918 "Six" 7-pass.
PACKARD 1917 Fleetwood 6-passenger.
PIERCE "38" 1918 Chummy Roadster.
STUTZ 1918 TOURING.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
1,700 Broadway.

BUICK "Big Six" Roadster 1918, in perfect condition; for sale or lease; owner leaving city; good references required. B 500 Times Downtown.

BUICK, 1917, LIGHT 4 TOURING. Behrman, 2,178 Broadway; 6158 Schuyler. Open evenings.

BUICK, 1918 Roadster, with Buick Winter top; a bargain. McLellan, 1,703 Broadway. Circle 1417.

BUICK, 1918 Roadster, 6-cylinder, 1917 model; fine condition; fully equipped; owner must sacrifice; will sell for $1,000 cash. Apply 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) 1 flight. Circle 1417.

BUICK, 1918-1917 TOURINGS and roadsters. Fisher, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.

BUICK, 1918, E-45; sacrifice, $1,150; like brand new. Phone owner, 422 Main.

BUICK 1918 touring, "E-45" Winner top; $1,300. "Write," 706-9 Pine St.

BUICK roadster, 1918, six cylinder, Sea Al, 231 West 54th. Clemons's car.

BUY now. Prices advance in Spring. Every car overhauled, repainted and guaranteed.
CADILLAC 1915 SEDAN.
CADILLAC 1915 TOURING.
CADILLAC 1917 SPORTING.
CADILLAC 1917 ROADSTER.
STUTZ 1918 SUBURBAN SEDAN.
STUTZ 1918 SPEEDSTER.
STUTZ 1918 TOURING.
STUTZ 1917 SPORTING.
PACKARD 1918 3-35 TOURING.
PACKARD 1918 3-35 TOURING.
LIBUSCHA, 1916 SPECIAL, 6-pass.
ROAMER 1918 SPORTING.
BIDDLE 1917 SPORTING.
Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway, 4th floor.

CADILLAC Amesbury special sedan, 1918, for sale; perfect condition; looks like new; equipped with Hy-Sig signaling device and all improvements; especially silent and powerful engine. Telephone Orange 3696, or Stroud 9466.

CADILLAC roadster; late model; equipped electrically throughout; 8 wire wheels; car in perfect condition. Phone 4764 Riverside, after 5 P. M.

CADILLAC, 1917 touring, Rudge Whitworth wire wheels, 4 spare, slip covers, in perfect condition; $1,800. Apply superintendent Bonavista Garage, 254 West 106th St.

CADILLAC suburban Sedan, 1916; must be seen to be appreciated; exceptional condition; slip covers. Empire, 1,700 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917 phaeton; has had splendid care and is in excellent condition. Cortlandt 8062.

CADILLAC 1917 Sedan; perfect mechanical condition; make offer. Telephone Owner 240 Rector.

CADILLAC brougham, wire wheels, mechanically perfect; sacrifice. Ryan, Lincoln Garage, 1,926 Broadway.

CADILLAC 1916 Sedan; price attractive. 1,778 B'way, (57th,) 1 flight. Circle 1417.

CADILLAC 1916 touring; real bargain. 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) one flight. Circle 1417.

CADILLAC 1916 touring, practically new; sacrifice. Circle 1561.

CADILLAC 1917 COUPE.
WALLACE, 238 WEST 59TH ST.

CHANDLER DISPATCH 1918.—Exceptional condition; like new; time payments; trades considered. Empire, 1,700 Broadway, one flight up.

CHANDLER CHUMMY ROADSTER 1918. Behrman, 2,178 Broadway. Phone 6156 Schuyler. Open evenings.

CRANE SIMPLEX, latest model, Sedan body; never run. 3002 Schuyler.

DETROIT electric, 1918 model; new battery; car in perfect shape; must sacrifice for $1,500; safe to see. Or car at Anderson Electric Car Company, 20 Central Park West, N. Y.

FORD commercial runabout and touring car for sale; late models at a bargain. R. Morgan, 96 Manhattan St.

FRANKLIN SEDAN, 1917, series 9. Behrman, 2,178 Broadway; 6158 Schuyler. Open evenings.

HOUSE OF CADILLAC.

We have a few recent model Cadillacs that have been taken in exchange for new cars. These cars have been gone over mechanically in the Cadillac shops, renovated throughout, repainted and are complete and ready for immediate service.

1917 Model 55 Landaulet Brougham Town Car. New body; never used. Imported grey upholstery. Almost new car.

1917 Model 55 Landauler. Repainted Cadillac, dark green, black trim.

1918 Model 57 Touring. Painted dark maroon; deep wire wheels, black chassis. Car equipped with seat covers and cord shoes.

1916 Model 57, 4-passenger Phaeton. Wire wheels, cord tires, new spare, U. S. E. shock absorbers. An unusual car.

1917 Model 55, 4-passenger Convertible Victoria, painted Cadillac, dark green, black trim.

Newark Branch
DETROIT CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY,
536 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
Used Car Department. Mul. 3240.

HUDSON 1917 CABRIOLET.
HUDSON 7 SEDANS, 1917-1918.
WALLACE, 238 West 59th St.

HUDSON 1917 Sedan; real opportunity. 1,778 B'way, (57th,) 1 flight. Circle 1417.

HUDSON 1917 Limousine; town car. 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) 1 flight. Circle 1417.

HUDSON 1917 Touring, Super-Six. 1,778 Broadway, (57th,) 1 flight. Circle 1417.

KISSEL KAR.—6-cylinder, 1917; fine condition; 5-passenger touring, weed chain-engine tire pump; demonstration; cheap at $715. Ask to see Mr. Butterworth's car at Williams's garage, 364 East 20th St., Flatbush, Brooklyn.

LIMOUSINE, almost new; cost $3,000; must sacrifice less half. Century, 1,700 B'way.

LOBELL-ABORN CO.
SELECT USED MOTOR CARS.
1918 CADILLAC Chummy Roadr.
1917 HUDSON Limousine.
1916 WHITE 30, Lim. Land.
1917 HUDSON Sedan.
1917 PREMIER Chummy Roadster.
1917 CHALMERS Sedan.
Many other cars on display.
The name of Lobell Aborn is a guide to good quality and utmost satisfaction. Prices moderate of course.
LOBELL, ABORN CO.,
Broadway at West 66th St.
'one door west of Broadway.

LOCOMOBILE 1917 touring, seven passenger, 1,778 Broadway, (57th) one flight. Circle 1417.

MARMON, 1917, touring, seven passenger, 1,778 Broadway, (57th) one flight. Circle 1417.

MARMON 1917-1916 LIMOUSINES. Exceptionally fine. Wallace, 238 West 59th.

MERCER Sportster, 1917 model No. 22-75; 7-seater new; thoroughly overhauled; wonderful bargain. To be seen at Maxim Garage, Grand Concourse, near 182d St.

NATIONAL, latest model, Newport Sedan; condition new; rare opportunity. Phone Circle 5802.

OVERLANDS AND WILLYS-KNIGHTS. Reconditioned & guaranteed; prices very reasonable. WILLYS OVERLAND, INC., Broadway and 80th St.

PAIGE 1918 SEDAN.
Exceptional condition. Wallace, 238 W. 59th.

PIERCE-ARROW 48 limousine, 1917; mileage, 4,500; perfect condition. Russell & Downs, 124 West 54th. Telephone Circle 1740.

PIERCE-ARROW 1917 "38" Limousine, almost new; must sacrifice. Clark & Kendrick, 143 West 51st St.

PIERCE-ARROW 1916 "38" Sedan; excellent condition; bargain. Cook-Masconsell, 1,700 Broadway.

REO 1917 touring 4-cylinder, extra shape, $365. 232 East 149th St.

ROAMER, 1918, 6 cylinders for sale, 6,000 guarantee; will place $500 to joint account in bank with buyer to cover breakage of parts if any within six months. Room 102, 1 Battery Place, New York City.

SAXON, 6-cylinder, self starter; mechanically perfect; price $225. Standard Garage, 965 North Av., New Rochelle. Phone 4560 New Rochelle.

SELECT USED CARS.
DE DION BOUTON SEDAN.
1917 HUPMOBILE SEDAN.
1917 BUICK LIMOUSINE.
1918 CADILLAC TOURING.
INTERNATIONAL AUTO EXCHANGE,
150 WEST 58TH ST. PHONE CIRCLE 1866.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Fifty cents an agate line.

STANDARD "Small Eight" Chummy Roadster; thoroughly overhauled; wire wheels, 6 tires; owner must sacrifice; make offer. A 163 Times.

STEARNS-KNIGHTS.
Overhauled and guaranteed.
1917 4 cyl. 5 pass. limousine.
1917 4 cyl. 5 pass. touring.
1916 4 cyl. 5 pass. touring.
1916 3 cyl. 7 pass. landaulet.
The best values in high-class cars.
STEARNS USED CAR DEPT.
415 West 55th St. Columbus 7868.

STEARNS limousine, 4 cylinder, Fleetwood body, 1917. Mr. Best, 9697 Riverside.

STUDEBAKER, Series 1918, 6-cylinder, 5-passenger special body De Luxe model; in first-class condition; mechanically and otherwise; runs beautifully; painted a dark blue, with natural wood trimmings; sporty and a very exceptional car; price $910. Studebaker, 1,231 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Tel. Decatur 1484.

STUDEBAKER, small touring, in beautiful condition; recently repainted a dark maroon with dark wire wheels; running condition, good tires; don't overlook this fine value; price $525. Studebaker, 1,231 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Tel. Decatur 1484.

STUDEBAKER, 1917, Springfield Sedan; good condition; tires and paint very shabby; brown whipcord upholstery, like new; exceptional bargain; price $1,000. Studebaker, 1,231 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Tel. Decatur 1484.

STUDEBAKER 1917, 6-cylinder touring, in fine condition throughout; offered at a price that will surely interest you; price $850. Studebaker, 1,231 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Tel. Decatur 1484.

STUDEBAKER 1918, 6 cylinder, 7-passenger touring; in A1 condition; driven very carefully; price $975. Studebaker, 1,231 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Tel. Decatur 1484.

STUTZ SPEEDSTER, 1916, three-passenger. Behrman, 2,178 Broadway; 6156 Schuyler. Open evenings.

STUTZ, 1918, 6 passenger touring; used 4 months; condition new. Circle 5692.

WINTER TOP for Lozier Six. Garage, 135th St. and Broadway.

WINTON SIX, seven-passenger touring car; electric lights, self-starter; refinished and painted, guaranteed. The Winton Company, Broadway at 70th St.

Motor Trucks.

TROY TRAILER, five-ton, very little used, in perfect condition; has flat, platform body. Address L. C. Ward, 416 Central Av., Newark, N. J. Telephone Mulberry 4000.

MOTOR Trucks to hire by day, week, or month; contracts taken. Mahoney, 206 West 17th. Chelsea 6064.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARD TWIN SIXES to hire; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. 'Phone 4919-4330 Bryant.

HUDSON TOWN CAR; handsome; latest model; for hire by day, week, or month; owner drives. Victor Johnson, 326 East 38th. Telephone Murray Hill 1408.

Automobiles Wanted.

AUTOS WANTED; 1 OR 100.
Must have a big number of autos for Southern shipment.
ALL MAKES AND TYPES.
Not older than 1914.
CASH WAITING.
Telephone or call, 1,763 Broadway.
Telephone Circle 2476.

Wanted, two high-grade automobiles, any standard make, or exchange for my equity in seven-room detached house; equity $3,500; don't want used car. Write Box 15, 1618 St. James Building.

AUTOMOBILE. — Wanted, high-class Sport model 4-passenger, 1917; Oldsmobile, Hudson, or Buick preferred; state full particulars for consideration; be dealers. Address L. 169, Times.

CADILLAC.—Wanted to buy 1917 7-passenger touring car; must be in good condition; state lowest cash price. Apply H. B. Gerrie, P. O. Box 1950, Montreal, Canada.

CADILLACS, 1917-1918; closed cars wanted; spot cash waiting. Russell & Downs, 124 West 54th. Telephone Circle 1740.

Wanted, late model tourings, speedsters, and sedans, standard makes; spot cash. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway. Circle 353.

Interested to buy private Cadillac sedan, 1918; perfect condition. L 120 Times.

Highest prices paid for cars; telephone before you sell. Burns, 5412 Fordham.

Automobile Instruction.

20 REASONS 20
Why our system of automobile instruction for men and women is the best in N. Y. Write today for Catalogue I.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 233 West 50 St.

Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge; lessons by appointment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

Auto School Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and call at 36 W. 61st St. to school. Telephone Columbus 203 W. 57th St. 7660. Special classes for ladies.

AUTOMOBILE COURSE, $45.
BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A.
1121 BEDFORD AVENUE, DEPARTMENT B.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Fifty cents an agate line.

Information wanted of James McGann, formerly of Roscommon, Ireland; last heard of at Stony Point, Rockland County, New York. Address J. J. Murray, 412 West 42d, New York.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Fifty cents an agate line.

Manufacturing building, 30x35, high ceiling, now equipped with 40 sewing machines, 10 H. P. gas engine; Willcox & Gibbs and Singer machines; will sell or rent; building is located in Brooklyn, near Prospect Park; plenty of help to run it; will sacrifice. Miss Goldfine, care of Pacific, 221 West 82d St., New York.

Patent for sale; cash and royalty; small, simple automatic machine; estimated material in Stasko 100,000; price to demonstrate on working model. B 869 Times Annex.

On account of health, want to sell interest in metal corporation; wonderful opportunity to man able to manage business; attention paid to brokers. L 91 Times.

Wanted, mechanical specialty company with equipment to manufacture and finance a patented article for automobiles. B 366 Times.

Ornamental plaster and decorating business for sale; established 11 years; reason for selling, other interest. L 185 Times.

Wanted, furnished Summer hotel, about 100 rooms, seashore, mountains; particulars. L 160 Times.

CAPITAL TO INVEST.

Open, $5,000 to $8,000 and services by experienced business man with excellent reputation as partner in some legitimate and remunerative enterprise. Kindly write particulars with all details concerning proposition to A. K., 14 Avenue A, Manhattan.

Will invest from $5,000 to $10,000 as partner in coal and salt jobbing business; desire a live clean man who will put up equal amount. B 871 Times Annex.

I WOULD LIKE TO BUY A WELL PAYING ESTABLISHED REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE BUSINESS. BOX R. R. 614, 1,265 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL WANTED.

Gentleman who has had thirty years in the oil business, leasing, drilling, and producing, well known and associated with the best people, has done good business in handling properties here and abroad, would like to meet independent party to join him in his New York office, to take full charge, put up a little money, continuing an important and profitable business; must be practical in business and finance and have connections. Write fully, entirely confidential; will then appoint personal interview satisfactory. B 464 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT-INCOME TAX.

Consult us before making tax reports; monthly, yearly audits, reports, statements; investigations; books opened, closed, systematized; moderate. Page & Macrae, 200 Broadway, Cortlandt 8115.

Party who is willing and capable of handling Louisiana oil leases and properties; we have everything essential, drilling rigs, pipe lines, and property; will make reasonable proposition; after receiving confidential letter B 680 Times Downtown.

Established, well-equipped bias binding manufacturer seeks a man with some capital and with thorough knowledge of the business to connect as partner. L 68 Times.

Party wanted with ready capital to discount notes secured by first mortgage on real tangible merchandise much in demand. S. Co., 64 Times.

FOR SALE.

Ladies' wear shop, 1,087 Broadway, corner 33d St., southwest corner, for sale; act quick; best opportunity; I have two stores; cannot attend both. Mrs. Bloom, 1,087 Broadway. Telephone Circle 2195. With or without stock.

FOR SALE.

A commercial stationery store and printing establishment in a downtown section; established for over 12 years and doing a good business; reason, going another line. X 249 Times Annex.

BUSINESS CONNECTIONS WANTED.

Exporter wants representation in France, Belgium, and the Scandinavian countries; big opportunity for men knowing the wearing apparel and foodstuff, dye, and chemical trades; commission. B 585 Times Downtown.

Will invest complete multigraphing outfit, capital, and services, substantial business. S 612 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Fifty cents an agate line.

STANDARD "Small Eight" Chummy Roadster; thoroughly overhauled; wire wheels, 6 tires; owner must sacrifice; make offer. A 163 Times.

STEARNS-KNIGHTS.
Overhauled and guaranteed.
1917 4 cyl. 5 pass. limousine.
1917 4 cyl. 5 pass. touring.
1916 4 cyl. 5 pass. touring.
1916 3 cyl. 7 pass. landaulet.
The best values in high-class cars.
STEARNS USED CAR DEPT.
415 West 55th St. Columbus 7868.

STEARNS limousine, 4 cylinder, Fleetwood body, 1917. Mr. Best, 9697 Riverside.

STUDEBAKER, Series 1918, 6-cylinder, 5-passenger special body De Luxe model; in first-class condition; mechanically and otherwise; runs beautifully; painted a dark blue, with natural wood trimmings; sporty and a very exceptional car; price $910. Studebaker, 1,231 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Tel. Decatur 1484.

STUDEBAKER, small touring, in beautiful condition; recently repainted a dark maroon with dark wire wheels; running condition, good tires; don't overlook this fine value; price $525. Studebaker, 1,231 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Tel. Decatur 1484.

STUDEBAKER, 1917, Springfield Sedan; good condition; tires and paint very shabby; brown whipcord upholstery, like new; exceptional bargain; price $1,000. Studebaker, 1,231 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Tel. Decatur 1484.

STUDEBAKER 1917, 6-cylinder touring, in fine condition throughout; offered at a price that will surely interest you; price $850. Studebaker, 1,231 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Tel. Decatur 1484.

STUDEBAKER 1918, 6 cylinder, 7-passenger touring; in A1 condition; driven very carefully; price $975. Studebaker, 1,231 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Tel. Decatur 1484.

STUTZ SPEEDSTER, 1916, three-passenger. Behrman, 2,178 Broadway; 6156 Schuyler. Open evenings.

STUTZ, 1918, 6 passenger touring; used 4 months; condition new. Circle 5692.

WINTER TOP for Lozier Six. Garage, 135th St. and Broadway.

WINTON SIX, seven-passenger touring car; electric lights, self-starter; refinished and painted, guaranteed. The Winton Company, Broadway at 70th St.

Motor Trucks.

TROY TRAILER, five-ton, very little used, in perfect condition; has flat, platform body. Address L. C. Ward, 416 Central Av., Newark, N. J. Telephone Mulberry 4000.

MOTOR Trucks to hire by day, week, or month; contracts taken. Mahoney, 206 West 17th. Chelsea 6064.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARD TWIN SIXES to hire; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. 'Phone 4919-4330 Bryant.

HUDSON TOWN CAR; handsome; latest model; for hire by day, week, or month; owner drives. Victor Johnson, 326 East 38th. Telephone Murray Hill 1408.

Automobiles Wanted.

AUTOS WANTED; 1 OR 100.
Must have a big number of autos for Southern shipment.
ALL MAKES AND TYPES.
Not older than 1914.
CASH WAITING.
Telephone or call, 1,763 Broadway.
Telephone Circle 2476.

Wanted, two high-grade automobiles, any standard make, or exchange for my equity in seven-room detached house; equity $3,500; don't want used car. Write Box 15, 1618 St. James Building.

AUTOMOBILE. — Wanted, high-class Sport model 4-passenger, 1917; Oldsmobile, Hudson, or Buick preferred; state full particulars for consideration; be dealers. Address L. 169, Times.

CADILLAC.—Wanted to buy 1917 7-passenger touring car; must be in good condition; state lowest cash price. Apply H. B. Gerrie, P. O. Box 1950, Montreal, Canada.

CADILLACS, 1917-1918; closed cars wanted; spot cash waiting. Russell & Downs, 124 West 54th. Telephone Circle 1740.

Wanted, late model tourings, speedsters, and sedans, standard makes; spot cash. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway. Circle 353.

Interested to buy private Cadillac sedan, 1918; perfect condition. L 120 Times.

Highest prices paid for cars; telephone before you sell. Burns, 5412 Fordham.

Automobile Instruction.

20 REASONS 20
Why our system of automobile instruction for men and women is the best in N. Y. Write today for Catalogue I.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. at Broadway.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 233 West 50 St.

Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge; lessons by appointment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

Auto School Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and call at 36 W. 61st St. to school. Telephone Columbus 203 W. 57th St. 7660. Special classes for ladies.

AUTOMOBILE COURSE, $45.
BEDFORD BRANCH Y. M. C. A.
1121 BEDFORD AVENUE, DEPARTMENT B.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Fifty cents an agate line.

Information wanted of James McGann, formerly of Roscommon, Ireland; last heard of at Stony Point, Rockland County, New York. Address J. J. Murray, 412 West 42d, New York.

ARMY ORDERS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Medical Corps.

Pinney, Brig. Gen. J. M. T., and Capt. Capt. E. L., will report to Surg. Gen.

Rayenel, Lt. Col. M., at Jefferson Barracks, for discharge.

Whelan, Maj. C. M., to Hosp. No. 25, at Ft. Roots.

Coleman, Maj. C. C., and Beard, 1st Lt. N. J., to Hosp. No. 17, at Camp Meade.

Schaeffer, Maj. C. A., to Camp MacArthur as cmdg. off. of Service Park Unit, No. 324.

Frisble, 1st Lt. W. E., to Camp Normoyle, Ft. S

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—DESCRIPTION OF EARRINGS IN ANSWER TO AD. IN NEW YORK TIMES JAN. 14, 1919. LOST NEW YEAR'S EVE, PAIR OF EARRINGS, CONSISTING OF PEAR-SHAPED DIAMOND IN CENTRE, WITH PEAR-SHAPED DIAMOND BAND ON THE OUTSIDE, BOTH SWINGING JOINTLY FROM SMALL MARQUISE SHAPED DIAMOND. SUITABLE REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED UPON RETURN TO E. M. GATTLE & CO., 650 FIFTH AV.

LOST—On Saturday, Jan. 18, in taxicab, between 48th and Madison Av., 10th St. to 57th, a long black silk parasol, os umbrella, with fancy Malacca handle, having a Japanese ornament in form of turtle with fat circle of roses on handle and May in gold letters. Reward on return to Cartier & Co., 653 5th Av.

LOST—Long black purse containing money and diamond ring, on 5th Av. bus or on Washington Square N. E. between corner of 5th Av. and No. 6 Washington Square. Large reward. Return to Watson, 6 Washington square. Telephone 6826 Spring.

LOST—Tiffany's monogrammed gold wrist watch, link bracelet, in 5th Av., bet. 42d and 54th Sts., or in department stores on avenue, Jan. 8. Suitable reward. Notify Lane Manufacturing Co., 874 Broadway.

LOST—Small dark blue Mill field purse, containing about $65 and Mendel baggage check, between Rivoli Theatre, down 59th to 5th Av., then to 42d. Kindly return to Mrs. H. L. Mead, Stamford, Conn.

LOST—Jan. 23, 35-year service medal issued by Metropolitan Ins. Co. between Roseville Av. Sta. D. L. & W., Newark, N. J., and 1 Madison Av. Liberal reward upon return of medal to owner, Frank L. Blake, 1 Madison Av.

LOST—Certificate of Membership No. 612, issued by New York Produce Exchange, June 20, 1912, to Leo Stein. Please communicate any information relative thereto to J. A. Strasser, No. 61 Broadway, New York City.

LOST—On Thursday, Jan. 23, between 11:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., in 5th Av., east side, between 52d and 54th Sts., an oblong shape diamond brooch, with pointed end; no questions asked; liberal reward. Return to Cartier & Co., 653 5th Av.

LOST—Monogram gold cigarette case of Tiffany; engraved; within or near 59th St. Theatre on evening of Jan. 23; handsome reward and no questions asked if returned to Room 307, 42 Broadway.

LOST—Lady's gold wrist watch, initials E. McD., on Broadway, between Cortlandt Street and Battery. Finder will receive liberal reward if returned to E. McDicken, Room 805, 15 Dey St.

LOST—Will person who found small change purse on 5th Av. bus Jan. 19, please return ring and French money and keep $10 bill as reward. M. Brown, 418 West 118th, Apt. 31.

LOST—On Thursday, Jan. 23, 1 diamond charm, composed of 3 small dolls, Nemito and Nintintin, between West 74th St. and West 40th St., then up 5th Av. No questions asked. $50 reward if returned to Carlier, 653 5th Av., N. Y.

LOST—Black fox fur, silver tipped, Lord & Taylor label, between 51st and 53d Sts., 5th Av., noon, Jan. 24; liberal reward. Return at once to 164 West 74th St.

FOUND—On Lexington Av., a purse containing a small sum of money and a key; owner can have same by identification and paying for this advertisement. Apply 151 East 71st St.

LOST—Dark green purse, gold mounting, marked H. J. P. Suitable reward for return to H. J. French, care Marshall Field & Co., 1,101 Broadway.

LOST—Pink coral pin, shaped two angel heads, on the bus between 57th and Wanamaker's or in Wanamaker's store, Thursday. Reward. Telephone 7157 Chelsea.

LOST—Man's pigskin wallet, containing money, blue traveler's credit letter, other papers; Rogers Peet or subway; reward. Phone, 33 West 35th. Phone 1500 Greeley.

LOST—Watch fob, initialed "A. M." set in platinum and diamonds, on black ribbon; vicinity 14th to 42d St., Jan 21, suitable reward. Kirby, Black & Fisher, 1,150 B'way.

LOST—In taxi from the Waldorf to the Claridge, lady's bag containing several pieces of jewelry; liberal reward. Notify W. MacKenzie, cashier Hotel Claridge.

LOST—Handbag near 72d St. and Central Park West, containing private property and bills; suitable reward. Return to Lahey, 115 West 71st St.

LOST—Friday, green leather pocketbook containing sum of money, on 42d St., between 6th and 8th Ave. Reward if returned to Kelly Stevens, 250 West 67th St.

LOST—On uptown subway, Jan. 21, rush hour, 5:30 P. M., gold bar pin, opal setting; $50 reward; no questions asked. 59 Clarement Av., apt. 101.

LOST—A brooch, diamond circle, set with small emeralds. Finder please return to L. M. Warren, 239 West 71st St. Suitable reward.

LOST—Between 81st and 76th, P. O. checks, ($470.) cash $155; poor working girl's life savings. Please return Florence Robertson, care Weeks, 105 West 134th.

LOST—Diamond ring, with initials and date inside, in Hudson Terminal and Nassau St. Reward if returned to A. F. Connelly, 132 Nassau St., Room 922.

LOST—Diamond marquise ring with cat's eye stone. Return 29 West 9th St. or phone 5344 Stuyvesant. Liberal reward.

LOST—Tuesday, gold brooch, red enameled, near Aeolian Hall or 12th St.; reward. Vanderbilt 5618.

LOST—Black Belgian sheperd dog; collar had New York City address. Telephone Underhill 1927. Liberal reward.

LOST—Black velvet bag, containing money and glasses, between 110th and 112th and B'way. Reward. 536 West 112th. Milliken.

LOST—Large black skunk muff, taxi, Tuesday evening, Hotel Rutledge; reward. Kennedy.

LOST—Monday evening, gray squirrel neckscarf. Return Tatham House, 38th and Lexington Av.

LOST—Friday morning, on bus, gold vanity box and gold watch; reward to finder. B. 274 Times.

LOST—Black lynx muff, left in 5th Av. bus on Jan. 21, at 8 o'clock; reward. Return to The Century Co., 352 4th Av.

LOST—Tan seal bag, between 44th St. Theatre and 42d St. after show; reward. Mrs. Ben Rauch, 80 Park Av.

LOST—Gold watch and rosary beads, vicinity of 336 St., Madison Av.; finder rewarded. Madison Square 5285.

LOST—Diamond dog platinum bar pin Thursday evening. Call Plaza 0034; reward.

LOST—$100 Fourth Liberty bond, 59th to 242d St. Lallemand, 3 West 102d.

LOST—Purse, containing money and key, 59th, 67th Sts., Lexington Av. K 311 Times.

$100 REWARD.

No questions asked return of large quantity embroidered U. S. Army chevrons, lost from truck vicinity of 8th Av. and 42d St., Wed., 28. A. R. Lee & Co., Insurance Advisers, 15 William St.

$25 REWARD.

no questions asked, for return of tan leather suit case, with contents, and steamer rug, missing from red Stutz Sedan, on East 58th St., Thursday evening, 6:30-11:30. Return to address in pocketbook.

$75 REWARD.

no questions asked, return seal cape with sable collar marked Hartwig & Co., left in taxicab at West End Av. and 90th St., Jan. 7. Albert R. Lee & Co., Inc., Insurance Advisers, 15 William St.

$250 REWARD.

No questions asked, return gold mesh bag, with sapphires across the top; lost Jan 17, at Montclair, N. J., Mrs. C. E. Van Vleck, 87 North Mountain Av., Montclair, N. J.

$100 REWARD

for rose diamond lady's watch and platinum chain with small diamonds, lost Friday between West 54th St., 5th Av., and 59th St. TIFFANY & CO., 5th Av., 37th St.

$100 REWARD.

No questions asked, return gold mesh bag, lost Jan 8, owner's name and address engraved inside. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

$100 REWARD and no questions asked for information or return of ring stolen on Jan. 23 from Ford car at 27th St. and 5th Av. National Carpet Cleaning Co., 312 E. 23d.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

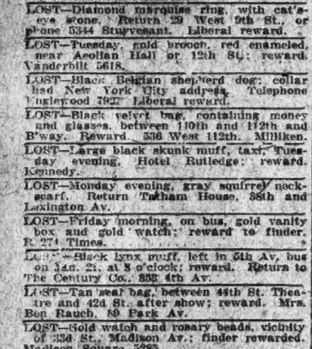
LOST—Park Av., near 88th, tan and white Pekingese dog; black harness; answers to Pee Ko; reward. Mrs. Cooper, 103 East 84th. Lenox 1843.

Found.

FOUND—A sum of money, Monday, near Public Library. Owner can identify same by applying X 305 Times Annex.

EL DALLO

"Each Cigar in its own humidor"



Manufactured by WERTHEIMER BROS., BALTIMORE, MD.

ANTI-DRY MEN TELL OF WIDE SUPPORT

Flood of Telegrams and Letters Reported at Headquarters of New Organization Here.

MANY OFFER THEIR AID

Petitions of Protest, Officials Declare, Have Been Received, Bearing 200,000 Signatures.

Officers of the newly-formed Association Opposed to National Prohibition had a busy day yesterday. Hundreds of telegrams from persons living in this State and in New Jersey, Delaware, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts, asking for membership blanks and offering personal and financial support, it was announced, had been received at the association's headquarters in the Cambridge Building, Thirty-third Street and Fifth Avenue.

As a result of the preliminary work done by the association previous to the first general meeting of its members on Thursday afternoon, the secretary of the organization said yesterday that he had received petitions of protest against the methods employed to obtain the ratification of the Federal Prohibition Amendment from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Nevada, Nebraska, California, Oregon, New Mexico, Connecticut, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Florida, Illinois, Ohio, Minnesota, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Iowa, Indiana, Kentucky, Alabama, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Mexico, Wisconsin, Georgia, West Virginia, Washington, Missouri and Vermont, the States being named in the order in which they were heard from.

The letters accompanying the petitions, the Secretary said, explained that the signatures to the petitions had been obtained without any difficulty, because the signers believed that liberties hitherto guaranteed by the Constitution were menaced, first, by the manner in which this amendment was passed by Congress, and, second, by the methods which had obtained its ratification.

Up to the time of closing the office of the association at 6 o'clock last evening more than 200,000 signatures to petitions had been received, officials of the organization said. One of the petitions contained the signatures of 200 men employed in an Oregon shipbuilding plant. The letter accompanying this petition closed with this statement: "In times past American labor has sometimes been exploited by American capital, but up to this time both labor and capital have been allowed a reasonable measure of personal liberty. That is why, up to this time, Bolshevism could have made little headway in this country. If American labor and American capital are to be spared the terrors of Bolshevism, every legal effort must be put forth by both to make inoperative the ratification of the prohibition amendment."

Another petition, it was said, was signed by 250 Italian-Americans resident of New York. The letter accompanying this petition said that if the signers could not be permitted to have in their homes and drink the wines which they have always drunk, they would go back to the land of their nativity, which, "although a Kingdom, gives greater personal freedom to its citizens than will be permitted if this amendment stands to Italians by birth resident in this Republic." A woman suffrage leader in Brooklyn asked that she be permitted to sign a petition, because she believed the prohibition amendment was "against the best interests of this country and the cause of woman suffrage."

Boland Tells of Plans.

Frank A. Boland, general counsel for the association, was asked yesterday if any attempt had been made or was contemplated to bring about a reversal of the ratification of the amendment by any of the State Legislatures now in session which voted for ratification.

"Action has already been taken," said Mr. Boland, "to accomplish that very thing in the State of Massachusetts, and it will be taken in other States. Charles S. Rackemann, one of the leaders of the Massachusetts bar, who has been associated with Moorefield Story, former President of the American Bar Association, and Francis S. Peabody in fighting the ratification of the amendment on the ground of its inherent viciousness and on the ground that it violates every principle of constitutional liberty, caused a resolution to reconsider the ratification vote to be introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature about a month ago. It was referred to the proper committee, and, it is expected, will be reported out for consideration within a short time."

Besides the telegrams and petitions, the Secretary said that the association had received hundreds of letters offering support and asking for enrollment. One of these was from the general counsel for the State of New York of one of the chief railroads of the country, in which the writer said: "If there is any way in which the writer can be of assistance to you in connection with your movement against national prohibition, please command me. I do not know whether you propose to employ volunteer assistance on your Law Committee or not. If you do, all of my time that you may require is at your disposal. In the meantime, the Association may call upon me for any financial or other assistance that I am in a position to give."

Another letter, dated from Baltimore, made public by the association, said: "Thank heaven, even this late day, an organization has been started to try to regain mankind's rights. I'll join cheerfully. Your association will have thousands upon thousands of teetotalers upon its rolls. When such an organization gets a few thousand voters behind it, you will note a change of sentiment from the home of the oyster in the east to the home of the salmon in the west."

A lodge of the International Association of Machinists in St. Louis sent in a petition of protest signed by every member of the lodge, according to the letter accompanying it, with the home address of each signer. From Coos County, Oregon, it was said a letter had been received which said that "people holding the same views as your association have been waiting for some one to start the exact fight you are waging, and hope that the Bolshevism of prohibition can be throttled." We have, right here in Coos County, and have had for four years, a gang of incompetents doubling with bootleggers and double crossing bootleggers' patrons. As a result of prohibition in Oregon, many homes have been turned into brawleries. People here who, before the State went dry, never took a drink, have violated the law for the excitement of the pursuit and to demonstrate the ineffectiveness of the officials."

Another letter made public by the association was from a New Yorker whose letterpaper carried the crest of a coat of arms whose motto is "Nil timere nec tomero." "Neither to fear nor to be foolhardy." "After reading about your association," the letter said, "I wish herewith to offer you my support as a citizen, because I consider this prohibition movement a threat against the country's liberty. Liberty for democracy, won by the war abroad is threatened by illegal and unconstitutional legislation forced on the country by professional Bolshevik agitators."

The next meeting of the Executive Committee of the association, it was announced, would be held on Wednesday, when an enlarged plan of organization may be submitted.

Colonel Roosevelt's Attitude.

Mrs. Ida Husted Harper, Chairman of the Department of Editorial Correspondence of the Leslie Woman Suffrage Commission, said yesterday that she felt certain that Colonel Theodore Roosevelt was in favor of the prohibition amendment, because of correspondence that had with him shortly before his death. On Dec. 30 Mrs. Harper sent the following letter to Colonel Roosevelt:

My Dear Colonel Roosevelt:

We are taking the liberty of sending this letter to your home because of its urgency. We have noticed the appeal to you of W. H. Anderson, State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, urging you to favor the ratification of the National Prohibition Amendment by the New York Legislature, and this morning we observe the comment of William H. Hirst, counsel for the New York State Brewers' Association. The latter says: "The Constitution of Ohio has just been amended to prevent the Legislatures from ratifying any amendment to the Federal Constitution until the people have expressed their will by referendum. It is a good precedent for New York to follow."

You are doubtless aware that this amendment which was recently adopted in Ohio was submitted through an initiative petition circulated by the so-called Home Defense Association of Ohio, a liquor organization. It provides that after the Legislature has ratified a Federal amendment this action shall not be legal until it has been approved by the voters. If, on the contrary, the Legislature defeats the ratification of the amendment, it shall not be submitted to the voters. It seems incredible that such a proposition should be either submitted or accepted. But this was done in Ohio last November. It was aimed primarily at the prohibition amendment, and secondarily at the Federal Suffrage Amendment, which is likely soon to be submitted. A Legislature has been elected in Ohio which will ratify both amendments.

The Federal Constitution provides that an Amendment shall be submitted to the Legislatures and, if ratified by three-fourths of them, shall become a part of this Constitution. This measure recently adopted in Ohio is not only grossly unjust but plainly unconstitutional, and will be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States by the Anti-Saloon League.

We trust that if you speak at all you will strongly condemn it, for Mr. Hirst says, "It is a good precedent for New York to follow." The fight here in New York State against the ratification of the Federal prohibition amendment is, of course, equally against that of the suffrage amendment and we feel that it would be almost an insult to urge you to stand squarely for the ratification of both, as we are absolutely sure this will be your position. Very sincerely yours,

IDA HUSTED HARPER,
Editorial Chairman National Leslie Suffrage Bureau.

Colonel Roosevelt dictated, on Jan. 3, three days before his death, the following answer to Mrs. Harper's letter:

My dear Mrs. Harper: My inclination is not to answer Mr. Hirst's letter at all. If I do answer it, you have given me information which will probably shape my course. Faithfully yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

In discussing the action of the Assembly in adopting the Prohibition Amendment, William H. Anderson, State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, last night said:

"The Republican members of the Assembly by their action in taking the moral side of this moral question have done more to preserve and protect their party for the future than has been done in many a year."

30 STATES CERTIFY PROHIBITION VOTE

Court Order Against Ratification in California Dismissed—Campaign Begun.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24. — Thirty States up to noon today had certified to the State Department the ratification of the Federal prohibition amendment. Illinois and Ohio certificates were received this morning. Forty-two States have ratified the amendment.

Examination of the State Department's files today disclosed that two notices had been received from California. The first arrived Jan. 20, signed by Frank C. Jordan, Secretary of State, and bearing the State seal. Later another came from the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 24.—Dismissal of the order restraining Governor Stephens from certifying the National Prohibition Act, was announced here today by the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court. The order was issued on Jan. 15, on a motion of Theodore A. Bell, an attorney. Bell departed today for New York and Washington to make a final fight for the California wine interests.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Jan. 24.—Plans were outlined in a meeting of the Advisory Board of the Massachusetts Liquor League in this city yesterday for co-operative measures by the liquor interests of the State with those of other States against the ratification of the national prohibition amendment. A subcommittee of ten was appointed which will report at a meeting in Boston next month.

First efforts will be made through legislative channels, according to Joseph A. Gagne of Northampton, President of the league, and if this fails, if results the issue will be taken to the highest courts. This is said to be the initial effort of what is intended to be a country-wide movement to prevent ratification.

Y. M. C. A. STILL IN CHARGE.

Continues Soldiers' Education, Chairman Sloane Declares.

William Sloane, Chairman of the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A., denied last night a report that the staff of the army in France had taken over the direction of educational work among American soldiers, a task which has been within the scope of the overseas activities of the Y. M. C. A. Mr. Sloane said:

"The Y. M. C. A. still has full charge of the educational work done in France and is co-operating in its efforts among the soldiers with General Ross of the American Headquarters Staff, assigned to confer with the Educational Commission of the Y. M. C. A. He is serving in the capacity of liaison officer between General Headquarters and the commission. The courses, which include agriculture, engineering, and kindred subjects are optional for the soldier, the men electing for themselves the branches they wish to study. The Y. M. C. A. is defraying all expenses in connection with this work."

W. S. S. Appeal by Gov. Smith.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 24.—Governor Smith in a proclamation issued today urged the citizens of the State to purchase War Savings Stamps of the new issue "to the consistent limit of their resources."

UNABLE TO REVERSE 'DRY' RATIFICATION

Legislatures Bound by Their Original Vote, Washington Authorities Hold.

BAILEY CITES PRECEDENTS

14th and 15th Amendments Raised the Point — Reconsidered Action Was Rejected.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—The suggestion that the ratification of the National Prohibition Amendment as a valid part of the Constitution can be affected or upset by any State Legislature recalling its assent to the amendment is not taken seriously in Washington.

All the precedents are against the Federal Government or Congress recognizing that a State, after having ratified a proposed amendment to the Constitution, has any right to switch its position and rescind its vote before the amendment goes into effect. This precedent was established when Congress adopted a resolution declaring that certain States had ratified the Fourteenth Amendment, and directing the Secretary of State to promulgate that amendment as part of the Constitution.

The Congressional resolution named twenty-five States as having ratified the Fourteenth Amendment. Two of the States named in the resolution, New Jersey and Ohio, had withdrawn their consent, but they were nevertheless counted in the resolution as having ratified.

While it is true that this precedent was established by political action, it is nevertheless a precedent that has been followed and assented to by leading constitutional lawyers in the Senate ever since. Joseph W. Bailey of Texas, who was regarded by his colleagues when in the Senate as one of the ablest living authorities on the Constitution, said tonight, when asked by the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES for an opinion, that he thought the precedent established in connection with the consideration of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, although the decision then was a political one, was one that would stand.

Bailey Explains Procedure.

Mr. Bailey pointed out that while precedent and practice had been that a State that had once ratified an amendment could not validly withdraw its assent, it was also true under precedent and practice that States that had once rejected Constitutional amendments and had afterward ratified them were counted as ratifying.

"It looks like a poor rule that won't work both ways," said former Senator Bailey, "but, nevertheless, history will show this was the case, and I believe that the precedents established are all in favor of a State once having ratified not being able to afterward withdraw its assent."

One of the most learned and carefully considered debates the United States Senate has ever known pivoted around this point. On Feb. 22, 1870, the Senate debate arose over the act of the Legislature of New York in attempting to recall the assent of a previous Legislature to the Fifteenth Amendment. That debate is regarded as having pretty effectually clinched the precedent established when Congress counted as States that had ratified the Fourteenth Amendment two States that had first ratified and then withdrawn their assent.

The Fourteenth Amendment was proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress on June 16, 1866, the year after the civil war closed. On July 21, 1868, Congress adopted and transmitted to the State Department a concurrent resolution declaring that "the Legislatures of the States of Connecticut, Tennessee, New Jersey, Oregon, Vermont, New York, Ohio, Illinois, West Virginia, Kansas, Maine, Nevada, Missouri, Indiana, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Iowa, Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina, Alabama, South Carolina, and Louisiana, being three-fourths and more of the several States of the Union, having ratified the Fourteenth Article of Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, duly proposed by two-thirds of each House of the Thirty-ninth Congress, therefore, resolved, that said Fourteenth Article is hereby declared to be a part of the Constitution of the United States, and it shall be duly promulgated as such by the Secretary of State."

States Withdrew Consent.

New Jersey and Ohio, which had ratified the amendment, afterward withdrew their consent, New Jersey in April, 1868, and Ohio in January, 1868, but Congress nevertheless, in its resolution counted both States as having ratified. After this resolution was passed the Secretary of State, accordingly, issued a proclamation, dated July 20, 1868, declaring that the proposed Fourteenth Amendment "has been" ratified, in the manner hereafter mentioned, by the Legislatures of thirty-six States, viz.:

Connecticut, June 30, 1866; New Hampshire, July 7, 1866; Tennessee, July 19, 1866; New Jersey, Sept. 11, 1866, (and the Legislature of the same State passed a resolution in April, 1868, to withdraw its consent to it); Oregon, Sept. 19, 1866; Vermont, Nov. 9, 1866; Georgia rejected it Nov. 13, 1866, and ratified it July 21, 1868; North Carolina rejected it Dec. 1866, and ratified it July 4, 1868; South Carolina rejected it July 20, 1868, and ratified it July 9, 1868; New York ratified it Jan. 10, 1867; Ohio ratified it Jan. 11, 1867, and passed a resolution in January, 1868, to withdraw its consent; Illinois ratified it Jan. 15, 1867; West Virginia, Jan. 16, 1867; Kansas, Jan. 18, 1867; Maine, Jan. 19, 1867; Nevada, Jan. 22, 1867; Missouri, Jan. 26, 1867; Indiana, Jan. 29, 1867;

Minnesota, Feb. 1, 1867; Rhode Island, Feb. 7, 1867; Wisconsin, Feb. 13, 1867; Pennsylvania, Feb. 13, 1867; Michigan, Feb. 15, 1867; Massachusetts, March 20, 1867; Nebraska, June 15, 1867; Iowa, April 3, 1868; Arkansas, April 6, 1868; Florida, June 9, 1868; Louisiana, July 9, 1868, and Alabama, July 13, 1868. Georgia again ratified the amendment Feb. 2, 1870, Texas rejected it Nov. 7, 1868, and ratified it Feb. 18, 1870. Virginia rejected it Jan. 19, 1867, and ratified Oct. 8, 1869.

The amendment was rejected by Kentucky Jan. 10, 1867; by Delaware Feb. 8, 1867; by Maryland March 23, 1867, and was not afterward ratified by either State.

Hamilton Fish's Ruling.

The story of the Fifteenth Amendment has a direct bearing on the present situation. New York ratified the amendment on April 14, 1869, but the Legislature passed a resolution on Jan. 5, 1870, to withdraw its consent. This action was debated in the Senate on Feb. 22, 1870.

On March 20, 1870, Hamilton Fish of New York, then Secretary of State, issued his proclamation that the Fifteenth Amendment had been ratified. In this proclamation, although New York's Legislature had passed a resolution withdrawing its consent to the amendment, Mr. Fish named New York as one of the States that had ratified.

Mr. Fish's proclamation, however, contained this paragraph:

"And, further, that it appears from an official document on file in this department that the Legislature of the State of New York has since passed resolutions claiming to withdraw the said ratification of the said amendment, which had been made by the Legislature of that State, and of which official notice had been filed in this office."

There were then thirty-seven States. Three-fourths of that number would be twenty-eight. Including New York, twenty-nine States had ratified, but on Jan. 5, 1870, the New York Legislature passed its resolution to withdraw its consent. On Feb. 2, nearly a month later, Georgia ratified. But without Georgia the resolution was declared to have been ratified, and was declared by the Secretary of State to have been ratified by the Legislature of New York.

GERMAN TRICK IN CHINA.

Properties Sold in Violation of Enemy Trading Regulations.

Copyright, 1919, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PEKING, Jan. 24.—Anticipating sequestration the Germans at Tsi-nan (capital of the Province of Shan-tung) have sold their properties. This is a violation of the enemy trading regulations.

The embargo on the exportation of rice has been removed in favor of Japan.

Religious Notices on Page 15.

SERVE

appetizing, nourishing and enjoyable food at every meal by using

Lea & Perrins

SAUCE

Every bottle is guaranteed. It is a distinct aid to cooks and cooking.

LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

THE ONLY ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE.

Refuse substitutes.

Luxury Economy Satisfaction

READJUSTMENT SALE—SUITS MADE TO ORDER

$60 suitings reduced to $50.
$50 & $60 suitings reduced to $40.
$40 & $50 suitings reduced to $35.
$35 & $40 suitings reduced to $30.
$30 & $35 suitings reduced to $25.

Over 300 patterns for you to select from.

Evening dress suits, silk lined, made to your measure, $65. Tuxedos, $60. Send for samples.

Arnheim

TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
90 E. 42d ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

P. S.—*Yesterday is done; to-morrow hasn't begun. To-day is here—use it.* Arnheim Axioms

Soldiers Sailors Civilians

One and all, they can depend on this: Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes are always Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes—smart, all-wool, well tailored—no matter how much we reduce the price.

Every Hart Schaffner & Marx Winter Overcoat and Fancy Winter Suit REDUCED

Remarkable opportunities at $27.50, $32.50, $37.50, $43.50 and $49.50—to save money on fine all-wool clothes that were considered rare good value at their regular season's prices.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
240-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d

CARDINAL GIBBONS.

Copy of a new miniature of ivory of Cardinal Gibbons, by Charles Turrell, in the Rotogravure Picture Section of The New York Times tomorrow.—Advt.

THE U. S. Navy Officer is Mr. Worldly Wiseman. Long ago, the blue sea washed the green out of his eye. He demands a Uniform that sets him up and off, as mine does, with the slash and dash of the "crack" British Naval Officer.

Let me tailor an Outfit, which will give you both high pride in your personality and in your profession. My body-gracing custom fit, thoroughbred custom style, gifted custom bench work and my individual attention, from Hand-Clasp to Hand-Tailoring. U. S. Navy Officers' Uniforms, journeyman tailor-made and ready-to-step-into, if you can't wait.

U. S. Navy Officers' Serges to measure $40.00
U. S. Navy Officers' Overcoats to measure $45.00

I Cover The Other Arm Of The Service, Too

Clemons

Civilian Army And Navy Tailor
Broadway at 39th St.
20 Years On This Corner

Uniform Reductions

To "Police the Plant" and Clean Up.
Officers' Uniforms and Overcoats.
20 Oz. Whipcord—30 Oz. Overcoating
Made to Order or Ready to Wear Away.

Uniforms $25 — Arnheim — Overcoats $25

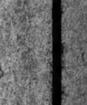
TWO STORES
BROADWAY & NINTH STREET AND
90 E. 42d ST., BET. FIFTH & MADISON AVES.

We Will Loan You MORE MONEY on Your Diamonds and Jewelry than any other loan office. ONLY 1½ PER MONTH.

MAX BERNSTEIN
478 West 125th Street.

AVOID COUGHS and COUGHERS!

Coughing Spreads Disease! Since 1870



SHILOH

A FEW DROPS AID IN RELIEF

Why Uncle Sam Turned Teetotaler

The unanimity with which our State legislatures have hastened to ratify the Eighteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution is a source of wonderment to many of our representative newspapers. Thus to the New York *Tribune* it seems "as if a sailing-ship on a windless ocean were sweeping ahead, propelled by some invisible force," while the New York *Times* explains the mystery by suggesting that "prohibition seems to be the fashion just as drinking used to be."

The nation-wide sweep of anti-liquor sentiment is accounted for by other well-known publications in more positive terms. The Pittsburg *Gazette-Times* declares that the abolition of intoxicants is dictated by "the deliberate judgment" of the American people, and the Toledo *Blade* terms the movement "as remorseless as the rise of tides in the sea," yet the New York *World* characterizes it as "a most emphatic denial of local self-government."

In the leading article in THE LITERARY DIGEST this week—January 25th—these varying views are discust in detail. Other articles of strong contemporary interest in this number are:

High Prices Tottering

An Informing Summary of Statistics on This Most Pressing Question Gathered by the National Industrial Conference Board

To Fight Bolshevism With Food
Not Enough Jobs
Shall We Annex Our "Achilles Heel"?
Montenegro Disappears
Shall Germany Repent?
Armistice Propaganda
Germany's "Gigantic Comedy"
Polish Pogroms Denied
Why Centers of Industry?
Play-Production by Push-Button
"Beehive" Conditions in Europe
Army Bridge-Building Speed
How Did Germany "Put It Over"?
House-Building by Wholesale
Plank Railroads for Lumber Trucks
The Power of Words
Mr. Roosevelt in Literature
Are Musicians Cranks?
Morale Centers to Replace Saloons
English Church Champions Labor
"Advanced Poets" Condemned by Mr. Hearst
Important News of Finance and Commerce

An Unusually Good Collection of Illustrations, Including Cartoons and Maps

"The Digest" Gives You the Right News Perspective

It not infrequently happens that reports of popular uprisings of grave decisions by the various great powers, and of other important events, printed in the newspapers of one day have to be considerably modified on the next. This is inevitable, in view of the haste with which such news must be rushed to the presses. To obtain a really accurate account of history in the making time must be given for the verification of the facts, which often assume a vastly different form when viewed in their proper perspective. Such a perspective, insuring the absolute reliability of the details presented, is yours from week to week in the interesting articles on current events in THE LITERARY DIGEST. And these articles are not only dependable, they are impartial, written without a hint of bias and with the single purpose of recording the truth. Make a test of their quality to-day.

January 25th Number on Sale To-day—All News-dealers—10 Cents

'Tis a Mark of Distinction to Be a Reader of The Literary Digest

The Literary Digest

SAVE W.S.S. SERVE

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY (Publishers of the Famous NEW Standard Dictionary), NEW YORK